

DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION

NO. 1008

18 SEPTEMBER 2020

**NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998
(ACT NO. 36 OF 1998)****DETERMINATION OF CLASSES OF WATER RESOURCES AND RESOURCE
QUALITY OBJECTIVES FOR THE BREEDE-GOURITZ WATER MANAGEMENT
AREA**

I, Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister of Human Settlements, Water and Sanitation, hereby, in terms of section 13(1) of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998), determine the classes of water resources and the resource quality objectives, as set out in the Schedule.



**L N SISULU, MP
MINISTER OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, WATER AND SANITATION**

DATE:

SCHEDULE

DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER RESOURCE

The proposed classes of water resources and resource quality objectives are determined for all or part of every significant water resource, as set out below:

Water Management Area: Breede-Gouritz
Drainage Region: G40-G50, H10- H90, J10-J40, K10-K70 Tertiary Drainage Region
River(s): Breede Overberg Area: Breede River, Rivieronderend River, Overberg River, as well as other smaller coastal rivers. Gouritz Coastal Area: Gouritz River, Buffels River, Touws River, Groot River, Gamka River, Olifants River, Kammanassie River, and smaller coastal rivers.

A. PROPOSED WATER RESOURCE CLASSES AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 13(4)(a)(i)(aa) OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

- (i) The proposed water resource classes for Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area are listed in Table 1 according to the overall class per integrated unit of analysis (IUA), indicated in Figure 1 for Breede Overberg Area and indicated in Figure 2 for Gouritz Coastal Area.
- (ii) IUAs are classified in terms of their extent of permissible utilisation and protection as either Class I: indicating high environmental protection and minimal utilisation, Class II: indicating moderate protection and moderate utilisation or Class III: indicating sustainable minimal protection and high utilisation.
- (iii) Table 1 provides the IUA, its water resource class and its respective catchment configuration. The catchment configuration consists of a number of biophysical nodes representing river reaches or resource units (RUs). The ecological category to be maintained for each RU in the IUA is provided.

B. RESOURCE QUALITY OBJECTIVES OF WATER RESOURCES AS REQUIRED IN TERMS OF SECTION 13(4)(a)(i)(bb) OF THE NATIONAL WATER ACT, 1998

- (i) Resource Quality Objectives (RQOs) are defined for each prioritised RU for every IUA in terms of water quantity, water quality, habitat and biota. Prioritised RUs for the Breede Overberg Area are indicated in Figure 3. Prioritised RUs for the Gouritz Coastal Area are indicated in Figure 4.
- (ii) Table 2 to Table 17 provide the RQOs for RIVERS in priority RUs.
- (iii) Table 18 to Table 26 provide the RQOs for ESTUARIES in priority RUs.
- (iv) Table 27 provides the RQOs for GROUNDWATER in priority RUs.
- (v) RQOs will apply from the date signed off as determined in terms of Section 13(1) of the National Water Act, 1998, unless otherwise specified by the Minister.

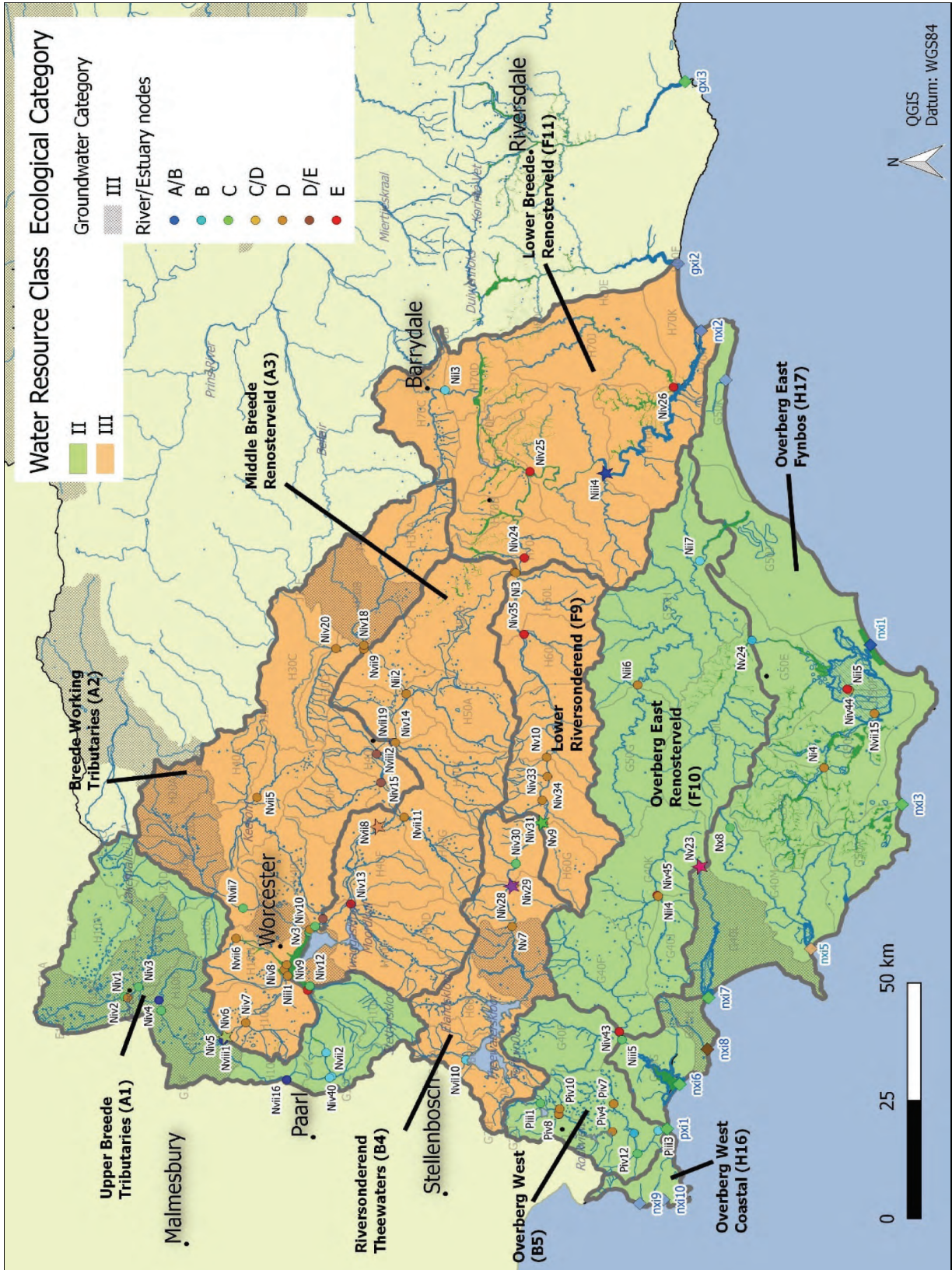


Figure 1: Proposed Water Resource Classes for the Breede Overberg Area

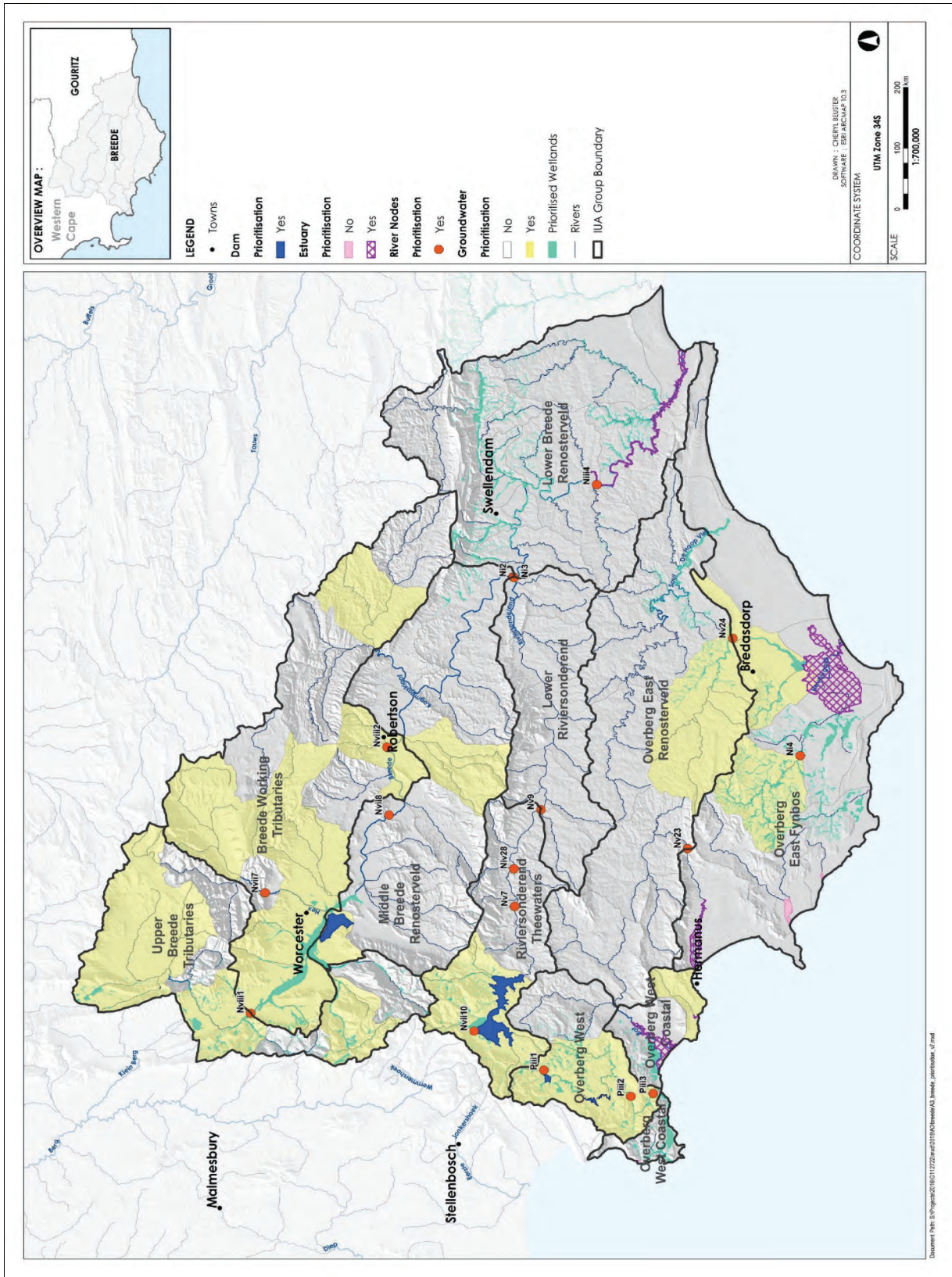


Figure 3: Proposed Priority Resource Units for the Breede Overberg Area

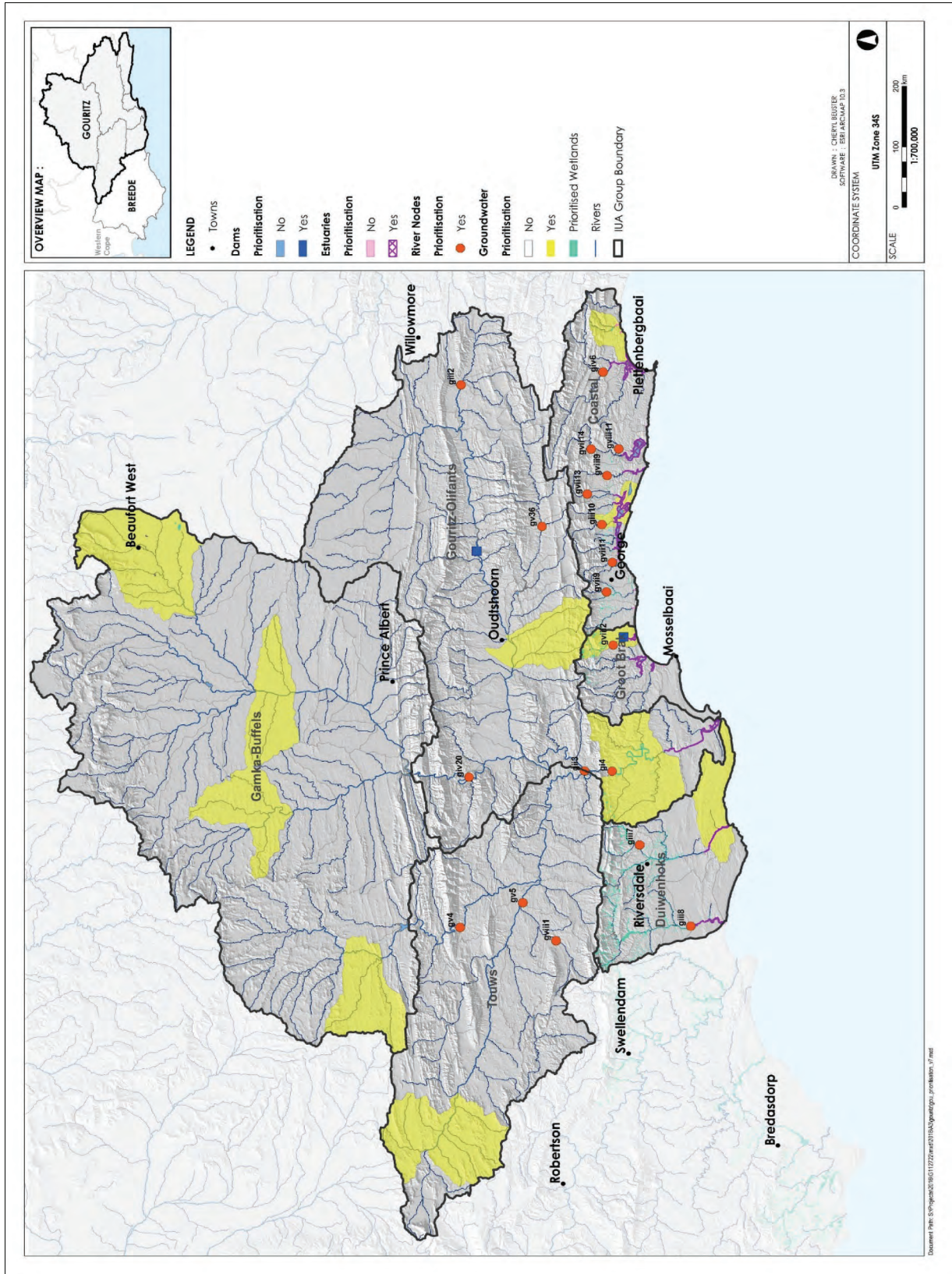


Figure 4: Proposed Priority Resource Units for the Gouritz Coastal Area

Table 1: Summary of Water Resource Classes per Integrated Unit of Analysis and Ecological Categories

Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10B		Titus River	Niv3	C	21.45
		H10C		Koekedou River	Niv1	D	18.80
		H10C		Dwars River	Niv2	C	74.90
		H10C		Breede River	nvi4	C	126.90
		H10D		Witels River	Niv4	A	84.30
		H10D		Breede River	Nvi3	C	252.80
		H10E		Witte River	Nvii16	A	42.50
		H10F		Witte River	Niv5	A	141.70
		H10F		Wabooms River	Niv6	D	7.40
		H10F	A1-R01	Breede River	Nviii1	D	434.90
		H10J		Elands River	Niv40	B	58.10
		H10J		Krom River	Niv41	B	8.90
		H10J	A1-R02	Molenaars River	Nvii2	B	105.60
		H10G		Slanghoek River	Niv7	D	32.60
		H10G		Breede River	Niii1	D	497.60
		A2 Breede Woring tributaries	III	H10J		Smalblaar River	Niv42
H10H				Jan du Toit River	Niv8	D	17.90
H10H				Hartbees River	Nvii6	D	4.00
H10H				Hartbees River	Niv9	D	10.30
H10K				Holsboot River	Niv12	C	119.60
H10H				Breede River	Nv3	C	850.90
H20F				Hex River	Nv18	D	10.90
H20G	A2-R03			Hex River	Nvii7	C	102.80
H20H				Hex River	Niv10	D	107.10
H40C				Breede River	Nii1	C	957.90
H40B				Koo River	Nvii5	D	0.90
H40C				Nuy River	Niv11	D/E	29.30
H30B				Kingna River	Niv18	D	27.80
H30C				Pietersfontein River	Niv20	D	17.30
H30D		Keisie River	Nvii9	D	21.10		

Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
A3 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40D		Doring River	Niv13	E	47.50
		H40F	A3-R04	Breede River	Nvii8	C/D	1042.80
		H40F		Breede River	Ni1	A/B	1043.40
		H40G		Poesjenels River	Nvii11	D	16.10
		H40H		Vink River	Niv15	D/E	15.60
		H40J		Willem Nels River	Nviii2	D/E	5.20
		H40J		Breede River	Nvii19	A/B	1081.90
		H40K		Keisers River	Nvii12	D	7.10
		H40K		Keisers River	Niv14	D	12.60
		H40L		Breede River	Nvi1	D	1099.90
		H30E		Kogmanskloof River	Nii2	D	52.00
		H50A		Breede River	Niii3	D	1153.40
		H50B		Breede River	Ni2	D	1170.10
		H60B		Du Toits River	Nvii10	B	43.90
B4 Upper Riversonderend	III	H60D	B4-R07	Riversonderend River	Nv7	C	370.20
		H60E	B4-R08	Baviaans River	Niv28	B	7.90
		H60E		Sersants River	Niv29	D	4.50
		H60F		Gobos River	Niv30	C	12.40
		H60F	B4-R09	Riversonderend River	Nv9	D	413.70
		H60G		Kwartel River	Niv31	D	10.70
		H60H		Soetmelksvlei River	Niv33	D	4.00
		H60H		Slang River	Niv34	D	2.10
F9 Lower Riversonderend	III	H60H		Riversonderend River	Nv10	D	442.90
		H60J		Riversonderend River	Nv11	D	463.10
		H60K		Kwassadie River	Niv35	E	5.90
		H60K		Riversonderend River	Nv12	D	474.50
		H60L	F9-R10	Riversonderend River	Ni3	D	483.80

Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C	B5-R11	Palmiet River	Piii1	C	250.40
		G40C		Witklippieskloof River	Piv10	D	15.10
		G40C		Palmiet River	Piv9	D	78.70
		G40C		Palmiet River	Pvi1	D	100.50
		G40C		Klipdrif River	Piv8	D	13.60
		G40D		Klein-Palmiet River	Piv4	D	13.70
		G40D		Krom/Ribbok River	Piv7	D	27.50
		G40D	B5-R12	Palmiet River	Piii2	B/C	206.70
		G40D		Dwars/Louws River	Piv12	C	25.20
		G40D	B5-R13	Palmiet River	Piii3	B	250.50
		G40D	B5-E01	Palmiet Estuary	Pxi1	B/C	173.44
		H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40B	H16-E02	Buffels Estuary	Bxi1
G40B	H16-E03			Rooiels Estuary	Bxi2	A	9.44
G40F				Swart River	Niv43	E	42.10
G40E				Bot River	Niii5	C	74.10
G40G	H16-E04			Bot Estuary	Nxi6	B	77.67
G40H	H16-E05			Onrus Estuary	Nxi8	D	4.75
G40J				Hartbees River	Nii4	D	18.40
G40K				Steenbok River	Niv45	E	10.80
G40K	F10-R14			Klein River	Nv23	C/D	38.38
G50G				Sout River	Nii6	D	4.20
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50H		DeHoopVlei River	Nii7	B	27.10
		G40L	H17-E06	Klein Estuary	Nxi7	B	51.21
		G40M		Uilkraal River	Nx8	C	2.40
		G40M	H17-E07	Uilkraal Estuary	Nxi5	C	6.28
		G50A	H17-E08	Ratel Estuary	Nxi3	B	3.42
		G50B	H17-R15	Nuwejaar River	Ni4	C/D	12.50
		G50C		Heuningnes River	Nvii15	C/D	17.80
		G50C		Heuningnes River	Niv44	C/D	18.80
		G50D	H17-R16	Kars River	Nv24	B/C	15.40
		G50E		Kars River	Nii5	E	21.60
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50F	H17-E09	Heuningnes Estuary	Nxi1	B	30.56
		G50K	H17-E10	Klipdriffontein Estuary	Bxi3	A	0.75

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Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld	II	H70A		Leeu River	Niv24	E	5.80
		H70B		Klip River	Niv24a	E	24.50
		H70B		Breede River	Nv2	C	1701.40
		H70C		Huis River	Nvii14	C	3.20
		H70C		Tradouw River	Nlii3	B	19.40
		H70F		Buffeljags River	Niv25	E	119.40
		H70G	F11-R17	Breede River	Nlii4	C	1832.70
		H70H		Breede River	Nviii3	B	1841.20
		H70J		Slang River	Niv26	E	10.00
		H70K	F11-E11	Breede Estuary	Nxi2	B	1022.56
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11C		Buffels River	giv34	A	13.10
		J11F		Buffels River	gv25	C	24.30
		J21A		Gamka River	gv18	B	26.70
		J21D		Gamka River	gv3	B	31.90
		J22F		Koekemoers River	giv1	C	7.40
		J22K		Leeu River	giv2	C	17.10
		J23C		Gamka River	gv17	B	58.20
		J23F		Gamka River	giv21	B	68.00
		J23J		Gamka River	gv27	C	69.60
		J24D		Dwyka River	gv14	A	4.00
E8 Touws	III	J12C		Ysterdams River	giv30	D	2.80
		J12B		Donkies River	giv31	D	6.90
		J12D		Touws River	giv28	D	16.40
		J12H		Touws River	giv27	B	26.40
		J12K		Brak River	giv26	C	2.90
		J12L	E8-R18	Doring River	gviii1	C/D	2.90
		J12L	E8-R19	Touws River	gv5	B/C	33.50
		J11H	E8-R20	Buffels River	gv4	C	27.40
		J11J	E8-R21	Groot River	gv6	D	29.70
		J11K		Groot River	giv32	D	30.50
J13A		Groot River	gv7	C	77.70		
J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gji3	B	78.10		

Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
D7 Gouritz-Olifants; Lower Gouritz	III	J25A	D7-R23	Gamka River	giv20	C	79.80
		J25D		Nels River	giv18	E	10.90
		J25E		Gamka River	gji2	C	111.80
		J31C	D7-R24	Olifants River	gji2	C	11.80
		J32E		Traka River	giv15	C/D	2.80
		J33B		Olifants River	gv33	D	25.00
		J33D		Meirings River	gv21	C	21.40
		J33F		Olifants River	gvi11	E	79.90
		J34C	D7-R25	Kammanassie River	gv36	C/D	41.20
		J34F		Kammanassie River	gvi10	D	59.20
		J35A		Grobbelaars River	gvi2	C	16.90
		J35A		Grobbelaars River	giv9	E	30.70
		J35D		Olifants River	gvi9	E	224.50
		J35F		Olifants River	gvi17	D	253.40
		J40A		Gouritz River	gvi16	C	394.90
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40B	F13-R26	Gouritz River	gi4	C	489.10
		J40C		Gouritz River	gv28	D	21.40
		J40D		Gouritz River	gv9	C	571.80
		J40E	F13-E12	Gouritz Estuary	Gxi1	C	294.69
F12 Duienhoks	III	H80B		Duienhoks River	gji5	E	62.50
		H80C		Duienhoks River	gv11	D	75.10
		H80D	F12-R27	Duienhoks River	gji8	D	83.30
		H80E	F12-E13	Duienhoks Estuary	Gxi2	B	73.65
		H90B		Korinte River	gji6	D	34.20
118 Hessequa	III	H90A	I18-R28	Goukou River	gji7	C/D	50.90
		H90C		Goukou River	gv10	D	92.90
		H90D		Goukou River	gv41	C	104.90
		H90E	I18-E14	Goukou Estuary	Gxi3	B/C	89.94

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Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
G-14 Groot Brak	III	K10D		Brandwag River	g1v25	D	17.90
		K10E		Moordkuil River	gv39	D	15.70
		K10F	G14-E15	Klein-Brak estuary	Gx14	C	39.10
		K20A	G14-R29	Groot-Brak River	gviii2	B/C	15.30
		K20A		Varing River	gviii12	C/D	6.00
		K20A		Varing River	gviii3	D	8.40
		K20A		Groot-Brak River	gvii7	B/C	27.00
		K20A	G14-E16	Groot-Brak estuary	Gx15	D	16.77
		K10A	G14-E17	Blinde estuary	Gx19	B	0.90
		K10A	G14-E18	Tweekuilen estuary	Gx120	D	0.94
		K10A	G14-E19	Gericke estuary	Gx121	C	0.29
		K10B	G14-E20	Hartenbos estuary	Gx122	C	4.15
		K30A		Maalgate River	gviii4	D	15.30
		K30A		Maalgate River	gvii8	D	22.84
		K30A	G15-E21	Maalgate Estuary	Gx16	B	29.81
		K30B	G15-R30	Malgas River	gvii9	C	8.16
		K30B		Gwaing River	gviii6	E	13.92
		K30B	G15-E22	Gwaing Estuary	Gx17	B	22.64
		K30C		Swart River	gviii7	D	16.10
		K30C	G15-R31	Kaaimans River	gvii11	B	17.53
K30C		Silver River	gviii8	B	14.90		
K30C	G15-E23	Kaaimans Estuary	Gx18	B	35.32		
K30D		Touws River	gvii12	B	16.70		
K30D		Klein River	gx8	D	2.50		
K30D	G15-E24	Wilderness Estuary	Gx19	B	29.01		
K40A	G15-R32	Diep River	giii10	B	12.40		
K40B		Hoekraal River	giii13	B	27.90		
K40C	G15-R33	Karatara River	gvii13	B	11.20		
K40C		Karatara River	giii11	B	33.90		
K40D	G15-E25	Swartmei Estuary	Gx110	B	87.60		
K40E	G15-R34	Goukamma River	gvii9	B/C	30.40		
K40E	G15-E26	Goukamma Estuary	Gx111	A/B	46.25		
K50A	G15-R35	Knysna River	gvii14	B	26.50		
K50A		Knysna River	giii12	B	46.60		
G-15 Coastal	II						

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Integrated Unit of Analysis (IUA)	Water Resource Class for IUA	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Natural MAR (million m ³ /a)
		K50B	G15-R36	Gouna River	gviii11	A/B	27.60
		K50B	G15-E27	Knysna Estuary	Gxi12	B	68.83
		K60G		Noetzie River	gviii10	B	4.80
		K60G	G15-E28	Noetsie estuary	Gxi13	B	3.59
		K60G		Piesang River	gx3	E	7.30
		K60G	G15-E29	Piesang Estuary	Gxi14	C	5.12
		K60C	G15-R37	Keurbooms River	giv6	C	46.10
		K60D		Palmiet River	giv5	A	42.10
		K60E		Keurbooms River	gx9	B	91.30
		K60F		Bitou River	giv4	C	23.60
		K60G	G15-E30	Keurbooms Estuary	Gxi15	A/B	131.60
		K70A		Buffels River	gx4	B/C	1.80
		K70A	G15-E31	Matjies Estuary	Gxi16	A/B	3.25
		K70A		Sout River	gx5	B	3.80
		K70A	G15-E32	Sout(Oos) Estuary	Gxi17	A	5.99
		K70A	G15-E33	Groot(Wes) Estuary	Gxi23	B	11.10
		K70B		Bloukrans River	gvii15	B	31.20
		K70B	G15-E34	Bloukrans Estuary	Gxi18	A	11.10

Table 2: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis A1 Upper Breede Tributaries

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	H10F	A1-R01	Breede River	nviiii1	D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Breede River in a condition equal to or better than a D category.	Months	High	Oct	6.667	1.651	Nov	4.007	2.105	Dec	1.93	Jan	1.268	Feb	1.754	Mar	2.343	Apr	0	May	3.544	Jun	6.452	Jul	7.719	Aug	32.397	Sep	7.81	13.009
								Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)		Low	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																											
							Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	River nutrient levels must be maintained in a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																												
								Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 55 millSiemens/metre EC (95 th percentile)																												
							Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																												
								pH range	Dissolved oxygen	DO ≥ 6 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)																												
							System variables	Quality	Toxins	Ammonia	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.073 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																										
										Atrazine	≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																											
							Pathogens	Habitat	Geomorphology	Endosulfan	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																										
										GAI score	GAI score should be within D category (42-57%)	D category (42-57%)																										
							Biota	Invertebrates	Fish	Escherichia coli	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)																										
										FRAI score	VEGRAI score	D category (42-57%)																										
										MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within D	D category (42-57%)																										
							Habitat	Riparian vegetation	Upper zone cover abundance	Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																										
Lower zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																																				
Upper zone cover abundance	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species > 50%	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species > 50%																																				

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric									
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	H10J	A1-R02	Molenaars River	nvi12	B	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Invertebrate diversity	category (42-57%)	SASS score > 70, ASPT > 5.0									
								Number of families			> 15 families at abundances A - C								
								Maintenance low flows			Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Molenaars River in a condition equal to or better than a B category.	High flows							
								Maintenance high flows											
								Nutrients			Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)					
															Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	
								System variables			pH range	Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)					
															Toxins	Ammonia	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≥ 8 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)	
								Pathogens			Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Ideal category for full contact recreation.	≤ 0.073 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)						
														Geomorphology	GAI score	VEGRAI score	GAI score should be within B category (42-57%).	B category (82-87%)	
								Riparian vegetation			Marginal zone cover abundance	Lower zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a B category (82-87%)						No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species

Table 3: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis A2 Breede Working Tributaries

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																													
A2 Breede Working Tributaries	H20G	A2-R03	Hex River	nvii7	C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Hex River in a condition equal to or better than a C category.	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Months	Oct	2.998	0.387	Nov	2.649	0.395	Dec	1.888	Jan	1.18	Feb	1.066	Mar	0.943	Apr	1.142	May	1.652	Jun	2.26	1.098	Jul	3.067	6.801	Aug	2.797	Sep	3.333
										Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	2.998	0.387	High	1.888	1.18	1.066	0.943	1.142	1.652	2.26	1.098	3.067	6.801	2.797	3.333												
							Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																											
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																											
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																											
									pH range		6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																											
						System variables		Dissolved oxygen		≥ 8 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)																												
								Toxins	Ammonia Atrazine Endosulfan	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.073 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																											
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																													
							Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should be within a C/D category (57-62%).	C/D category (57-62%)																												
						Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)																												
								Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																												
Lower zone cover abundance	FRAI should be within a D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)																																				
Biota	Fish	FRAI score	MIRAI score to be within C category (62-77%).	C category (62-77%)																																		
	Invertebrates	Invertebrate diversity	SASS score > 100, ASPT > 6.3	SASS score > 100, ASPT > 6.3																																		

Table 4: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis A3 Middle Breede Renosterveld

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	Resource RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																	
A3 Middle Breede Renosterveld	H40F	A3-R04	Breede River	nvi8	C/D	Quantity	Low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Breede River in a condition equal to or better than a C/D category.	High flows	Months	Low	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep																			
							Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)		High	14.575	3.704	8.743	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0													
							Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)		Low	26.791	18.949	33.451	31.869	36.912	22.326	32.902	11.161	16.107	4.262	3.181	1.461	4.796	3.449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0										
						Quality	Nutrients	Salts	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range	Dissolved oxygen	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)	≤ 0.073 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)	C category (62-77%)	C category (62-77%)	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species > 30%	D category (42-57%)	D category (42-57%)											
																																System variables	Toxins	Pathogens	Geomorphology	Habitat	Fish	Invertebrates	FRAI score	MIRAI score	FRAI score should be within a D category (42-57%).	MIRAI score to be within D
						Quality	System variables	Toxins	Pathogens	Geomorphology	Habitat	Fish	Invertebrates	FRAI score	MIRAI score	FRAI score should be within a D category (42-57%).	MIRAI score to be within D																									

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric		
A3 Middle Breede Renosterveld	H50B	A3-R05	Breede River	ni2	D	Quantity	Invertebrate diversity	category (42-57%).	SASS score < 45, ASPT > 4.3		
							Number of families				
						Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Breede River in a condition equal to or better than a D category.	Months	0	
							High flows		Maintenance high flows	High	17.315
						Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	Oct	13.406
										Nov	8.861
						Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present state levels.	95%tile ≤ 220 milliSiemens/metre EC	Dec	3.095
										Jan	2.454
						System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	Feb	2.911
										Mar	1.301
Apr	3.367										
Toxins	n/a	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	n/a	May	4.395						
				Jun	9.942						
Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	95%tile ≤ 165 cfu/100ml Escherichia coli	Jul	13.992						
				Aug	19.944						

Table 5: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis B4 Riversonderend Theewaters

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																							
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	H60B	B4-R06	Du Toits River	nvii10	B	Quantity	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Du Toits River in a condition equal to or better than a B category.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>0.369</td> <td>1.406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.122</td> <td>1.041</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.658</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.425</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.362</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.376</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.564</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>1.794</td> <td>1.032</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>2.585</td> <td>1.491</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>3.218</td> <td>1.725</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0.54</td> <td>1.825</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>1.081</td> <td>1.663</td> </tr> </table>	Months	High	Low	Oct	0.369	1.406	Nov	0.122	1.041	Dec	0	0.658	Jan	0	0.425	Feb	0	0.362	Mar	0	0.376	Apr	0	0.564	May	1.794	1.032	Jun	2.585	1.491	Jul	3.218	1.725	Aug	0.54	1.825	Sep	1.081	1.663
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B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	H60D	B4-R07	Riversonderend River	nv7	C	Quantity	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river in an oligotrophic condition	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>10.539</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.65</td> <td>6.134</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>0.426</td> <td>1.421</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.437</td> <td>0.799</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.451</td> <td>0.593</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.542</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0</td> <td>2.32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>3.079</td> <td>3.019</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>2.983</td> <td>7.023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>7.927</td> <td>10.297</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>19.787</td> <td>13.51</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>7.927</td> <td>11.009</td> </tr> </table>	Months	High	Low	Oct	0.65	10.539	Nov	0.65	6.134	Dec	0.426	1.421	Jan	0.437	0.799	Feb	0.451	0.593	Mar	0	0.542	Apr	0	2.32	May	3.079	3.019	Jun	2.983	7.023	Jul	7.927	10.297	Aug	19.787	13.51	Sep	7.927	11.009
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B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	H60E	B4-R08	Baviaans River	niv28	B	Quality	Dissolved oxygen	dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)																																				
							Atrazine	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																																				
							Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																																				
							Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																				
							Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Baviaans River in a condition equal to or better than a B category.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Months</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>0.292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.24</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>0.109</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.117</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.059</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.029</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.049</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>May</td> <td>0.029</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Jun</td> <td>0.092</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Jul</td> <td>0.153</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Aug</td> <td>0.197</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sep</td> <td>0.247</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Oct	0.292	High	Nov	0.24	Low	Dec	0.109	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Jan	0.117		Feb	0.059		Mar	0.029		Apr	0.049		May	0.029		Jun	0.092		Jul	0.153		Aug	0.197		Sep	0.247
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Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre PO ₄ -P ≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre TIN																																										
Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in an ideal category for aquatic ecosystems	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																										
System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																																										
	Dissolved oxygen		≥ 8 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)																																										
Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an ideal category for full contact recreation.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																										
Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should be within B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)																																										
	VEGRAI score		B category (82-87%)																																										
	Marginal zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a B category (82-87%).	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																																										
Habitat	Lower zone cover abundance		No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																																										

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																						
B4 Riversoenderend Theewaters	H60F	B4-R09	Riversoenderend River	nv9	D	Quality	Upper zone cover abundance	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species > 20%																																								
							Fish	FRAI should be within an A/B category (87-92%).	A/B category (87-92%)																																							
							Invertebrates	MIRAI score to be within A/B category (87-92%).	A/B category (87-92%)																																							
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							Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Riversoenderend River in a condition equal to or better than a D category.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>Oct</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>Apr</th> <th>May</th> <th>Jun</th> <th>Jul</th> <th>Aug</th> <th>Sep</th> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.726</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.488</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.606</td> <td>0</td> <td>3.442</td> <td>3.334</td> <td>8.86</td> <td>22.114</td> <td>3.334</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>4.019</td> <td>3.087</td> <td>1.053</td> <td>0.893</td> <td>0.663</td> <td>0.606</td> <td>2.593</td> <td>3.19</td> <td>7.717</td> <td>11.163</td> <td>12.12</td> <td>12.038</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	High	0	0.726	0	0.488	0	0.606	0	3.442	3.334	8.86	22.114	3.334	Low	4.019	3.087	1.053	0.893	0.663	0.606	2.593	3.19	7.717	11.163	12.12	12.038
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							Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Riversoenderend River in a condition equal to or better than a D category.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																							
							Nutrients	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																							
							Salts	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																							
System variables	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																																														
Toxins	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)																																														
Pathogens	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																																														
Habitat	Geomorphology	GAI score should be within D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)																																													
	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI score	D category (42-57%)																																													
	Lower zone cover abundance	Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																																													
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B5 Overberg West	G40D	B5-R12	Palmiet River	p1ii2	B/C	Quantity	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Palmiet River in a condition equal to or better than a B/C category.	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>7.642</td> <td>1.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.38</td> <td>2.919</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.374</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.943</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.898</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.512</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>3.643</td> <td>3.519</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>6.722</td> <td>6.382</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>9.654</td> <td>8.317</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>1.88</td> <td>9.401</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>3.759</td> <td>8.932</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Months	High	Low	Oct	7.642	1.67	Nov	0.38	2.919	Dec	0	1.374	Jan	0	0.943	Feb	0	0.898	Mar	0	1.512	Apr	3.643	3.519	May	6.722	6.382	Jun	9.654	8.317	Jul	1.88	9.401	Aug	3.759	8.932	Sep		
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Toxins	Atrazine	Endosulfan	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.1 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																																													
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					Manganese (Mn)																																												
				Pathogens		Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																									
Habitat	Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should be within B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)																																													
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						Fish	FRAI score	E category (22-37%)																																									
Biota	MIRAI score	Invertebrate diversity	MIRAI score to be within B/C category (77-82%).	B/C category (77-82%)																																													
				Number of families	SASS score > 110, ASPT > 6.5																																												
						Five families, <i>Corydalidae</i> , <i>Elmidae</i> , <i>Hydropsychidae</i> , <i>Corduliidae</i> , <i>Chlorocyphidae</i>																																											

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																			
										Months	High	Low	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep																				
B5 Overberg West	G40D	B5-R13	Palmiet River	pili3	B	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Palmiet River in a condition equal to or better than a B category.	10.02	0.049	Oct	10.02	0.049	Oct	2.463	1.907	Dec	1.955	0.954	Jan	1.118	0.954	Feb	1.488	0.954	Mar	2.142	0.954	Apr	3.016	8.623	May	11.08	2.385	Jun	12.83	8.302	Jul	13.49	14.21	Aug	12.78	0.049	Sep
								Maintenance high flows		≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																			
						Quality	System variables	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																		
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)																																				
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at levels that do not adversely affect aquatic ecosystems	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																		
									pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	5.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																																		
								Toxins	Atrazine	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																																		
									Endosulfan	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)																																		
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																		
									Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should be within a B category (82-87%)	B category (82-87%)																																	
Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)																																									
	Fish	FRAI score	FRAI should be within an A category (92-100%).	A category (92-100%)																																									
Biota		Invertebrates	MIRAI score	MIRAI scores to be within a B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)																																								
	Invertebrate diversity		SASS score > 110, ASPT > 7.0																																										
	Number of families	9 families, Ephemerellidae, Leptophlebiidae, Heptageniidae, Tricorythidae, Elmidae, Corydalidae, Trichoptera cased caddis 2 or > types, Pyraustidae, Athericidae																																											

Table 9: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis H17 Overberg East Fynbos

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric														
									Months	High	Low	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	H17	H17-R15	Nuwejaar River	ni4	C/D	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Nuwejaars River in a condition equal to or better than a C/D category.	0.055	0.115	0.052	0.03	0.022	0.02	0.03	0.129	0.049	0.232	0.108	0.393	0.065	0.108
								Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Nuwejaars River in a condition equal to or better than a C/D category.	0.055	0.115	0.052	0.03	0.022	0.02	0.03	0.129	0.049	0.232	0.108	0.393	0.065	0.108
							Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													
								Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													
							Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 170 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)													
								pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)													
							System variables	Dissolved oxygen	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)													
								Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)													
							Habitat	Geomorphology	GAI score should be within a D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)													
								Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI level 3 should be within an E category (22-37%).	E category (22-37%)													
							Biota	Fish	FRAI score should be within a E category (22-37%).	E category (22-37%)													
								Invertebrates	MIRAI score should be within a D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)													
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	G50D	H17-R16	Kars River	nv24	B/C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Kars River in a condition equal to or better than a B/C category.	0.322	0.301	0.157	0.168	0.121	0.109	0.191	0.204	0.25	0.349	0.17	0.651	0.304	0.283
								Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Kars River in a condition equal to or better than a B/C category.	0.322	0.301	0.157	0.168	0.121	0.109	0.191	0.204	0.25	0.349	0.17	0.651	0.304	0.283
							Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													
								Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)													

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 310 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
						System variables	pH range Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)
						Toxins	Ammonia Atrazine Endosulfan	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.073 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
					Habitat	Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should be within B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)
						Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)
						Fish	FRAI score	FRAI should be within a E category (22-37%).	E category (22-37%)
					Biota	Invertebrates	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)

Table 10: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																							
F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld	H70G	F11-R17	Breede River	niii4			Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Breede River in a condition equal to or better than a B/C category.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>High</th> <th>Low</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>0</td> <td>55.658</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>26.206</td> <td>64.391</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>56.977</td> <td>44.934</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>11.469</td> <td>31.627</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>58.796</td> <td>13.818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>5.055</td> <td>10.237</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0</td> <td>3.827</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0</td> <td>8.604</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0</td> <td>7.407</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>0</td> <td>9.569</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>5.055</td> <td>28.026</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>0</td> <td>42.827</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Months	High	Low	Sep	0	55.658	Aug	26.206	64.391	Jul	56.977	44.934	Jun	11.469	31.627	May	58.796	13.818	Apr	5.055	10.237	Mar	0	3.827	Feb	0	8.604	Jan	0	7.407	Dec	0	9.569	Nov	5.055	28.026	Oct	0	42.827
Months	High	Low																																														
Sep	0	55.658																																														
Aug	26.206	64.391																																														
Jul	56.977	44.934																																														
Jun	11.469	31.627																																														
May	58.796	13.818																																														
Apr	5.055	10.237																																														
Mar	0	3.827																																														
Feb	0	8.604																																														
Jan	0	7.407																																														
Dec	0	9.569																																														
Nov	5.055	28.026																																														
Oct	0	42.827																																														
					C	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																							
						Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in a Tolerable category for Irrigation water supply.	≤ 270 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																							
						System variables	pH range Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)																																							

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric					
					Water temperature	Water temperature	important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	No more than 2°C change in natural monthly range (minimum and maximum)					
									Toxins	Ammonia	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.073 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)	
										Atrazine		≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)	
					Pathogens	Endosulfan	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)				
										GAI score	GAI score should be within B category (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)	
						Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a C category (62-77%).	C category (62-77%)			
								Marginal zone cover abundance		No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species			
					Biota	Fish	Upper zone cover abundance	FRAI score	FRAI should be within a C category (62-77%).	C category (62-77%)			
										Invertebrates	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within D category (42-57%).	D category (42-57%)
											Number of families		SASS score > 40, ASPT score > 4.3 > 15 families at abundances A - C

Table 11: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis E8 Touws

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																							
E8 Touws	J12L	E8-R18	Doring River	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Doring River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C/D).	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>Q1</th> <th>Nov</th> <th>Dec</th> <th>Jan</th> <th>Feb</th> <th>Mar</th> <th>Apr</th> <th>May</th> <th>Jun</th> <th>Jul</th> <th>Aug</th> <th>Sep</th> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>0.017</td> <td>0.031</td> <td>0.019</td> <td>0.012</td> <td>0.008</td> <td>0.015</td> <td>0.016</td> <td>0.017</td> <td>0.013</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.012</td> <td>0.012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>0.021</td> <td>0.031</td> <td>0.019</td> <td>0.031</td> <td>0.009</td> <td>0.015</td> <td>0.016</td> <td>0.017</td> <td>0.013</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0.012</td> <td>0.012</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Q1	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	High	0.017	0.031	0.019	0.012	0.008	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.013	0.01	0.012	0.012	Low	0.021	0.031	0.019	0.031	0.009	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.013	0.01	0.012	0.012
								Months	Q1	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep																											
High	0.017	0.031	0.019	0.012	0.008	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.013	0.01	0.012	0.012																																			
Low	0.021	0.031	0.019	0.031	0.009	0.015	0.016	0.017	0.013	0.01	0.012	0.012																																			
			gviil1	Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																							
						Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																							
					Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 1500 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																							

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric		
E8 Touws	J12L	E8-R19	Touws River	gv5	Quantity	System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)		
							Dissolved oxygen		≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)		
							Pathogens		Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)	
						Habitat	Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a C/D.	C/D category (57-62%)	
								VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 4 of at ~58% for the riparian zone.	C/D category (57-62%)	
								Marginal zone cover abundance		No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	
								Lower zone cover abundance		Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 10%	
						Fish	Invertebrates	Upper zone cover abundance	Exotic species < 10%, terrestrial woody species < 15%		
								FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a C/D (58.3%).	C/D category (57-62%)	
								MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within D (40-59%) Category	D category (42-57%)	
						Quantity	Nutrients	Low flows High flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Touws River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C).	SASS score > 90, ASPT score > 4.5	
										Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
										Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 1500 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	
										pH range	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)
Dissolved oxygen	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)										
E8 Touws	J12L	E8-R19	Touws River	gv5	Quality	System variables	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)		
										Dissolved oxygen	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
										Pathogens	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.
						Habitat	Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a C/D.	C/D category (57-62%)	
								VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 4 of at ~58% for the riparian zone.	C/D category (57-62%)	
								Marginal zone cover abundance		No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	
								Lower zone cover abundance		Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 10%	
						Fish	Invertebrates	Upper zone cover abundance	Exotic species < 10%, terrestrial woody species < 15%		
								FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a C/D (58.3%).	C/D category (57-62%)	
								MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within D (40-59%) Category	D category (42-57%)	
						Quantity	Nutrients	Low flows High flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Touws River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C).	SASS score > 90, ASPT score > 4.5	
										Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
										Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 1500 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	
										pH range	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)
Dissolved oxygen	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)										

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R21	Groot River	gv6	D	Quantity	Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a D	D category (42-57%)
								VEGRAI score	D category (42-57%)	D category (42-57%)
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Riparian vegetation	Marginal zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 4 of at ~57% for the riparian zone.	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species
								Lower zone cover abundance		Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 5%
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Riparian vegetation	Upper zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 4 of at ~57% for the riparian zone.	Exotic species < 10%, terrestrial woody species < 30%
								Fish		FRAI shall yield a B/C (79%).
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Fish	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within C Category	C category (62-77%)
								Invertebrate diversity		SASS score > 90, ASPT > 5.0
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Number of families	MIRAI score to be within C Category	> 15 families, 7 with SASS score > 6, abundances A - C
								Maintenance low flows		Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Groot River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category D).
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Groot River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category D).	
								Maintenance low flows		Nov 0.018
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	Dec 0.019
								Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		Jan 0.018
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	Feb 0.022
								pH range		Mar 0.024
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Dissolved oxygen	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	Apr 0.027
								System variables		May 0.029
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Atrazine	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	Jun 0.027
								Endosulfan		Jul 0.027
E8 Touws	J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	gi3	B	Quantity	Invertebrates	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Groot River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category D).	Aug 0.027
								Maintenance high flows		Sep 0.018

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
				Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
					Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	≤ 620 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
						pH range		6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)
						System variables		≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
					Dissolved oxygen			

Table 12: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis D7 Gouritz-Olifants

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	J25A	D7-R23	giv20	C	Quantity	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Gamka River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C).	0.167
						Maintenance high flows		0.157
						Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)		0.162
						Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		0.160
						Electrical conductivity (EC)		0.222
					Quality	pH	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	0.382
						Dissolved oxygen		0.487
						System variables		0.241
						Pathogens		0.232
						Escherichia coli		0.262
					Habitat	Geomorphology	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels. pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	0.232
						Riparian vegetation		2.707
						VEGRAI score		0.94
						Marginal zone cover abundance		0.94
						Lower zone cover abundance		0.342

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	J31C	D7-R24	Olifants River	giii2	C	Quality	Upper zone cover abundance	Upper zone cover abundance	Exotic species < 10%, terrestrial woody species < 15% C category (62-77%) B/C category (77-82%) SASS score > 100, ASPT > 5.5 > 15 families, 5 with SASS score > 5, abundance A - C	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Low</td><td>0.035</td></tr> <tr><td>High</td><td>0.046</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>0.055</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>0.057</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>0.079</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>0.054</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>0.109</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>0.068</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>0.097</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>0.036</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>0.037</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>0.083</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>0.035</td></tr> </table>	Low	0.035	High	0.046	Oct	0.055	Nov	0.057	Dec	0.079	Jan	0.054	Feb	0.109	Mar	0.068	Apr	0.097	May	0.036	Jun	0	Jul	0.037	Aug	0.083	Sep	0.035
							Low	0.035																														
							High	0.046																														
							Oct	0.055																														
							Nov	0.057																														
							Dec	0.079																														
							Jan	0.054																														
							Feb	0.109																														
							Mar	0.068																														
							Apr	0.097																														
							May	0.036																														
							Jun	0																														
Jul	0.037																																					
Aug	0.083																																					
Sep	0.035																																					
Fish	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a C (71.6%).																																				
Invertebrates	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within B/C (78 - 82%) Category																																				
	Invertebrate diversity																																					
	Number of families																																					
Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Olifants River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C/D).																																			
		Maintenance high flows																																				
Nutrients	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.																																			
		Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)																																				
		Electrical conductivity (EC)																																				
		pH range																																				
Salts	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.																																			
		pH range	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																																			
System variables	System variables	Dissolved oxygen	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)																																			
		Escherichia coli	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																			
Pathogens	Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.																																			
		GAI score	GAI score should equate to a C/D																																			
Habitat	Riparian vegetation	VEGRAI score	C category (62-77%)																																			
		Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																																			
		Lower zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 4 of at ~70% for the riparian zone.																																			
		Upper zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																																			
Biota	Invertebrates	MIRAI score	MIRAI score should equate to a C																																			

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
T	I	∞	D		Quality	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Gouritz River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C).	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)
						High flows	Maintenance high flows		High
T	I	∞	D		Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	Low
							Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
T	I	∞	D		Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained at present day levels.	2.021
							pH range		≤ 600 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
T	I	∞	D		Quality	System variables	Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	2.041
							Escherichia coli		6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)
T	I	∞	D		Quality	Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	2.398
							Geomorphology		≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
T	I	∞	D		Habitat	Riparian vegetation	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a B	1.804
							VEGRAI score		B/C category (82-87%)
T	I	∞	D		Habitat	Fish	Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	2.474
							Lower zone cover abundance		B/C category (77-82%)
T	I	∞	D		Biota	Invertebrates	Upper zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	2.474
							FRAI score		Exotic species < 15%, terrestrial woody species < 40%
T	I	∞	D		Biota	Invertebrates	MIRAI score	FRAI shall yield a D (50.1%).	2.752
							Invertebrate diversity		D category (42-57%)
T	I	∞	D		Biota	Invertebrates	Number of families	MIRAI score to be within C (60-79%) Category	2.752
									C category (62-77%)
T	I	∞	D		Biota	Invertebrates		SASS score > 90, ASPT > 5.0	2.752
									> 19 families, 7 with SASS score > 7, abundance A - C

Table 14: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis F12 Duiwenhoks

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
T	I	∞	D	giii8	D	Quantity			Months
									Oct
									Nov
									Dec
									Jan
									Feb
									Mar
									Apr
									May
									Jun
									Jul
									Aug
									Sep

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows Maintenance high flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Duiwenhoks River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014.	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres) High 1.775 0.418 Low 1.676 1.151 0.648 0.489 0.781 0.418 0.861 0.981 1.014 1.207 1.426 2.649 0
						Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in a Tolerable category for irrigation.	≤ 270 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
				Quality		System variables	pH range Dissolved oxygen	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
						Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a D	D category (42-57%)
							VEGRAI score	C/D category (57-62%)	
				Habitat		Riparian vegetation	Marginal zone cover abundance Lower zone cover abundance Upper zone cover abundance	No exotic species. no terrestrial woody species VEGRAI level 4 of at least 61% for the riparian zone.	
						Fish	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a D in the Duiwenhoks River	D category (42-57%)
				Biota		Invertebrates	MIRAI score Invertebrate diversity Number of families	MIRAI (40 - 59%) shall yield a D in the Duiwenhoks River.	D category (42-57%) SASS score > 60, ASPT score > 5 > 10 families, abundance A - C, presence of Emiliidae, Simuliidae, Ancyliidae

Table 15: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis I18 Hessequa

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric															
I18 Hessequa	H90C	118-R28	Goukou River	giii7	C/D	Quantity	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Duiwenhoks River an ecological condition that is equal to or better than the ecological condition in summer 2014 (Category C/D).	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734		
								Maintenance high flows		0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381	0.139	0.381
							Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)															
								Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)															
								Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained an Acceptable category for ecosystem health.	≤ 130 millSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)														
									pH	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)														
						Quality	System variables	Dissolved oxygen	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)																
								Toxins	Atrazine	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	≤ 0.079 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)														
						Habitat	Riparian vegetation	Pathogens	Endosulfan	≤ 0.0013 milligrams/litre (95 th percentile)															
									Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)														
								Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a D	D category (42-57%)														
									VEGRAI score		C category (62-77%)														
Marginal zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 4 of at least 71% for the riparian zone.	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																							
Lower zone cover abundance		Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 5%																							
Upper zone cover abundance	Exotic species < 10%, terrestrial woody species < 10%																								
Biota	Invertebrates	Fish	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a D (50.8%).	D category (42-57%)																				
		Invertebrate diversity	MIRAI score		D category (42-57%)																				
				MIRAI score to be within the D EC (40 - 59%) Category	SASS score > 90, ASPT score > 5.8																				
		Number of families		> 12 families, 5 with SASS score > 8, abundance A - C																					

Table 16: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis G14 Groot Brak

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	Resource RU Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																			
								Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep							
G14 Groot Brak	K20A	G14-R29	Gviii2	B/C	Quantity	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Groot Brak River in an ecological condition that is equal to or better than Category B/C.	High	0.112	0.299	0.147	0	0.141	0.533	0	0.068	0.087	0.112	0.134	0						
						High flows	Maintenance high flows		Low	0.151	0.287	0.147	0	0.134	0.533	0	0.068	0.087	0.112	0.134	0						
					Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																		
							Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																		
						Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in a B class for aquatic ecosystem health.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																		
							pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																		
					System variables	Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation in the downstream Wolwedans Dam.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																		
							Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a B	B category (82-87%)																	
					Habitat	Riparian vegetation	Sediment particle size	VEGRAI score		B category (82-87%)																	
								Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																		
Lower zone cover abundance	VEGRAI level 4 of Category B.	Exotic species <5%, terrestrial woody species < 15%																									
Upper zone cover abundance		Exotic species < 30%, terrestrial woody species > 40%																									
Biota	Invertebrates	Fish	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a B (82-87%).	B category (82-87%)																						
		Invertebrate diversity	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within A (92-100%).	A category (92-100%)																						

Table 17: Resource Quality Objectives for RIVERS in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis G15 Coastal

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																															
G15 Coastal	K30B	G15-R30	Malgas River	C	Quantity	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Malgas in an ecological condition that is equal to or better than Category C.	High	0.296	1.218	0.081	1.044	0.042	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.077	0.219	0.085	0.812	0.123	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204							
						High flows	Maintenance high flows		Low	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.169	0.211			
					Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in B class for aquatic ecosystems.	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	System variables	Dissolved oxygen	Toxins	Ammonia	Toxicity levels must not pose a threat to aquatic ecosystems.	Atrazine	Endosulfan	Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a B/C	Sediment particle size	VEGRAI score	Marginal zone cover abundance	Lower zone cover abundance	Upper zone cover abundance	Fish	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a C/D (57-62%).	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within A	Invertebrate diversity	SASS score > 160, ASPT > 8
							VEGRAI score				VEGRAI level 4 of Category D							C/D category (57-62%)		A category (92-100%)																			
						Habitat	Riparian vegetation	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 15%	Exotic species < 30%, terrestrial woody species > 50%																													
						Biota					Invertebrates	SASS score > 160, ASPT > 8																											

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric	
G15 Coastal	K30C	G15-R31	Kaaimans River	gvii11	B	Quantity	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Kaaimans River in an ecological condition that is equal to or better than Category B.	High	0.359
							High flows	Maintenance high flows		Low	0.371
						Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.	High	0.483
								Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)		Low	0.359
							Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in an Ideal category for aquatic ecosystems.	High	0.445
										Low	0.335
						System variables	pH range	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	High	0.371	
									Low	0.445	
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Ideal category for full contact recreation.	High	0.538	
									Low	1.052	
									High	0.592	
									Low	0.249	
Geomorphology	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a B/C	High	0.538							
			Low	1.052							
			High	0.592							
Habitat	VEGRAI score	VEGRAI level 4 of Category A.	High	0.538							
			Low	1.052							
			High	0.592							
			Low	0.249							
Fish	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a B.	High	0.538							
			Low	1.052							
Biota	MIRAI score	MIRAI score to be within A Category.	High	0.538							
			Low	1.052							

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																				
G15 Coastal	K40E	G15-R34	Goukamma	gviiii9	B/C	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Goukamma River in an ecological condition that is equal to or better than Category B/C.	High	0.645	0.445	Oct	1.124	0.821	Nov	0.825	0.821	Dec	0.642	0.445	Jan	0.552	0.445	Feb	0.764	0.445	Mar	0.947	0.445	Apr	0.401	0.401	May	0.387	0.431	Jun	0.544	0.544	Jul	0.536	0.536	Aug	0.536	0.536	Sep
								Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)		Low	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 55 millSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	4 ≥ pH ≤ 7 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)	B category (82-87%)	D16 = 2mm, D50 = 24 mm, D84 = 128 mm	B category (82-87%)	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 15%	Exotic species < 5%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	C category (62-77%)	A category (92-100%)	SASS score > 100, ASPT > 7.4																					
								Maintenance high flows		Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at a mesotrophic or better condition.	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	Electrical conductivity (EC)	pH range	Dissolved oxygen	Escherichia coli	GAI score	Sediment particle size	VEGRAI score	Marginal zone cover abundance	Lower zone cover abundance	Upper zone cover abundance	FRAI score	MIRAI score	Invertebrate diversity																					
						Quality	System variables	Pathogens	Geomorphology	Habitat	Fish	Invertebrates	Biota	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in an Acceptable category for aquatic ecosystems.	pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation.	GAI score should equate to a B.	VEGRAI level 4 of Category B.	FRAI shall yield a C.	MIRAI score to be within A.																										
														Salts	VEGRAI level 4 of Category B.																															
														System variables	VEGRAI level 4 of Category B.																															

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																				
G15 Coastal	K50A	G15-R35	Knysna River	gvii14	B	Quantity	Low flows High flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Knysna River in an ecological condition that is equal to or better than Category B.	High	0.686	0.478	0.837	0.664	0.546	0.437	0.411	0.239	0.441	0.239	0.441	0.478	0.476	0.447	0.474	0.579	0.644			
								Maintenance high flows		Low	0.664	0.837	0.546	0.437	0.411	0.239	0.441	0.239	0.441	0.478	0.476	0.447	0.474	0.579	0.644					
								Flows (million cubic metres)		High	0.686	0.478	0.837	0.664	0.546	0.437	0.411	0.239	0.441	0.239	0.441	0.478	0.476	0.447	0.474	0.579	0.644			
						Quality	System variables	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)	B	Quality	Salts	Electrical conductivity (EC)	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in an ideal category for aquatic ecosystem health.	≤ 0.025 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 0.70 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 30 millSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	≥ 8 milligrams/litre (5 th percentile)	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)	A/B category (87-92%) D16 = 30mm, D50 = 120 mm, D84 = 300 mm	A/B category (87-92%)	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	Exotic species < 20%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	Exotic species < 40%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	B category (82-87%)	B category (82-87%)	SASS score > 150, ASPT > 6.7	
														Dissolved oxygen																pH, temperature, and dissolved oxygen are important for the maintenance of ecosystem health.
														Escherichia coli																Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an ideal category for full contact recreation.
						Habitat	Riparian vegetation	Geomorphology	Sediment particle size	VEGRAI score	B	Habitat	Fish	GAI score	GAI score should equate to a A/B.	A/B category (87-92%)	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	Exotic species < 20%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	Exotic species < 40%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	B category (82-87%)	B category (82-87%)	SASS score > 150, ASPT > 6.7								
														Marginal zone cover abundance									VEGRAI level 4 of Category A/B.							
														Lower zone cover abundance									VEGRAI level 4 of Category A/B.							
						Biota	Invertebrates	Fish	MIRAI score	Invertebrate diversity	B	Biota	Invertebrates	FRAI score	FRAI shall yield a B.	A/B category (87-92%)	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species	Exotic species < 20%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	Exotic species < 40%, terrestrial woody species < 5%	B category (82-87%)	B category (82-87%)	SASS score > 150, ASPT > 6.7								
														MIRAI score									MIRAI score to be within B Category.							
														Invertebrate diversity									MIRAI score to be within B Category.							

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																										
G15 Coastal	K50B	G15-R36	Gouna River	gviii11	A/B	Quantity	Low flows	Maintenance low flows	Flows shall be sufficient to maintain the Gouna River in an ecological condition that is equal to or better than Category A/B.	High	1.44	0.342	1.197	1.328	1.019	0.778	0.692	0.76	0.684	0.781	0.898	0.875	0.954	1.202	0.067											
								High flows		Low	1.377	0.067	1.202	0.067	0.954	0.875	0.898	0.781	0.342	1.197	1.328	1.019	0.778	0.692	0.76	0.684	0.781	0.898	0.875	0.954	1.202	0.067				
											Quality	Nutrients	Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Nutrient levels must be maintained in the river at an oligotrophic condition.																						
									Total inorganic nitrogen (TIN)																											
									Electrical conductivity (EC)																											
											Quality	System variables	Salts	pH range	Salt concentrations need to be maintained in an ideal category for aquatic ecosystem health.																					
									Dissolved oxygen																											
									Escherichia coli																											
											Habitat	Geomorphology	Riparian vegetation	GAI score	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an ideal category for full contact recreation.																					
									Sediment particle size																											
									VEGRAI score																											
					Biota	Invertebrates	Fish	Marginal zone cover abundance	No exotic species, no terrestrial woody species																											
			Lower zone cover abundance																																	
			Upper zone cover abundance																																	
					Biota	Invertebrates	Fish	FRAI score	Exotic species < 10%, terrestrial woody species < 5%																											
			MIRAI score																																	
			Invertebrate diversity																																	

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Table 18: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis B5 Overberg West

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																					
B5 Overberg West	G40D	B5-E01	Palmet Estuary	px11	B/C	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality.	Months	76	Oct	49	Nov	49	Dec	48	Jan	48	Feb	43	Mar	43	Apr	41	May	46	Jun	57	Jul	74	Aug	86	Sep	90	Annual	70									
										River inflow: Average DIN concentration >100 µg/l (dry season) or >500 µg/l (wet season)																																				
										Estuary: Average DIN concentrations in freshwater section >100 µg/l (dry season) (marine waters may have higher concentrations linked to upwelling) and >500 µg/l (wet season)																																				
												Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow: Average DIP concentration >10 µg/l (dry season) and >50 µg/l (wet season)																															
															Estuary: Average DIP concentrations >10 µg/l (dry season) (marine waters may have higher concentrations linked to upwelling) and >50 µg/l (wet season).																															
												Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity must not drop below 10 for longer than three months in a year																															
															System variables	Temperature	River inflow: Summer temperature <20 °C																													
																	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota																													
												Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)																															
															Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Estuary mouth permanently open																													
						Sediments	Channel shape/size	Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.																																						
								Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics																																						

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC	Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low phytoplankton biomass; maintain microalgal group diversity as measured for the baseline survey; phytoplankton biomass should not increase by more than 20% above baseline concentrations; phytoplankton group diversity should not change by more than 20% from baseline conditions
							Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Area covered by different plant community types should not change by more than 20% from baseline open and closed mouth conditions, no invasive species should be present, prevent excessive filamentous macroalgal growth, area covered should be less than 50% of the open water surface area, macroalgae cover should not exceed 50% in 1 m ² quadrats or occupy more than 50% of the open water surface area in the eastern channel and above sand bank in the lower reaches of the estuary, macroalgal wet biomass should remain below 500 g m ⁻²
						Biota	Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Density of sandprawn burrow openings should exceed 75 per m ² in the highest density areas in the lower estuary; amphipods should numerically dominate the benthic fauna (<i>Granditierella</i> sp. and <i>Corophium triaenonyx</i>) living on the sediment surface in the middle and upper estuarine reaches respectively; in the zooplankton, the density of <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> should range between 100 and 5000 m ³ in the summer in the mid-estuary region
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Retain the following fish assemblages in the estuary (based on abundance): estuarine species (10-20%); estuarine associated marine species (80-90%); and indigenous freshwater species (~1%); all numerically dominant species should be represented by 0+ juveniles.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Retain regular representation of waders, gulls, and terns, and overall waterbird species richness of seven or more species; estuary should not be regularly used by waterfowl species such as Redknobbed Coot; waders or terns should not be absent from the estuary for >5 consecutive counts

Table 19: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis H16 Overberg West Coastal

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																
									Months	84.4	89.5	28.7	11.2	Jan	8.9	Feb	13.4	Mar	35.3	Apr	64.3	May	87.8	Jun	91.2	Jul	91.7	Aug	89.8	Sep	81.9	Annual									
H16 Overberg West Coastal	G40B	H16-E02	Buttels Estuary	bxi1	B	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain at least present-day base flows	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	84.4	89.5	28.7	11.2	Jan	8.9	Feb	13.4	Mar	35.3	Apr	64.3	May	87.8	Jun	91.2	Jul	91.7	Aug	89.8	Sep	81.9	Annual								
							Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	<100µg/l																														
						DIP				<10 µg/l																															
						System variables		Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>6 milligrams/litre																															
								Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)																															
						Pathogens		Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)																															
								Hydrodynamics	Mouth state		Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary																														
						Sediments				Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size		Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics																													
								Biota	Microalgae		Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community		Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass																												
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes					Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species																													

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric					
H16 Overberg West Coastal	G40G	H16-E04	Bot Estuary	nx16	B	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	<p>Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality</p>	<p>River inflow (low flows): DIN <100 µg/l; River inflow high flows): DIN <300 µg/l; Estuary (low flows): DIN <100 µg/l (except during upwelling events); Estuary (high flows): DIN <300 µg/l in Zones A & B (upper reaches) and <100 µg/l in Zones C & D (lower reaches) (except during upwelling events)</p> <p>River inflow (low flows): DRP <50 µg/l; River inflow high flows): DRP <80 µg/l; Estuary (low flows): DRP <50 µg/l (except during upwelling events); Estuary (high flows): DRP <80 µg/l in Zones A & B (upper reaches) and <50 µg/l in Zones C & D (lower reaches) (except during upwelling events)</p>					
										Nutrients	<p>Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae</p>	<p>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</p>		
													Quantity	<p>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</p>
Biota	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	<p>Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species</p>	<p>Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V). Estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.</p>										
					Invertebrates	<p>Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton</p>	<p>Estuary should have viable populations of <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sandy zones and <i>Upogebia africana</i> in muddy zones.</p>							
								Macrophytes	<p>Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species</p>	<p>Area occupied by different macrophyte groups should no change by >20 % change in the area covered by habitats, submerged macrophytes such as pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) should be present during low flow conditions</p>				
Microalgae	<p>Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community</p>	<p>Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass</p>	<p><20 µg l⁻¹</p>											

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Summer: <Salinity<40
						System variables	pH	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	6 < pH < 8.5
							Dissolved oxygen		>4 milligrams/litre
							Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
								Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state		Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
								Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
									Maintain low phytoplankton biomass (< 6 ug l ⁻¹); phytoplankton biomass should not rise above 10 ug l ⁻¹ for greater than 6 months; maintain microalgal group diversity as measured for the baseline survey (an increase in Cyanophytes (blue greens) would be a cause for concern); phytoplankton group diversity should not decrease below 20% of that found for baseline conditions; maintain present benthic microalgal biomass (< 4 ug g ⁻¹); benthic microalgal biomass should not rise above 10 ug g ⁻¹ for greater than 6 months
						Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	
					Biota			Maintain the present area (2011) covered by the macrophyte habitats: submerged macrophytes (476 ha); reeds and sedges (60 ha); salt marsh (69 ha); and macroalgae (238 ha); prevent excessive filamentous macroalgal growth; the present ratio of macroalgae to submerged macrophytes must be maintained (i.e. 50%).	
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	G40H	H16-E05	Onrus Estuary	nxi8	D	Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Zooplankton: Density of <i>Pseudodiaptomus hesslei</i> should range between 100 and 5000 m ³ in the summer in the mid-estuary region; Benthic macrofauna: density of sandprawn <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> burrow openings should exceed 75 per m ² in the highest density areas in the lower estuary, burrow density in the lower estuary should not drop below 50 counts per m ² in the highest density areas, all size classes of sand prawn should be present in the population																						
							Fish	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/incr ease of alien species	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Juvenile estuary dependant marine fish should not be absent from the estuary for more than two years in a row; % contribution by juvenile estuary dependant marine fish to assemblage by number should not drop to <60% of residents; Alien species abundance should remain below 5 % of biomass in main body of estuary; % contribution of adult & sub-adult estuary-dependant fish to assemblage by number should not drop below 15%																					
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Number of non-passerine waterbird species recorded in counts should not decrease by more than 10% over a five-year period; overall numbers of waders, wading birds or gulls & terns, or numbers of any of the species in these groups should not decrease relative to the baseline average by more than 10% over a five-year period, after correcting for regional/global population changes; total summer numbers of waterfowl should not exceed 15 000 for more than 4 years.																					
					Quantity	Flow	MIMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Months</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sep</td> <td>Annual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MIMR/MAR (% Nat)</td> <td>51.6</td> <td>54.4</td> <td>53.8</td> <td>51.2</td> <td>49.7</td> <td>50.0</td> <td>49.8</td> <td>51.1</td> <td>54.8</td> <td>51.8</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual	MIMR/MAR (% Nat)	51.6	54.4	53.8	51.2	49.7	50.0	49.8	51.1	54.8	51.8
Months	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual																					
MIMR/MAR (% Nat)	51.6	54.4	53.8	51.2	49.7	50.0	49.8	51.1	54.8	51.8																					
					Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <300µg/l																						
						Salinity	DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP < 25 µg/l																						
							Salinity		5 < Salinity <40																						

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Entire estuary and river inflow: DO >5 mg/l
							Turbidity	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	Turbidity <5 NTU ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Pathogens	Enterococci		
							Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
					Habitat	Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Control nutrient input from sewage spills to prevent microalgal blooms (> 20 µg l ⁻¹) and the occurrence of harmful algal bloom species; maintain the distribution of different phytoplankton groups (diverse community composition) and prevent dominance of Cyanophytes (blue-green algae) that occur under nutrient rich, freshwater conditions
					Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats: open surface water area: 2.59, sand and mudflats: 1.86, area covered by reeds should be managed and maintained within an approved environmental management plan, further spread of reeds by reducing nutrient input and occurrence of aquatic invasive such as water fern <i>Azolla</i> should be prevented; prevent further disturbance and development in the riparian zone; remove alien plants from the riparian zone and control the spread of garden invasive

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	The estuary should have viable populations of <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sandy zones and <i>Upogebia africana</i> in muddy zones. Breeding in both species ceases at salinities lower than 17 ppt during prolonged mouth phase. In <i>U. africana</i> and export of larvae into marine and postlarvae back to estuary ceases; prolonged mouth closure should be avoided as this will result in a loss of marine species (e.g. <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) from the zooplankton community
						Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 2 estuary dependent marine species (Category II), 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V) and two freshwater indigenous species (Category IV). Estuarine residents should dominate numerically (>50%), but estuary dependent marine species, indigenous catadromous and freshwater species should be present

Table 20: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis H17 Overberg East Fynbos

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	G40L	H17-E06	Klein Estuary	nxi7	B	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Flood and breaching regimes to maintain the sediment distribution patterns and aquatic habitat (instream physical habitat) so as not to exceed TPCs for biota	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Months</td> <td>Oct</td><td>Nov</td><td>Dec</td><td>Jan</td><td>Feb</td><td>Mar</td><td>Apr</td><td>May</td><td>Jun</td><td>Jul</td><td>Aug</td><td>Sep</td><td>Annual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</td> <td>84.2</td><td>83.1</td><td>85.5</td><td>73.7</td><td>69.4</td><td>78.8</td><td>78.0</td><td>83.9</td><td>82.3</td><td>86.9</td><td>89.7</td><td>90.3</td><td>85.6</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	84.2	83.1	85.5	73.7	69.4	78.8	78.0	83.9	82.3	86.9	89.7	90.3	85.6
Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual																								
MMR/MAR (% Nat)	84.2	83.1	85.5	73.7	69.4	78.8	78.0	83.9	82.3	86.9	89.7	90.3	85.6																								
						Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <300 µg/l																												
						Salinity	DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <25 µg/l																												
					Quality	System variables	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	5 < Salinity <40																												
						Pathogens	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Entire estuary and river inflow: DO >5mg/l, turbidity < 5 NTU																												
							Turbidity	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Turbidity <5 NTU																												
							Enterococci	Concentrations of	≤185 Enterococci/100 m) (90 th percentile)																												

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
						Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Phytoplankton biomass, measured as water column chlorophyll-a should not exceed 10 µg l ⁻¹ ; maintain high subtidal benthic microalgae biomass during the closed mouth phase and high intertidal benthic microalgae biomass during the open phase; phytoplankton biomass should not exceed 10 µg l ⁻¹ ; benthic microalgae biomass should not deviate more than 20 % compared with Present State concentrations; no brackish epipellic diatoms should be found during the closed phase
					Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats: open surface water area: 741.6 ha; sand and mud banks: 79 ha; submerged macrophytes: 92 ha; salt marsh: 170 ha; reeds and sedges: 127 ha; floodplain: 280 ha (mostly intact) and 110 ha (disturbed); maintain the distribution of plant community types i.e. submerged macrophyte, <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> beds during closed mouth brackish conditions, salt marsh, <i>Salicornia meyeriana</i> marsh during open mouth conditions, <i>Phragmites australis</i> stands in the middle / upper reaches and salt marsh grasses indicative of brackish conditions

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Benthic invertebrates: The estuary should have viable populations of <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sandy zones and <i>U. africana</i> in muddy zones. Breeding in both species ceases at salinities lower than 17 ppt during prolonged mouth phase. In <i>U. africana</i> and export of larvae into marine and postlarvae back to estuary ceases; abundance of <i>C. kraussi</i> and <i>U. africana</i> should not drop below 50% of recorded total abundances in each season; recruits should be recorded in population (Identify zones where these are abundant from the baseline study and these would be where the above would be assessed); Zooplankton: Prolonged close mouth would result in a loss of marine species (e.g. <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) from the zooplankton community; abundance of indicator marine species (e.g. <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) should not change by more than 50% of current levels.
						Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Retain the following fish assemblages in the estuary (based on abundance): estuarine species (20-30%), estuarine associated marine species (60-70%) and indigenous freshwater species (<1%). All numerically dominant species are represented by 0+ juveniles. abundance of estuary associated marine species should not drop below 50% of total abundance; abundance of estuarine species should not increase above 50% of total abundance.; alien freshwater species should not be present in the estuary; 0+ juveniles of all of the dominant fish species should be present
						Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuary should contain a rich avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original groups, significant numbers of migratory waders and terns, as well as a healthy breeding population of resident waders; the estuary should support thousands of birds in summer and hundreds in winter; numbers of waterfowl should not drop below 600, waders below 100 in summer, and terns below 250; overall numbers of bird species should not drop below 1000 for 3 consecutive counts

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	G40M	H17-E07	Ulakraal Estuary	nxi5	C	Quantity	Flow	Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Months	58.8	Oct	58.8	Nov	58.8	Dec	58.8	Jan	58.8	Feb	58.8	Mar	58.8	Apr	58.8	May	58.8	Jun	58.8	Jul	58.8	Aug	58.8	Sep	58.8	Annual	58.8										
								MMR/MAR (% Nat)																																							
											Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae																																	
														DIP																																	
															Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae																															
											Quality	System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota																																	
														Turbidity																																	
															Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation																															
											Habitat	Pathogens	Escherichia coli																																		
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary																																							
					Habitat	Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics																																							
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass																																							

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
				Habitat		Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
					Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
				Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain the distribution of different phytoplankton groups and low biomass (< 20 µg l ⁻¹)
					Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the distribution of current macrophyte habitats, <20 % change in the area covered by different macrophyte habitats (accounts for natural changes due to the dynamic nature of estuaries); submerged macrophytes such as pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) should be present during low flow conditions
				Biota	Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	The estuary should have viable populations of <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sandy zones and <i>Upogebia africana</i> in muddy zones
					Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																	
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	G50F	H17-E09	Heunings Estuary	nxi1	B	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Flood and breaching regimes to maintain the sediment distribution patterns and aquatic habitat (instream physical habitat) so as not to exceed TPCs for biota	Months	79.6	77.5	73.1	71.5	72.5	76.2	79.1	79.2	79.0	78.4	78.7	78.2	78.2	Annual		
										MMR/MAR (% Nat)																
										Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <300µg/l																
						Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIP	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <25 µg/l														
													Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity in the estuary is artificially elevated at present due to reduced freshwater inflow, target levels for the various zones are as follows: Zone A: 30, Zone B: 14, Zone C: 6, Zone D: 2											
															System variables	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Entire estuary and river inflow: DO >5 mg/l									
						Habitat	Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	Escherichia coli	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline														
												Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline											
															Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Phytoplankton biomass, measured as water column chlorophyll-a should not exceed 10 µg l ⁻¹ in both the estuary and Soetendalsvlei (Zone D); maintain diversity of phytoplankton groups i.e. diatoms abundant during marine phase.								

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Area covered by different macrophyte habitats particularly intertidal and supratidal salt marsh should be allowed to revert to a more natural state through restoration of a more natural flow regime (particularly summer base flows) and by allowing mouth operate normally as far as possible (minimum height for artificial breaching to be increased to 2.5 m), breaching which will increase backflooding and soil salinity; present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats is as follows: Open surface water area :907.92, Sand and mudflats :43.35, Submerged macrophytes :10.17, Reeds and sedges:154.98, Intertidal salt marsh :16.18, Supratidal salt marsh:942.4
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Benthic invertebrates: Abundance of <i>C. kraussi</i> and <i>U. africana</i> should not drop below 50% of recorded total abundances in each season, recruits should be recorded in population (Identify zones where these are abundant from the baseline study and these would be where the above would be assessed; Zooplankton: Prolonged close mouth would result in a loss of marine species (e.g. <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) from the zooplankton community, abundance of indicator marine species (e.g. <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) should not change by more than 50% of current levels
						Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Retain the following fish assemblages in the estuary (based on abundance): estuarine species (20-30%), estuarine associated marine species (60-70%) and indigenous freshwater species (<1%); all numerically dominant species are represented by 0+ juveniles; abundance of estuary associated marine species should not drop below 50% of total abundance; abundance of estuarine species should not increase above 50% of total abundance; alien freshwater species should not be present in the estuary; 0+ juveniles of all of the dominant fish species should be present

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	G50K	H17-E10	Klipdriffontein Estuary	bxi3	A	Quality	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	<p>The estuary should contain a rich avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original groups, significant numbers of migratory waders and terns, as well as a healthy breeding population of resident waders. The estuary should support thousands of birds in summer and hundreds in winter; numbers of waterfowl should not drop below 600; waders below 100 in summer, and terns below 250; overall numbers of bird species should not drop below 1000 for 3 consecutive counts</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Months</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sep</td> <td>Oct</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</td> <td>82.5</td> <td>88.0</td> <td>83.3</td> <td>88.4</td> <td>88.3</td> <td>85.7</td> <td>88.6</td> <td>84.4</td> <td>86.2</td> <td>81.2</td> <td>86.8</td> <td>84.3</td> <td>84.8</td> </tr> </table> <p>Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <300µg/l</p>	Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	82.5	88.0	83.3	88.4	88.3	85.7	88.6	84.4	86.2	81.2	86.8	84.3	84.8
							Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct																	
							MMR/MAR (% Nat)	82.5	88.0	83.3	88.4	88.3	85.7	88.6	84.4	86.2	81.2	86.8	84.3	84.8																	
							Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain at least present-day base flows	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <25 µg/l																											
							Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	10 < Salinity <40																											
							Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DO > 6 mg/l																											
											System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota																								
							Pathogens	Pathogens	Pathogens	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation																											
											Turbidity	Turbidity < 5 NTU																									
							Hydrodynamics	Hydrodynamics	Hydrodynamics	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary																											
Mouth state	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline																																				
Sediments	Sediments	Sediments	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline																																	

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain the distribution of different phytoplankton groups and low biomass (< 20 µg l-1)
				Macrophytes		Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the distribution of current macrophyte habitats, <20 % change in the area covered by different macrophyte habitats (accounts for natural changes due to the dynamic nature of estuaries); submerged macrophytes such as pondweed (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) should be present during low flow conditions	
				Invertebrates		Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	The estuary should have viable populations of <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sandy zones and <i>Upogebia africana</i> in muddy zones	
				Fish		Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.	

Table 21: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric													
									Months	Q1	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual
F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld	H70K	F11-E11	Breede Estuary	nx12	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime as per recommended ecological flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	47.2	27.3	51.3	47.6	61.2	56.6	59.7	41.7	34.6	33.0	50.1	97.6	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <300µg/l
						Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <25 µg/l												
					Quality	DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity	Zone A (0-15 km upstream of mouth): 40> Salinity >20, Zone B (15-30 km): 30> Salinity >10, Zone C (30-40 km): 20> Salinity >5, Zone D (40-50 km): <10													

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	R Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Entire estuary and river inflow: DO >5 mg/l
					Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment	Estuary mouth permanently open
				Habitat		Tidal variation		Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.
					Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime to maintain natural bathymetry and the sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
					Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Median phytoplankton chlorophyll <i>a</i> (minimum 5 sites) not to exceed 3.5 µg/l; prevent formation of localised phytoplankton blooms; maintain a high median intertidal benthic microalgal biomass; median intertidal benthic chlorophyll <i>a</i> (minimum 5 sites) not to exceed 42 mg/m ² -ite specific chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration not to exceed 20 µg/l and cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/l.
				Biota				Maintain the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats: intertidal salt marsh: 20.5 ha, supratidal salt marsh: 29.55 ha, submerged macrophytes: 6 ha, reeds & sedges: 4.8 ha, sand/mud banks: 136 ha; maintain the integrity of the remaining supratidal salt marsh; maintain the reed and sedge stands in the upper reaches of the estuary; rehabilitate 20% of the floodplain habitat by removing any agricultural berms and invasive plants; maintain the integrity of the riparian zone.; invasive plants (e.g. <i>Eucalyptus</i> , prickly pear, <i>Tamarix</i>) cover not to exceed 5% of total floodplain area
					Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	R Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain rich populations of the mudprawn <i>Upogebia africana</i> on mudbanks in the middle estuary (Zone B); maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos); mudprawn density should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 25% in each season; dominant species in the zone (zooplankton and benthos) should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 40% in each season
					Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species
					Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuary should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original taxonomic groups (see 2015 EWR report); tern roosts should be seen at the estuary on a regular basis; apart from gulls, terns and regionally increasing species such as Egyptian Goose, the estuary should generally support more than 200 birds; numbers of birds other than gulls, terns and regionally increasing species should not fall below 120 for three consecutive counts; numbers of waterbird species drop should not below 15 for 3 consecutive counts

Table 22: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis F13 Lower Gouritz

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	Resource RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
F13 Lower Gouritz	J40E	F13-E12	Gouritz Estuary	C	Quantity	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime as per recommended ecological flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)
								59.7
								57.8
					Flow	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	74.1
								72.8
								62.2
					Nutrients	DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	66.7
								61.8
								59.7
					Salinity	Salinity	Salinity should not exceed 0 at head of estuary, average salinity in Zone C < 20, Average salinity 11 km upstream from mouth > 20 for no more than 3 months of the year, salinity <40 in saltmarsh sediments	59.7
								53.3
								46.4
System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	53.5					
			59.8					
			53.2					
Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	59.7					
			59.8					
			59.9					
Pathogens	Escherichia coli	Escherichia coli should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	59.7					
			59.8					
			59.9					
Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Estuary mouth permanently open	59.7					
			59.8					
			59.9					
Habitat	Tidal variation	Maintain connectivity with marine environment	59.7					
			59.8					
			59.9					
Sediments	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime to maintain natural bathymetry and the sediment characteristics	59.7					
			59.8					
			59.9					

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IUA Class	Quaternary RU Catchment	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Median phytoplankton chlorophyll a (minimum 5 sites) should not exceed 3.5 µg/l; prevent formation of localised phytoplankton blooms; site specific chlorophyll a concentration exceeds 20 µg/l and cell density exceeds 10 000 cells/ml; Median intertidal benthic chlorophyll a (minimum 5 sites) exceeds 42 mg/m ²
				Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the present area (2013) covered by the macrophyte habitats: surface water area: 298.04 ha, sand and mud banks : 81.02 ha, reeds and sedges 6.72 ha, floodplain (supratidal salt marsh): 137.77 ha; Maintain the integrity of the remaining supratidal salt marsh; maintain the reed and sedge stands in the upper reaches of the estuary; rehabilitate 20% of the floodplain habitat by removing any agricultural berms and invasive plants; maintain the integrity of the riparian zone; change in the area covered by salt marsh, reeds and sedges not to exceed 20% from baseline; invasive plants (e.g. Eucalyptus, prickly pear, Tamarix) cover not to exceed 5% of total floodplain area
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain rich populations of the mudprawn <i>Upogebia africana</i> on mudbanks in the middle estuary (Zones A and B); mudprawn density should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 25% in each season; maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos); the dominant species in the zone (zooplankton and benthos) should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 40% in each season

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species
						Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuary should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original taxonomic groups (see 2015 EWR report); tern roosts should be seen at the estuary on a regular basis; apart from gulls, terns and regionally increasing species such as Egyptian Goose, the estuary should generally support more than 200 birds; numbers of birds other than gulls, terns and regionally increasing species should not fall below 120 for three consecutive counts; numbers of waterbird species drop should not be below 15 for 3 consecutive counts

Table 23: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis F12 Duiwenhoks

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
F12 Duiwenhoks	H80E	F12-E13	Duiwenhoks Estuary	gxi2	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime as per TEC	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>RQO Numeric</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Annual</td><td>91.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>93.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>94.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>96.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>96.5</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>96.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>92.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>90.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>84.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>84.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>87.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>92.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>92.2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	RQO Numeric	Annual	91.9	Sep	93.5	Aug	94.4	Jul	96.9	Jun	96.5	May	96.9	Apr	92.9	Mar	90.7	Feb	84.7	Jan	84.0	Dec	87.7	Nov	92.0	Oct	92.2
Month	RQO Numeric																																				
Annual	91.9																																				
Sep	93.5																																				
Aug	94.4																																				
Jul	96.9																																				
Jun	96.5																																				
May	96.9																																				
Apr	92.9																																				
Mar	90.7																																				
Feb	84.7																																				
Jan	84.0																																				
Dec	87.7																																				
Nov	92.0																																				
Oct	92.2																																				
					Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow: NOx-N not to exceed 100 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; NH ₃ -N not to exceed 20 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; Estuary (except during upwelling or floods): average NOx-N not to exceed 100 µg/l, no single measurement to exceed 150 µg/l; average NH ₃ -N not to exceed 20 µg/l during survey, no single measurement to exceed 100 µg/l																												

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							DIP		River inflow: PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; Estuary (except during upwelling or floods): average PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l during survey, no single measurement to exceed 50 µg/l
						Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity should not exceed 0 at head of estuary, average salinity in Zone C < 20, Average salinity 11 km upstream from mouth > 20 for no more than 3 months of the year
						System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Entire estuary and river inflow: DO >5 mg/l
						Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
					Escherichia coli				≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
							Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Estuary mouth permanently open
						Hydrodynamics	Tidal variation		Average tidal amplitude near the mouth does not change more than 30% from present during low flows (summer).
				Habitat		Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >10% from established baseline
				Biota		Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Median phytoplankton chlorophyll a (minimum 5 sites) not to exceed 3.5 µg/l; prevent formation of localised phytoplankton blooms; maintain a high median intertidal benthic microalgal biomass; median intertidal benthic chlorophyll a (minimum 5 sites) not to exceed 42 mg/m ² ; site specific chlorophyll a concentration not to exceed 20 µg/l and cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/l.

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the present area (2013) covered by the macrophyte habitats: surface water area: 40 ha, Sand and mud banks : 29 ha, Salt marsh: 26 ha, Reeds and sedges 3 ha, Floodplain: 6 ha; Invasive plants (e.g. black wattle, prickly pear, Tamarix) cover must remain < 5% of total floodplain area; maintain the integrity of the salt marsh; maintain the reed and sedge stands in the middle and upper reaches of the estuary; rehabilitate 10% of the floodplain habitat by removing any agricultural berms and invasive plants; maintain the integrity of the riparian zone
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain rich populations of the mudprawn <i>Upogebia africana</i> on mudbanks in the middle estuary (Zones A and B); mudprawn density should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 25% in each season; maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos); the dominant species in the zone (zooplankton and benthos) should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 40% in each season
						Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species
						Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuary should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original taxonomic groups (see 2015 EWR report); tern roosts should be seen at the estuary on a regular basis; apart from gulls, terns and regionally increasing species such as Egyptian Goose, the estuary should generally support more than 200 birds; numbers of birds other than gulls, terns and regionally increasing species should not fall below 120 for three consecutive counts; numbers of waterbird species drop should not below 15 for 3 consecutive counts

Table 24: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis I18 Hessequa

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	R Resource U	R Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
I18 Hessequa	H90E	I18-E14	Goukou Estuary	gx13	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	<p>Maintain flow regime as per recommended ecological flow</p> <p>Ensure the persistence of freshwater seepage sites in the lower and middle reaches of the estuary.</p> <p>River inflow should not drop</p> <p>Maintain water levels in fountains (determine through baseline study)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>RQO Numeric</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>81.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>81.4</td></tr> <tr><td>Dec</td><td>72.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>70.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>71.2</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>81.9</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>85.0</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>85.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>84.1</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>84.5</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>85.7</td></tr> <tr><td>Sep</td><td>83.8</td></tr> <tr><td>Annual</td><td>81.4</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Months	RQO Numeric	Oct	81.7	Nov	81.4	Dec	72.8	Jan	70.0	Feb	71.2	Mar	81.9	Apr	85.0	May	85.0	Jun	84.1	Jul	84.5	Aug	85.7	Sep	83.8	Annual	81.4
									Months	RQO Numeric																											
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Sep	83.8																																				
Annual	81.4																																				
Nutrients	DIN	<p>Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae</p>	<p>River inflow: NOx-N not to exceed 100 µg/l over 2 consecutive months, NH₃-N not to exceed 20 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; Estuary (except during upwelling or floods): average NOx-N not to exceed 100 µg/l, no single measurement to exceed 150 µg/l, average NH₃-N not to exceed 20 µg/l during survey, no single measurement to exceed 100 µg/l</p>																																		
			DIP	<p>River inflow: PO₄-P not to exceed 20 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; Estuary (except during upwelling or floods): average PO₄-P not to exceed 20 µg/l during survey, no single measurement to exceed 50 µg/l</p>																																	
Quality	Salinity	<p>Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae</p>	<p>Salinity should not exceed 0 at head of estuary, average salinity in Zone C < 20, Average salinity 11 km upstream from mouth > 20 for no more than 3 months of the year, salinity <40 in saltmarsh sediments</p>																																		
			System variables	<p>System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota</p>																																	
				<p>Enterococci</p>																																	
Pathogens	Escherichia coli	<p>Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation</p>	<p>≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile)</p>																																		
			<p>Enterococci</p>	<p>≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90th percentile)</p>																																	
Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	<p>Maintain connectivity with Estuary mouth permanently open</p>																																		

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	R Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Tidal variation	marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.
					Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
					Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Median phytoplankton chlorophyll <i>a</i> (minimum 5 sites) not to exceed 3.5 µg/l; prevent formation of localised phytoplankton blooms; maintain a high median intertidal benthic microalgal biomass; median intertidal benthic chlorophyll <i>a</i> (minimum 5 sites) not to exceed 42 mg/m ² ; site specific chlorophyll <i>a</i> concentration not to exceed 20 µg/l and cell density not to exceed 10000 cells/l.
				Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats: Open surface water area: 206, Sand and mud banks: 35, Submerged macrophytes: 5, Salt marsh: 57, Reeds and sedges: 21; maintain pockets of reeds in lower and middle reaches (linked to freshwater seepage sites); maintain the reed and sedge stands in the upper reaches of the estuary; rehabilitate 20% of the floodplain habitat by removing agriculture and invasive plants; maintain the integrity of the riparian zone
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain rich populations of the mudprawn <i>Upogebia africana</i> on mudbanks in the middle estuary (Zones A and B); mudprawn density should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 25% in each season; maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos); the dominant species in the zone (zooplankton and benthos) should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 40% in each season

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	R Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species (: Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species
					Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuary should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original taxonomic groups (see 2015 EWR report); tern roosts should be seen at the estuary on a regular basis; apart from gulls, terns and regionally increasing species such as Egyptian Goose, the estuary should generally support more than 200 birds; numbers of birds other than gulls, terns and regionally increasing species should not fall below 120 for three consecutive counts; numbers of waterbird species drop should not be below 15 for 3 consecutive counts

Table 25: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis G14 Groot-Brak

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
G14 Groot-Brak	K10F	G14-E15	Klein-Brak Estuary	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>RQO Numeric</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>77.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>77.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>75.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>71.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>70.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>75.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>77.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>78.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>78.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>78.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>79.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>78.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Months	RQO Numeric	Oct	77.4	Nov	77.4	Dec	75.1	Jan	71.7	Feb	70.2	Mar	75.8	Apr	77.9	May	78.5	Jun	78.0	Jul	78.1	Aug	79.5	Sep	78.8	Annual	77.0
Months	RQO Numeric																																			
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Sep	78.8																																			
Annual	77.0																																			
			gxi4	Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow: NOx-N not to exceed 100 µg/l over 2 consecutive months, NH ₃ -N not to exceed 20 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; Estuary (except during upwelling or floods): average NOx-N not to exceed 100 µg/l, no single measurement to exceed 150 µg/l; average NH ₃ -N not to exceed 20 µg/l during survey, no single measurement to exceed 100 µg/l																												

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						DIP			River inflow: PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l over 2 consecutive months; Estuary (except during upwelling or floods): average PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l during survey, no single measurement to exceed 50 µg/l
						Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae		A salinity gradient should always be present in the upper reaches of the estuary (Zone D and F), an REI zone should always be present in the upper reaches of the estuary (Zone D and F), salinity should not exceed 35
						System variables	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota		Entire estuary and river inflow: DO >5 mg/l
						pH			TSS <5 mg/ l (low flow)
						Enterococci			7.0 < pH > 8.5
						Pathogens	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation		≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Escherichia coli			≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Hydrodynamics	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary		Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
					Habitat	Mouth state			
						Sediment	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics		Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass		Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass; phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
					Biota	Macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species		Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone

IUA Class	Quaternary RU Catchment	Resource RU Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain rich populations of the mudprawn <i>Upogebia africana</i> on mudbanks in the middle estuary (Zones A and B); mudprawn density should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 25% in each season; maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos); the dominant species in the zone (zooplankton and benthos) should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 40% in each season
					Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, and prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), Ib estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species
					Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Estuary should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original groups. Saltmarsh/wetlands in the floodplain should be rich in birdlife. Intertidal areas should have a good density and diversity of both larger and smaller waders; numbers of waterbirds on the entire system should not drop below 30 species or below 250 birds for three consecutive counts; numbers of waterbirds in the lower estuary should not drop below 10 species or 50 birds (excluding terns and gulls) for three consecutive counts

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
G14 Groot-Brak	K20A	G14-E16	Groot-Brak Estuary	gx15	D	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality.	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	Q28	Q29	Q30	Q31	Q32	Q33	Q34	Q35	Q36	Q37	Q38	Q39	Q40	Q41	Q42	Q43	Q44	Q45	Q46	Q47	Q48	Q49	Q50	Q51	Q52	Q53	Q54	Q55	Q56	Q57	Q58	Q59	Q60	Q61	Q62	Q63	Q64	Q65	Q66	Q67	Q68	Q69	Q70	Q71	Q72	Q73	Q74	Q75	Q76	Q77	Q78	Q79	Q80	Q81	Q82	Q83	Q84	Q85	Q86	Q87	Q88	Q89	Q90	Q91	Q92	Q93	Q94	Q95	Q96	Q97	Q98	Q99	Q100	Q101	Q102	Q103	Q104	Q105	Q106	Q107	Q108	Q109	Q110	Q111	Q112	Q113	Q114	Q115	Q116	Q117	Q118	Q119	Q120	Q121	Q122	Q123	Q124	Q125	Q126	Q127	Q128	Q129	Q130	Q131	Q132	Q133	Q134	Q135	Q136	Q137	Q138	Q139	Q140	Q141	Q142	Q143	Q144	Q145	Q146	Q147	Q148	Q149	Q150	Q151	Q152	Q153	Q154	Q155	Q156	Q157	Q158	Q159	Q160	Q161	Q162	Q163	Q164	Q165	Q166	Q167	Q168	Q169	Q170	Q171	Q172	Q173	Q174	Q175	Q176	Q177	Q178	Q179	Q180	Q181	Q182	Q183	Q184	Q185	Q186	Q187	Q188	Q189	Q190	Q191	Q192	Q193	Q194	Q195	Q196	Q197	Q198	Q199	Q200	Q201	Q202	Q203	Q204	Q205	Q206	Q207	Q208	Q209	Q210	Q211	Q212	Q213	Q214	Q215	Q216	Q217	Q218	Q219	Q220	Q221	Q222	Q223	Q224	Q225	Q226	Q227	Q228	Q229	Q230	Q231	Q232	Q233	Q234	Q235	Q236	Q237	Q238	Q239	Q240	Q241	Q242	Q243	Q244	Q245	Q246	Q247	Q248	Q249	Q250	Q251	Q252	Q253	Q254	Q255	Q256	Q257	Q258	Q259	Q260	Q261	Q262	Q263	Q264	Q265	Q266	Q267	Q268	Q269	Q270	Q271	Q272	Q273	Q274	Q275	Q276	Q277	Q278	Q279	Q280	Q281	Q282	Q283	Q284	Q285	Q286	Q287	Q288	Q289	Q290	Q291	Q292	Q293	Q294	Q295	Q296	Q297	Q298	Q299	Q300	Q301	Q302	Q303	Q304	Q305	Q306	Q307	Q308	Q309	Q310	Q311	Q312	Q313	Q314	Q315	Q316	Q317	Q318	Q319	Q320	Q321	Q322	Q323	Q324	Q325	Q326	Q327	Q328	Q329	Q330	Q331	Q332	Q333	Q334	Q335	Q336	Q337	Q338	Q339	Q340	Q341	Q342	Q343	Q344	Q345	Q346	Q347	Q348	Q349	Q350	Q351	Q352	Q353	Q354	Q355	Q356	Q357	Q358	Q359	Q360	Q361	Q362	Q363	Q364	Q365	Q366	Q367	Q368	Q369	Q370	Q371	Q372	Q373	Q374	Q375	Q376	Q377	Q378	Q379	Q380	Q381	Q382	Q383	Q384	Q385	Q386	Q387	Q388	Q389	Q390	Q391	Q392	Q393	Q394	Q395	Q396	Q397	Q398	Q399	Q400	Q401	Q402	Q403	Q404	Q405	Q406	Q407	Q408	Q409	Q410	Q411	Q412	Q413	Q414	Q415	Q416	Q417	Q418	Q419	Q420	Q421	Q422	Q423	Q424	Q425	Q426	Q427	Q428	Q429	Q430	Q431	Q432	Q433	Q434	Q435	Q436	Q437	Q438	Q439	Q440	Q441	Q442	Q443	Q444	Q445	Q446	Q447	Q448	Q449	Q450	Q451	Q452	Q453	Q454	Q455	Q456	Q457	Q458	Q459	Q460	Q461	Q462	Q463	Q464	Q465	Q466	Q467	Q468	Q469	Q470	Q471	Q472	Q473	Q474	Q475	Q476	Q477	Q478	Q479	Q480	Q481	Q482	Q483	Q484	Q485	Q486	Q487	Q488	Q489	Q490	Q491	Q492	Q493	Q494	Q495	Q496	Q497	Q498	Q499	Q500	Q501	Q502	Q503	Q504	Q505	Q506	Q507	Q508	Q509	Q510	Q511	Q512	Q513	Q514	Q515	Q516	Q517	Q518	Q519	Q520	Q521	Q522	Q523	Q524	Q525	Q526	Q527	Q528	Q529	Q530	Q531	Q532	Q533	Q534	Q535	Q536	Q537	Q538	Q539	Q540	Q541	Q542	Q543	Q544	Q545	Q546	Q547	Q548	Q549	Q550	Q551	Q552	Q553	Q554	Q555	Q556	Q557	Q558	Q559	Q560	Q561	Q562	Q563	Q564	Q565	Q566	Q567	Q568	Q569	Q570	Q571	Q572	Q573	Q574	Q575	Q576	Q577	Q578	Q579	Q580	Q581	Q582	Q583	Q584	Q585	Q586	Q587	Q588	Q589	Q590	Q591	Q592	Q593	Q594	Q595	Q596	Q597	Q598	Q599	Q600	Q601	Q602	Q603	Q604	Q605	Q606	Q607	Q608	Q609	Q610	Q611	Q612	Q613	Q614	Q615	Q616	Q617	Q618	Q619	Q620	Q621	Q622	Q623	Q624	Q625	Q626	Q627	Q628	Q629	Q630	Q631	Q632	Q633	Q634	Q635	Q636	Q637	Q638	Q639	Q640	Q641	Q642	Q643	Q644	Q645	Q646	Q647	Q648	Q649	Q650	Q651	Q652	Q653	Q654	Q655	Q656	Q657	Q658	Q659	Q660	Q661	Q662	Q663	Q664	Q665	Q666	Q667	Q668	Q669	Q670	Q671	Q672	Q673	Q674	Q675	Q676	Q677	Q678	Q679	Q680	Q681	Q682	Q683	Q684	Q685	Q686	Q687	Q688	Q689	Q690	Q691	Q692	Q693	Q694	Q695	Q696	Q697	Q698	Q699	Q700	Q701	Q702	Q703	Q704	Q705	Q706	Q707	Q708	Q709	Q710	Q711	Q712	Q713	Q714	Q715	Q716	Q717	Q718	Q719	Q720	Q721	Q722	Q723	Q724	Q725	Q726	Q727	Q728	Q729	Q730	Q731	Q732	Q733	Q734	Q735	Q736	Q737	Q738	Q739	Q740	Q741	Q742	Q743	Q744	Q745	Q746	Q747	Q748	Q749	Q750	Q751	Q752	Q753	Q754	Q755	Q756	Q757	Q758	Q759	Q760	Q761	Q762	Q763	Q764	Q765	Q766	Q767	Q768	Q769	Q770	Q771	Q772	Q773	Q774	Q775	Q776	Q777	Q778	Q779	Q780	Q781	Q782	Q783	Q784	Q785	Q786	Q787	Q788	Q789	Q790	Q791	Q792	Q793	Q794	Q795	Q796	Q797	Q798	Q799	Q800	Q801	Q802	Q803	Q804	Q805	Q806	Q807	Q808	Q809	Q810	Q811	Q812	Q813	Q814	Q815	Q816	Q817	Q818	Q819	Q820	Q821	Q822	Q823	Q824	Q825	Q826	Q827	Q828	Q829	Q830	Q831	Q832	Q833	Q834	Q835	Q836	Q837	Q838	Q839	Q840	Q841	Q842	Q843	Q844	Q845	Q846	Q847	Q848	Q849	Q850	Q851	Q852	Q853	Q854	Q855	Q856	Q857	Q858	Q859	Q860	Q861	Q862	Q863	Q864	Q865	Q866	Q867	Q868	Q869	Q870	Q871	Q872	Q873	Q874	Q875	Q876	Q877	Q878	Q879	Q880	Q881	Q882	Q883	Q884	Q885	Q886	Q887	Q888	Q889	Q890	Q891	Q892	Q893	Q894	Q895	Q896	Q897	Q898	Q899	Q900	Q901	Q902	Q903	Q904	Q905	Q906	Q907	Q908	Q909	Q910	Q911	Q912	Q913	Q914	Q915	Q916	Q917	Q918	Q919	Q920	Q921	Q922	Q923	Q924	Q925	Q926	Q927	Q928	Q929	Q930	Q931	Q932	Q933	Q934	Q935	Q936	Q937	Q938	Q939	Q940	Q941	Q942	Q943	Q944	Q945	Q946	Q947	Q948	Q949	Q950	Q951	Q952	Q953	Q954	Q955	Q956	Q957	Q958	Q959	Q960	Q961	Q962	Q963	Q964	Q965	Q966	Q967	Q968	Q969	Q970	Q971	Q972	Q973	Q974	Q975	Q976	Q977	Q978	Q979	Q980	Q981	Q982	Q983	Q984	Q985	Q986	Q987	Q988	Q989	Q990	Q991	Q992	Q993	Q994	Q995	Q996	Q997	Q998	Q999	Q1000	Q1001	Q1002	Q1003	Q1004	Q1005	Q1006	Q1007	Q1008	Q1009	Q1010	Q1011	Q1012	Q1013	Q1014	Q1015	Q1016	Q1017	Q1018	Q1019	Q1020	Q1021	Q1022	Q1023	Q1024	Q1025	Q1026	Q1027	Q1028	Q1029	Q1030	Q1031	Q1032	Q1033	Q1034	Q1035	Q1036	Q1037	Q1038	Q1039	Q1040	Q1041	Q1042	Q1043	Q1044	Q1045	Q1046	Q1047	Q1048	Q1049	Q1050	Q1051	Q1052	Q1053	Q1054	Q1055	Q1056	Q1057	Q1058	Q1059	Q1060	Q1061	Q1062	Q1063	Q1064	Q1065	Q1066	Q1067	Q1068	Q1069	Q1070	Q1071	Q1072	Q1073	Q1074	Q1075	Q1076	Q1077	Q1078	Q1079	Q1080	Q1081	Q1082	Q1083	Q1084	Q1085	Q1086	Q1087	Q1088	Q1089	Q1090	Q1091	Q1092	Q1093	Q1094	Q1095	Q1096	Q1097	Q1098	Q1099	Q1100	Q1101	Q1102	Q1103	Q1104	Q1105	Q1106	Q1107	Q1108	Q1109	Q1110	Q1111	Q1112	Q1113	Q1114	Q1115	Q1116	Q1117	Q1118	Q1119	Q1120	Q1121	Q1122	Q1123	Q1124	Q1125	Q1126	Q1127	Q1128	Q1129	Q1130	Q1131	Q1132	Q1133	Q1134	Q1135	Q1136	Q1137	Q1138	Q1139	Q1140	Q1141	Q1142	Q1143	Q1144	Q1145	Q1146	Q1147	Q1148	Q1149	Q1150	Q1151	Q1152	Q1153	Q1154	Q1155	Q1156	Q1157	Q1158	Q1159	Q1160	Q1161	Q1162	Q1163	Q1164	Q1165	Q1166	Q1167	Q1168	Q1169	Q1170	Q1171	Q1172	Q1173	Q1174	Q1175	Q1176	Q1177	Q1178	Q1179	Q1180	Q1181	Q1182	Q1183	Q1184	Q1185	Q1186	Q1187</

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low phytoplankton biomass. Maintain microalgal group diversity as measured for the baseline survey; phytoplankton biomass should not increase by more than 20% above baseline concentrations; phytoplankton group diversity should not change more than 20% from baseline conditions; maintain high subtidal benthic microalgal biomass during the closed mouth phase and low intertidal benthic microalgal biomass during the open phase; Epipellic diatoms indicative of brackish conditions should be found during the closed phase.
					Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats as for present (2013): Submerged macrophyte, <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> beds: ~5 ha, <i>Zostera capensis</i> present during open mouth conditions, intertidal salt marsh: ~13 ha, supratidal and floodplain salt marsh: ~26.6 ha), Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) and sedge stands in the middle / upper reaches: ~2.5 ha; prevent excessive filamentous macroalgal growth. Area covered should be half that covered by submerged macrophytes and less than 50 % of the open water surface area; maintain the zonation of salt marsh and distribution of different species along an elevation gradient. Ensure the long-term persistence of intertidal salt marsh species such as <i>Triglochin</i> spp. and <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> ; prevent hypersaline sediment and groundwater conditions in the salt marsh. Sediment electrical conductivity should be approximately 30 mS and similar to groundwater values.
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Density of mudprawns should exceed 100 – 150 burrow counts per m ² in the highest density areas; in the zooplankton, the density of <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> should exceed levels of about 5000-10000 m ³ in the upper estuary in spring. Salinity variation in the estuary is highly variable and the mouth remains closed for extended periods - this may also lead to the temporary absence of some invertebrate species that might be expected to occur here.

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric			
G14 Groot-Brak	K10A	G14-E17	Blinde Estuary	gxi19	B	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the five estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference. Numerically, assemblage should comprise: Estuarine species (40-60%), Estuarine associated marine species (30-50%), Indigenous freshwater fish (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least two species (e.g. <i>G. aestuaria</i> , & <i>Hyporhamphus capensis</i>); Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by at least two large exploited species			
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Retain species richness, abundance and density of bird counts of resident and migrant waders, gulls, terns, wading birds and waterfowl within 15 % of present state (2006).		
						Flow	Quantity	Flow	Maintain flow regime as close to present as possible (small system needs most flows)	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	69.2 Annual 70.3 Sep 70.7 Aug 69.9 Jul 69.0 Jun 70.1 May 69.3 Apr 68.7 Mar 64.8 Feb 65.5 Jan 67.8 Dec 69.5 Nov 69.5 Oct	
							Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN	DIN not to exceed 100 µg/l (average)	
						Salinity	Quality	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity	<20 (expected range 5-15)	
									System variables	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Dissolved oxygen Turbidity	>5 milligrams/litre
									Pathogens	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Turbidity not to exceed 10 NTU in low flow season ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Mouth state	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline	

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IUA Class	Quaternary RU Catchment	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
					Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass; phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median); phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
					Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats: Reeds & sedges: 0.04 ha, Sand/mud banks: 0.05 ha, Open water: 1.66 ha; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary; establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary; populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
				Biota	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.
					Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric														
G14 Groot-Brak	K10A	G14-E18	Tweekulien Estuary		D	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime as close to present as possible (small system needs most flows)	72.3 Oct	72.3 Nov	72.3 Dec	72.3 Jan	72.3 Feb	72.3 Mar	72.3 Apr	72.3 May	72.3 Jun	72.3 Jul	72.3 Aug	72.3 Sep	72.3 Annual	
										MMR/MAR (% Nat)													
										DIN not to exceed 100 µg/l (average)													
						Quality	Nutrients	DIP	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not to exceed 20 µg/l (average)													
										Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	<20 (expected range 5-15)											
												System variables	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>5 milligrams/litre									
						Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)														
									Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline										
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics					Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline										
									Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms										
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species					Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats: Reeds & sedges: 0.04 ha, Sand/mud banks: 0.05 ha, Open water: 1.66 ha; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone										

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IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric		
G14 Groot-Brak	K10A	G14-E19	Gerike Estuary	gxi21	C	Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary; establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary; populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%		
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.	
								Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts
							Flow	Quantity	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime as close to present as possible (small system needs most flows)	72.3 Jan 72.3 Feb 72.3 Mar 72.3 Apr 72.3 May 72.3 Jun 72.3 Jul 72.3 Aug 72.3 Sep 72.3 Annual
						DIN			Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN not to exceed 100 µg/l (average)	
						Pathogens	Quality	Nutrients	DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not to exceed 20 µg/l (average)
									Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	<20 (expected range 5-15)
								System variables	Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>5 milligrams/litre
									Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Pathogens	Quality	Escherichia coli	Escherichia coli	Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)

IUA Class	Quaternary RU Catchment	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
				Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
					Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
				Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
					Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats: Reeds & sedges: 0.04 ha, Sand/mud banks: 0.05 ha, Open water: 1.66 ha, prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary; establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary; populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
					Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.

IUA Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																														
G14 Groot-Brak III	K10B	G14-E20	Hartenbos Estuary			Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts																														
							MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain at least present-day base flows	MMR/MAR (% Nat)																														
							DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	<table border="1"> <tr><td>59.7</td><td>61.0</td><td>62.7</td><td>64.0</td><td>65.9</td><td>67.4</td><td>68.7</td><td>71.1</td><td>74.2</td><td>77.1</td><td>80.3</td><td>84.2</td><td>87.4</td><td>91.7</td><td>95.0</td></tr> <tr><td>Oct</td><td>Nov</td><td>Dec</td><td>Jan</td><td>Feb</td><td>Mar</td><td>Apr</td><td>May</td><td>Jun</td><td>Jul</td><td>Aug</td><td>Sep</td><td>Annual</td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	59.7	61.0	62.7	64.0	65.9	67.4	68.7	71.1	74.2	77.1	80.3	84.2	87.4	91.7	95.0	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual		
							59.7	61.0	62.7	64.0	65.9	67.4	68.7	71.1	74.2	77.1	80.3	84.2	87.4	91.7	95.0																		
							Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual																				
							DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <50 µg/l																														
							Salinity	Salinity	Average salinity along the estuary should not drop more than 5 below baseline average																														
							System variables	Turbidity	Turbidity <20 NTU in low flow season																														
								Secchi depth	Secchi depth should >0.5 m in the fresher part of the estuary																														
								Dissolved oxygen	>5 milligrams/litre																														
Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)																																				
	Escherichia coli	Escherichia coli	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)																																				
Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline																																				
		Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline																																				
Sediment	Channel shape/size																																						

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IUA Class	Quaternary RU Catchment	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: Phytoplankton not to exceed 8 µg/l (median), Phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); Benthic microalgae not to exceed 42 mg/m ² (median), Dinoflagellates, chlorophytes and/or cyanobacteria > 10% of relative abundance
					Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
				Biota	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species
					Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and/or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts

Table 26: Resource Quality Objectives for ESTUARIES in priority Resource Units in the Integrated Unit of Analysis G15 Coastal

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																									
										Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual												
G15 Coastal	II	K30A	G15-E21	Maalgate Estuary	gxi6	B	Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	80.3	79.1	74.5	73.4	71.3	80.5	82.1	82.7	85.9	84.3	83.7	81.9	79.3												
									MMR/MAR (%)	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <100µg/l	80.3	79.1	74.5	73.4	71.3	80.5	82.1	82.7	85.9	84.3	83.7	81.9	79.3												
							Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <20 µg/l																								
									DIP																										
								Salinity	Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity >10																							
							System variables	System variables	System variables	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	<10 NTU in low flow season																								
Pathogens	Pathogens	Pathogens	Pathogens	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)																														
Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline																														
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline																										
										Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms																							

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric	
G15 Coastal	II	K30B	G15-E22	Gwaing Estuary	B	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts	Annual
										85.0
										86.1
										86.8
						Nutrients	DIP	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <20 µg/l	Annual
										86.1
										86.8
										87.0
						Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity >10	Annual
										87.0
System variables	System variables	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	<10 NTU in low flow season >5 milligrams/litre	Annual						
				88.1						
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone	
					Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%		
					Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.		
					Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts		
				Quantity				Months		
				Quality				MMR/MAR (%)		
								Oct		
								Nov		
								Dec		
								Jan		
								Feb		
								Mar		
								Apr		
								May		
								Jun		
								Jul		
								Aug		
								Sep		

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Pathogens	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
				Sediment		Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime to maintain natural bathymetry and the sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline	
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
				Macrophytes		Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone	
					Biota	Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
				Fish		Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.	

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric		
G15 Coastal	II	K30C	G15-E23	Kaijman's Estuary	gxi8	B	Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts		
								MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	70.9 Oct 74.5 Nov 74.7 Dec 70.7 Jan 70.4 Feb 72.8 Mar 72.3 Apr 73.7 May 69.5 Jun 67.3 Jul 74.1 Aug 73.8 Sep 72.5 Annual	
								DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIN <100µg/l	
								DIP	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	DIP	Entire estuary and river inflow: DIP <20 µg/l	
								Salinity	Average salinity >10	Salinity	Average salinity >10	
								System variables	Turbidity	<10 NTU in low flow season	Turbidity	<10 NTU in low flow season
									Dissolved oxygen	>5 milligrams/litre	Dissolved oxygen	>5 milligrams/litre
									Enterococci	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)	Enterococci	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
								Pathogens	Escherichia coli	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)	Escherichia coli	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
									Mouth state	Estuary mouth permanently open	Mouth state	Estuary mouth permanently open
								Hydrodynamics	Tidal variation	Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.	Tidal variation	Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.
									Sediment	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric	
G15	Coastal	K30D	G15-122 Wilderness Estuary (Touw)							
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass; phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms	
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone	
							Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
							Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.
							Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts
							Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain a flow regime to maintain water quality and the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes	Months Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Annual

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								and macrophytes. Abstraction should not result in flow differing more than 5% from the present day (2017) keeping in mind the percentage nMAR to be maintained in the system (88.6%) to keep it in its ecological category.	MMR/MAR (% Nat) 89.7 90.9 87.2 84.5 83.5 85.5 86.9 90.8 88.7 88.1 93.1 92.8 98.8
					Nutrients	DIN		Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow, NOx-N not to exceed 50 µg/l over two consecutive months, NH3-N not to exceed 10 µg/l over two consecutive months; Estuary: Average NOx-N <50 µg/l, no single measure >100 µg/l, average NH3-N <10 µg/l, no single measure >100 µg/l. Lakes: average NOx-N <50 µg/l, no single measure >100 µg/l, average NH3-N <20 µg/l
				DIP				River inflow, PO4-P not to exceed 10 µg/l over two consecutive months; Estuary: average PO4-P <10 µg/l, no single sample >50 µg/l; Lakes: average PO4-P <20 µg/l	
				Quality	Salinity	Salinity		Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Estuary in the closed state: average salinity in Zone A < 12, average salinity in Zone B: < 10, average salinity in Zone C < 5; Lakes average salinity +2 from baseline (2013) and variability should not increase as below: Serpentine: 12 ± 10, Eilandvlei: 8 ± 5, Langvlei: 10 ±4, Rondevlei: 11 ±6
						Turbidity			Average <5 NTU (low flow) throughout
					System variables	Dissolved oxygen		System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>5 milligrams/litre throughout
						pH			River inflow: 6.0 < pH < 7.0 (Touw), 7.0 < pH < 8.0 (Duiwe), Estuary: 7.0 < pH > 8.5, Lakes: 7.5 < pH < 9
				Pathogens	Enterococci		Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)	
					Escherichia coli			≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)	
				Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline	

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms caused by anthropogenic eutrophication
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Have no further loss to extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Have no further loss to the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats; have no further loss to the distribution of sensitive macrophyte habitats (e.g. salt marsh, submerged macrophytes); control/eliminate invasive plants; prevent the spread of reeds into open water that results in loss of sandbank areas and has a negative impact on biota and hydrological processes
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain presence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower Touw Estuary; maintain rich populations of the benthic amphipod <i>Grandidierella lignorum</i> throughout the lakes and estuary
				Biota		Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species (<i>G. aestuaria</i> , <i>Hyporhamphus capensis</i> , <i>Omobranchus woodii</i>); Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species (<i>A.japonicus</i> , <i>L. lithognathus</i> , <i>P. commersonii</i> , <i>Lichia amia</i>); REI species dominated by both <i>Myxus capensis</i> and <i>G. aestuaria</i>

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	G15-E25	Swartvlei Estuary		Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuarine lake system should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original groups, and that sustains the populations that meet RAMSAR requirements; numbers of waterbirds on the entire system, other than those that have or are increasing regionally such as Egyptian Goose, should not drop below 40 species or below 3000 birds for three consecutive counts																												
					Quantity	Flow	MMIR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain a flow regime to create the required habitat for birds, fish, macrophytes, microalgae and water quality	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Months</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sep</td> <td>Annual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</td> <td>88.5</td> <td>87.6</td> <td>88.0</td> <td>78.1</td> <td>81.3</td> <td>86.8</td> <td>86.8</td> <td>88.5</td> <td>85.0</td> <td>88.4</td> <td>90.9</td> <td>90.2</td> <td>86.6</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	88.5	87.6	88.0	78.1	81.3	86.8	86.8	88.5	85.0	88.4	90.9	90.2	86.6
Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual																								
MMR/MAR (% Nat)	88.5	87.6	88.0	78.1	81.3	86.8	86.8	88.5	85.0	88.4	90.9	90.2	86.6																								
						Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	River inflow, NOx-N not to exceed 50 µg/l over two consecutive months, NH3-N not to exceed 10 µg/l over two consecutive months; Estuary: Average NOx-N <50 µg/l, no single measure >100 µg/l, average NH3-N <10 µg/l, no single measure >100 µg/l; Lake: average NOx-N <50 µg/l, no single measure >100 µg/l, average NH3-N <20 µg/l																												
							DIP		River inflow, PO4-P not to exceed 10 µg/l over two consecutive months; Estuary: average PO4-P <10 µg/l, no single sample >50 µg/l; Lakes: average PO4-P <20 µg/l																												
					Quality	Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Estuary in the closed state: average salinity <12; Lake average salinity +2 from baseline (2013)																												
						System variables	Turbidity Dissolved oxygen pH	System variables (temperature, pH, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, suspended solids and turbidity) not to exceed TPCs for biota	Average <5 NTU (low flow) throughout >5 milligrams/litre throughout River inflow: 6.0 < pH < 7.0, Estuary: 6.0 < pH < 8.5, Lake: 7.0 < pH < 8.5																												
						Pathogens	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile)																												

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m2 (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	No further loss to extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	No further loss to the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats; no further loss to the distribution of sensitive macrophyte habitats (e.g. salt marsh, submerged macrophytes); control/eliminate invasive plants; prevent the spread of reeds into open water that results in loss of sandbank areas and has a negative impact on biota and hydrological processes
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain presence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower Touw Estuary; maintain rich populations of the benthic amphipod <i>Grandidierella ignorum</i> throughout the lakes and estuary

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric											
G15 Coastal	II	K40E	G15-E26	gx11	Flow	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V <i>catadromous</i> species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species (<i>G. aestuaria</i> , <i>Hyporhamphus capensis</i> , <i>Omobranchus woodii</i>); Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species (<i>A. japonicus</i> , <i>L. lithognathus</i> , <i>P. commersonii</i> , <i>Lichia amia</i>); REI species dominated by both <i>Myxus capensis</i> and <i>G. aestuaria</i>											
										Quantity	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	The estuarine lake system should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original groups, and that sustains the populations for which the system has acquired RAMSAR status; numbers of waterbirds on the entire system, other than those that have or are increasing regionally such as Egyptian Goose, should not drop below 40 species or below 1500 birds for three consecutive counts							
														Nutrients	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime	Months	87.5	Oct	87.5
																	Annual	87.5	Nov	88.8
Quality	DIN	DIP	Salinity	Turbidity	System variables not to	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.	Dec	87.5										
									Jan	85.7										
								Turbidity > 10 NTU in low flow												

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component variables	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						<p>Dissolved oxygen</p> <p>Enterococci</p> <p>Escherichia coli</p> <p>Mouth state</p> <p>Tidal variation</p>	<p>exceed TPCs for biota</p> <p>Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation</p> <p>Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary</p>	<p>>5 milligrams/litre in estuary.</p> <p>≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90th percentile)</p> <p>≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90th percentile)</p> <p>Estuary mouth permanently open</p>	
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	<p>Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.</p>		
						Sediment	<p>Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size</p>	<p>Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline</p>	
						Microalgae	<p>Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community</p>	<p>Maintain median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not > 1.0 µg/L (median), benthic microalgae not > 11 mg/m² (median); Phytoplankton not > 20 µg/L and/or cell density not > 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); Prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms</p>	
					Biota	Macrophytes	<p>Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species</p>	<p>Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone.</p>	
						Invertebrates	<p>Macrofauna community abundance and richness</p>	<p>Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%</p>	

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							<i>Escherichia coli</i>	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
							Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Estuary mouth permanently open
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Tidal variation	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
					Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	No further loss to extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	No further loss to the present area (2014) covered by the macrophyte habitats; no further loss to the distribution of sensitive macrophyte habitats (e.g. salt marsh, submerged macrophytes); control/eliminate invasive plants
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain rich populations of the mudprawn <i>Upogebia africana</i> on mudbanks in the middle estuary (Zones A and B); mudprawn density should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 25% in each season; maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos); the dominant species in the zone (zooplankton and benthos) should not deviate from average baseline levels by more than 40% in each season

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
G15 Coastal	II	K60G	G15-E28	Noetse Estuary	Quantity	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species; REI species dominated by both <i>Myxus capensis</i> and <i>G. aestuaria</i>
					Quality	Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Estuary should contain a diverse avifaunal community that includes representatives of all the original groups. Saltmarsh/wetlands in the floodplain should be rich in birdlife. Intertidal areas should have a good density and diversity of both larger and smaller waders; numbers of waterbirds on the entire system should not drop below 35 species or below 2000 birds for three consecutive counts
					Quality	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	DIN not > 100 µg/L once-off.
					Quality	Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.
					Quality	Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	10 < Salinity < 40
					Quality	System variables	Turbidity Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>10 NTU in low flow >5 milligrams/litre in estuary.
					Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)	

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not > 1.0 µg/L (median), benthic microalgae not > 11 mg/m ² (median); Phytoplankton not > 20 µg/L and/or cell density not > 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); Prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats; prevent an increase in nutrient input leading to macroalgal blooms; control the spread of invasive plants in the riparian zone
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
G15 Coastal	II	K60G	G15-E29	Piesang Estuary	Quantity	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species; REI species dominated by both <i>Myxus capensis</i> and <i>G. aestuaria</i>
					Quality	Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts
					Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain at least present-day base flows	DIN not > 100 µg/L once-off.
					Quality	Nutrients	DIP	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.
					Quality	Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	5 < Salinity < 40
					Quality	System variables	Turbidity Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>10 NTU in low flow >5 milligrams/litre in estuary.
					Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)	

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
					Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
						Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats (reeds and sedges currently cover 3.14 ha, submerged macrophytes and salt marsh present); prevent the spread of reeds into open water; prevent an increase in nutrients and macroalgal blooms; prevent the spread of invasive trees (e.g. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in the riparian zone
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric								
G15 Coastal	II	K60G	G15-E30	Keurbooms Estuary	A/B	Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species								
										Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts				
														Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime as close to natural as possible	MMR/MAR (% Nat)
										Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN not > 100 µg/L once-off.				
														Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not >20 µg/L once-off.
										System variables	Turbidity Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>10 NTU in low flow >5 milligrams/litre in estuary.				
														Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
																May	92.0
																Apr	89.0
						Mar	85.0										
						Feb	83.0										
						Jan	85.0										
						Dec	88.0										
						Nov	90.0										
						Oct	90.0										

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
							Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
							Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Estuary mouth permanently open
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics	Tidal variation	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.
						Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime to maintain natural bathymetry and the sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
					Biota	Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain the distribution of sensitive macrophyte habitats (e.g. salt marsh, submerged macrophytes, reeds and sedges) (of special importance are the submerged macrophytes in the Bitou Arms as habitat for the endangered seahorses <i>H. capensis</i>); rehabilitate the Bitou wetlands by removing weirs, berms, old bridges; limit the spread of invasive plants; maintain the integrity of the riparian zone
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Maintain high biomass and diversity of benthic invertebrates in the lagoon area in the lower estuary; maintain rich invertebrate communities associated with the REI zone in the upper estuary (zooplankton and benthos).

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
G15 Coastal	II	K70A	G15-E31	Matjies Estuary		Fish	Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V catadromous species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species																												
						Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts																												
					Quantity	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Months</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sep</td> <td>Annual</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</td> <td>73.6</td> <td>73.8</td> <td>69.1</td> <td>68.0</td> <td>65.0</td> <td>67.9</td> <td>68.4</td> <td>68.4</td> <td>65.8</td> <td>66.8</td> <td>71.6</td> <td>74.1</td> <td>70.5</td> </tr> </table>	Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	73.6	73.8	69.1	68.0	65.0	67.9	68.4	68.4	65.8	66.8	71.6	74.1	70.5
Months	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual																								
MMR/MAR (% Nat)	73.6	73.8	69.1	68.0	65.0	67.9	68.4	68.4	65.8	66.8	71.6	74.1	70.5																								
						Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN not > 100 µg/L once-off.																												
					Quality	Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not >20 µg/L once-off.																												
						System variables	Turbidity Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	Average Salinity > 20 for more than 20% of the time (indicative of flow reduction), average Salinity < 5 for more than 20% of the time (indicative of extended closure). >10 NTU in low flow																												
						Pathogens	Enterococci	Concentrations of	>5 milligrams/litre in estuary. ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)																												

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
					Habitat		Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
					Sediment		Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l (and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off)); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
					Macrophytes		Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats, prevent an increase in nutrient input leading to macroalgal blooms, control the spread of invasive plants in the riparian zone
						Invertebrates		Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
					Fish			Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species
						Biota			

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IUA	Classes	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric	
G15 Coastal	II	K70A	G15-E32	Sout (Oos) Estuary	gx17	A	Birds	Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts	
								MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Months Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Annual
								DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN not > 100 µg/L once-off.	
								DIP	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.	
								Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity < 10 at the head of the estuary (expected average range 5 - 10 for most of the system)	
								Turbidity	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	> 10 NTU in low flow	
								Dissolved oxygen	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	> 5 milligrams/litre in estuary.	
								Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤ 185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)	
								Escherichia coli	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤ 500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)	
								Hydrodynamics	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Mouth must remain permanently open
Sediment	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by > 30% from established baseline							

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric		
G15 Coastal	II	K70A	G15-E33	Groot (Wes) Estuary	Biota	Microalgae	Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass; phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms		
							Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats, prevent an increase in nutrient input leading to macroalgal blooms, control the spread of invasive plants in the riparian zone		
							Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%		
							Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.		
							Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts		
							Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	Months MMR/MAR (% Nat)	87.9 Oct 88.0 Nov 87.2 Dec 84.3 Jan 82.7 Feb 84.1 Mar 85.3 Apr 87.3 May 86.7 Jun 85.7 Jul 86.9 Aug 87.9 Sep 86.7 Annual
							Nutrients	DIN	Inorganic nutrient concentrations not to exceed TPCs for macrophytes and microalgae	DIN not > 100 µg/L once-off.	
								DIP	DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.		

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
						Salinity	Salinity	Salinity distribution not to exceed TPCs for fish, invertebrates, macrophytes and microalgae	Average salinity <10 at the head of the estuary (expected average range 5 - 10 for most of the system)
						System variables	Turbidity	System variables not to exceed TPCs for biota	>10 NTU in low flow
							Dissolved oxygen		>5 milligrams/litre in estuary.
							Enterococci	Concentrations of waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Pathogens	Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Hydrodynamics	Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Closed mouth state should not increase by >10% from established baseline
				Habitat		Sediment	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae	Biomass and community composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 3.5 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l (and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 23 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
				Biota		Macrophytes	Extent, distribution and richness of macrophytes	Maintain extent, distribution and richness of macrophyte groups, limit colonisation/spread of the EFZ by alien species	Maintain distribution of macrophyte habitats, prevent an increase in nutrient input leading to macroalgal blooms, control the spread of invasive plants in the riparian zone
						Invertebrates	Macrofauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> or estuarine congeneric in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU Name	Resource Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
G15 Coastal	II	K70B	G15-E34	Bloukrans Estuary	A	Flow	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Maintain flow regime (small system needs most flows)	Fish assemblage should comprise the 5 estuarine association categories in similar proportions (diversity and abundance) to that under the reference (see 2015 EWR report); numerically assemblage should comprise: Ia estuarine residents (50-80% of total abundance), Ib marine and estuarine breeders (10-20%), IIa obligate estuarine-dependent (10-20%), IIb estuarine associated species (5-15%), IIc marine opportunists (20-80%), III marine vagrants (not more than 5%), IV indigenous fish (1-5%), V <i>catadromous</i> species (1-5%); Category Ia species should contain viable populations of at least 4 species; Category IIa obligate dependents should be well represented by large exploited species; REI species dominated by both <i>Myxus capensis</i> and <i>G. aestuarina</i>	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>Months</th> <th>98.7</th> <th>98.8</th> <th>98.9</th> <th>99.0</th> <th>99.1</th> <th>99.2</th> <th>99.3</th> <th>99.4</th> <th>99.5</th> <th>99.6</th> <th>99.7</th> <th>99.8</th> <th>99.9</th> <th>98.0</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Months	98.7	98.8	98.9	99.0	99.1	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.9	98.0	Oct															Nov															Dec															Jan															Feb															Mar															Apr															May															Jun															Jul															Aug															Sep															Annual														
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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Biophysical Node Name	TEC Component	Sub-component	Indicator	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
								Escherichia coli	waterborne pathogens should be maintained in an Acceptable category for full contact recreation	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
								Mouth state	Maintain connectivity with marine environment at a level that ensures water quality and habitat remains suitable for biota typically found in the estuary	Estuary mouth permanently open
					Habitat	Hydrodynamics		Tidal variation		Average tidal amplitude near the mouth during low flows (summer) must not change by >10% from established baseline.
						Sediment		Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Flood regime is sufficient to maintain natural bathymetry and sediment characteristics	Channel shape/size, sediment grain size and organic matter must not change by >30% from established baseline
						Microalgae		Biomass and composition of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae community	Maintain the composition and richness of phytoplankton and benthic microalgae groups and medium-low biomass	Maintain low/median phytoplankton/benthic microalgae biomass: phytoplankton not to exceed 1 µg/l (median), phytoplankton not to exceed 20 µg/l and/or cell density not to exceed 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); benthic microalgae not to exceed 11 mg/m ² (median); prevent formation of phytoplankton blooms
						Invertebrates		Macrofauna community abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of benthic macrofauna and zooplankton	Establish presence/absence of sand prawn <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> on sand banks in lower estuary, establish presence/absence of the copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> or estuarine congener in the zooplankton of the estuary, populations of these species should not deviate from average baselines (as determined in first three visits) by more 30%
					Biota	Fish		Fish community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different groups of fish, prevent colonisation/increase of alien species	Maintain fish assemblage that includes at least 2 estuarine breeding species (Category I), 3 estuary dependent marine species (Category IIa & IIb) and 1 indigenous catadromous species (Category V); estuarine residents should dominate numerically, but the proportion of estuary dependent marine species (based on abundance) should not fall below 2%.
						Birds		Avifauna community composition, abundance and richness	Maintain composition, richness and abundance of different avifauna groups	Maintain population of original groups of birds present on the estuary; number of birds in any group, other than species that are increasing regionally such as Egyptian geese, should not drop below the baseline median (determined by past data and or initial surveys) number of species and/or birds counted for three consecutive summer or winter counts

Table 27: Resource Quality Objectives for GROUNDWATER in priority Resource Units in the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C	BB-1	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
		H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J, BB-3	BB-2						
		H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-4						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40B	BB-5	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
		H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-6						
		H30B	BB-7						
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40J	BB-7	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
B4 Riversoenderend Theewaters	III	H40K	BR-1						
		H60A, H60B, H60C	BO-1						
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
		J11E	GGr-3						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J24B	GGa-1	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
		J35B	GO-4						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J40C, J40D	GGO-1	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	H90E	GGO-2						
		K40D	GC-2						
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Groundwater (Coastal Cenozoic Deposits)	Quantity	Abstraction	Seasonal abstraction: water level recovers from abstraction impact during wet season, under consideration of climate change and drought cycles. Permanent abstraction: water level decline stabilises under consideration of aquifer response time.	Groundwater use should be sustainable for all users and the environment	n/a
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2						

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5	Groundwater (Coastal Cenozoic Deposits)					
G15 Coastal	II	K40D K70A	GC-2 GC-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J					Relative water levels between groundwater and surface water (in mams)	The natural gradient between groundwater and surface water should be maintained	n/a
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1	Groundwater (superficial aquifers)	Quantity	Discharge			
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E		Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Discharge		No groundwater abstraction around wetland and river FEPAs in accordance with the implementation manual for FEPAs.	250m
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGO-1						
G15 Coastal	II	K20A	GC-1						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J							
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Discharge			
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E, J21A, J21B, J23A	GGr-3 GGA-2a, 2b and 2c						
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGO-1						

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
G15 Coastal	II	K20A	GC-1						
		K70A	GC-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5	Groundwater (Coastal Cenozoic Deposits)					
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2					Maintenance low flow requirements: 56.125Mm ³ /a (12.90%MAR) at H1H001; 30.215Mm ³ /a (28.63%MAR) at H1H018	n/a
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3					Maintenance low flow requirements: 12.567Mm ³ /a (28.63%MAR) at Nvii10	n/a
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1				Maintain groundwater component of the low flow requirements in the river	Maintenance low flow requirements: 12.669Mm ³ /a (31.79%MAR) at Piii1; 54.260Mm ³ /a (26.26%MAR) at G4H030; 77.111Mm ³ /a (30.79%MAR) at G4H007	n/a
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1	Groundwater (all)	Quantity	Low flow in river	Compliance with the low flow requirements in the river (as per riverine RQO)		n/a
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B						Maintenance low flow requirements: 0.490Mm ³ /a (3.93%MAR) at Ni4; 2.067Mm ³ /a (13.40%MAR) at G5H003.	n/a
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C	BB-1						
		H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-2						
		H40B	BB-4						
		H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5						
		H30B	BB-6						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J		Quality	Pathogens	E-coli	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	0 counts / 100ml	
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7	Groundwater (all)	Quality	Pathogens			

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
B4 Riversoerend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
		J11E	GGr-3						
		J24B	GGa-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4						
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGO-1						
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGO-2						
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-1 BB-3						
		H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-2						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40B	BB-4						
		H20H, H10H, H40C H30B	BB-5 BB-6						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J							
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riversoerend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E	GGr-3						

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric																												
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J24B	GGa-1	Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<6.8 milligrams/litre																												
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c							EC	<311 milliSiemens/metre																										
		J35B	GO-4									Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	<2.4 milligrams/litre																							
		J40C, J40D	GGo-1												Salts	<236 milliSiemens/metre																					
		H90E	GGo-2														Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	<4.4 milligrams/litre																		
		K40D	GC-2																	Salts	<119 milliSiemens/metre																
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C	BB-1	Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	Groundwater should be fit for domestic use after treatment; and groundwater quality shall not show a deteriorating trend from natural background	<9.6 milligrams/litre																												
										H10F, H10G, H10J, H10L	BB-3											Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)	Quality	Salts	EC	milliSiemens/metre											
												H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-2	Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)													Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	<1.8 milligrams/litre							
															H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5															Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Salts	EC	<168 milliSiemens/metre		
																	H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)																	Quality	Nutrients
																				H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5																
H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	<3.7 milligrams/litre																															
							H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Salts											EC	<63 milliSiemens/metre														
												H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)										Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)	<3.1 milligrams/litre										
															H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5												Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Salts	EC	<3.1 milligrams/litre					

IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric	
B4 RIVERSONDEREND THEEWATERS				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)		Salts	EC		<591 milliSiemens/metre	
				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<9.8 milligrams/litre	
						Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre	
				Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.6 milligrams/litre	
						Salts	EC		<589 milliSiemens/metre	
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<4.4 milligrams/litre	
					Groundwater (Nardouw Group)	Quality	Salts	EC		<119 milliSiemens/metre
					Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<10 milligrams/litre
							Salts	EC		<280 milliSiemens/metre
					Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.6 milligrams/litre
							Salts	EC		<741 milliSiemens/metre
							Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.8 milligrams/litre
B5 Overberg West	II	G40A, G40C, G40D	BO-1	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Salts	EC		<117 milliSiemens/metre	
				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<10 milligrams/litre	
						Salts	EC		<280 milliSiemens/metre	
				Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.6 milligrams/litre	
						Salts	EC		<741 milliSiemens/metre	
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.8 milligrams/litre	

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
				Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Nutrients Salts	NO ₃ (as N) EC		<3.8 milligrams/litre <117 milliSiemens/metre <9.8 milligrams/litre <280 milliSiemens/metre <3.6 milligrams/litre <589 milliSiemens/metre <3.8 milligrams/litre <117 milliSiemens/metre <10 milligrams/litre <280 milliSiemens/metre <3.6 milligrams/litre <741 milliSiemens/metre <3.8 milligrams/litre <117 milliSiemens/metre <11.7 milligrams/litre <600 milligrams/litre <231 milliSiemens/metre <12.0 milligrams/litre <237 milligrams/litre <226 milliSiemens/metre <15.8 milligrams/litre
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2	Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits) Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)	Quality	Nutrients Salts	NO ₃ (as N) EC		
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3	Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)	Quality	Nutrients Salts	NO ₃ (as N) EC		
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)	Quality	Nutrients Salts	NO ₃ (as N) EC		
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)	Quality	Nutrients Salts	NO ₃ (as N) EC		
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Groundwater (all)	Quality	Nutrients Salts Salts	NO ₃ (as N) SO ₄ EC		
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	GGr-3	Groundwater (Beaufort Group)	Quality	Nutrients Salts Salts	NO ₃ (as N) SO ₄ EC		
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	GGa-1		Quality	Nutrients Salts Salts	NO ₃ (as N) SO ₄ EC		
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E J24B	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c		Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		

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IUA	Class	Quaternary Catchment	RU	Resource Name	Component	Sub Component	Indicator/ Measure	RQO Narrative	RQO Numeric
E8 Touws				Groundwater (Cenozoic coastal deposits)		Salts	SO ₄		<525 milligrams/litre
						Salts	EC		<310 milliSiemens/metre
	Quality	Quality	Quality	Groundwater (Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup)		Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<15.9 milligrams/litre
						Salts	SO ₄		<634 milligrams/litre
						Salts	EC		<367 milliSiemens/metre
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<9.8 milligrams/litre
						Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre
	Quality	Quality	Quality	Groundwater (Witteberg Group)		Salts	EC		<420 milliSiemens/metre
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.6 milligrams/litre
						Salts	EC		<589 milliSiemens/metre
						Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre
Salts						EC		<589 milliSiemens/metre	
Nutrients						NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre	
Quality	Quality	Quality	Groundwater (Bokkeveld Group)		Salts	EC		<11.0 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.6 milligrams/litre	
					Salts	EC		<589 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre	
					Salts	EC		<589 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre	
Quality	Quality	Quality	Groundwater (Table Mountain Group)		Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<3.3 milligrams/litre	
					Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<4.5 milligrams/litre	
					Salts	EC		<316 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre	
Quality	Quality	Quality	Groundwater (Coastal Cenozoic Deposits)		Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<4.5 milligrams/litre	
					Salts	EC		<316 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre	
					Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre	
					Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre	
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2	Groundwater (Coastal Cenozoic Deposits)	Quality	Nutrients	NO ₃ (as N)		<11.0 milligrams/litre
						Salts	EC		<170 milliSiemens/metre

DEPARTEMENT VAN WATER EN SANITASIE

NO. 1008

18 SEPTEMBER 2020

NASIONALE WATERWET, 1998
(WETNR.36 VAN 1998)VOORGESTELDE KLASSE VAN WATERHULPBRON EN HULPBRONGEHALTEDOELWITTE
VIR DIE BREEDE-GOURITZ WATERBESTUURSGEBIED

Ek, Lindiwe Sisulu, Minister van Menslike Nedersettings, Water en Sanitasie, bepaal hiermee, ingevolge artikel 13(1) van die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998, (Wetnr. 36 van 1998), die klasse waterhulpbronne en hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte soos uiteengesit in die Skedule.



L N SISULU, MP
MINISTER VAN MENSLIKE NEDERSETTINGS, WATER EN SANITASIE

DATUM:

SKEDULE

BESKRYWING VAN DIE WATERHULPBRON

Die voorgestelde waterhulpbronklase- en hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte word bepaal vir die hele of deel van elke beduidende waterhulpbron soos hieronder uiteengesit:

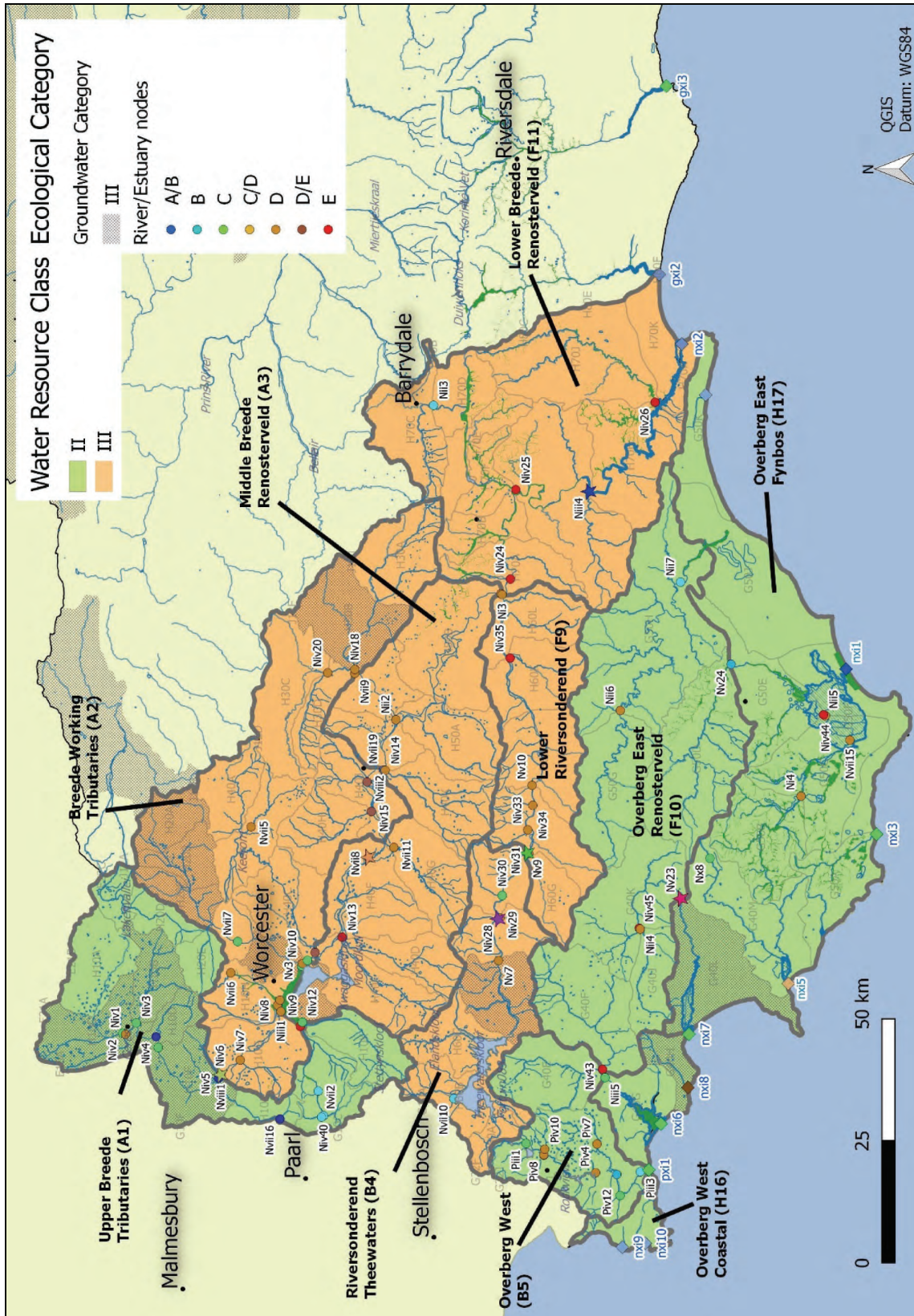
Waterestuursgebied: Breede-Gouritz
Dreinerings Streek: G40-G50, H10-H90, J10-J40, K10-K70 Tersiëre Dreinerings Streek
Rivier (e): Breede Overberg Area: Breederivier, Rivieronderendrivier, Overbergrivier, asook ander kleiner kusriviere. Gouritz Kusgebied: Gouritzrivier, Buffelsrivier, Touwsrivier, Grootrivier, Gamkarivier, Olifantsrivier, Kammanassierivier, en kleiner kusriviere.

A. VOORGESTELDE WATERHULPBRONKLASSE SOOS VEREIS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 13 (4) (a) (i) (aa) VAN DIE NASIONALE WATERWET, 1998

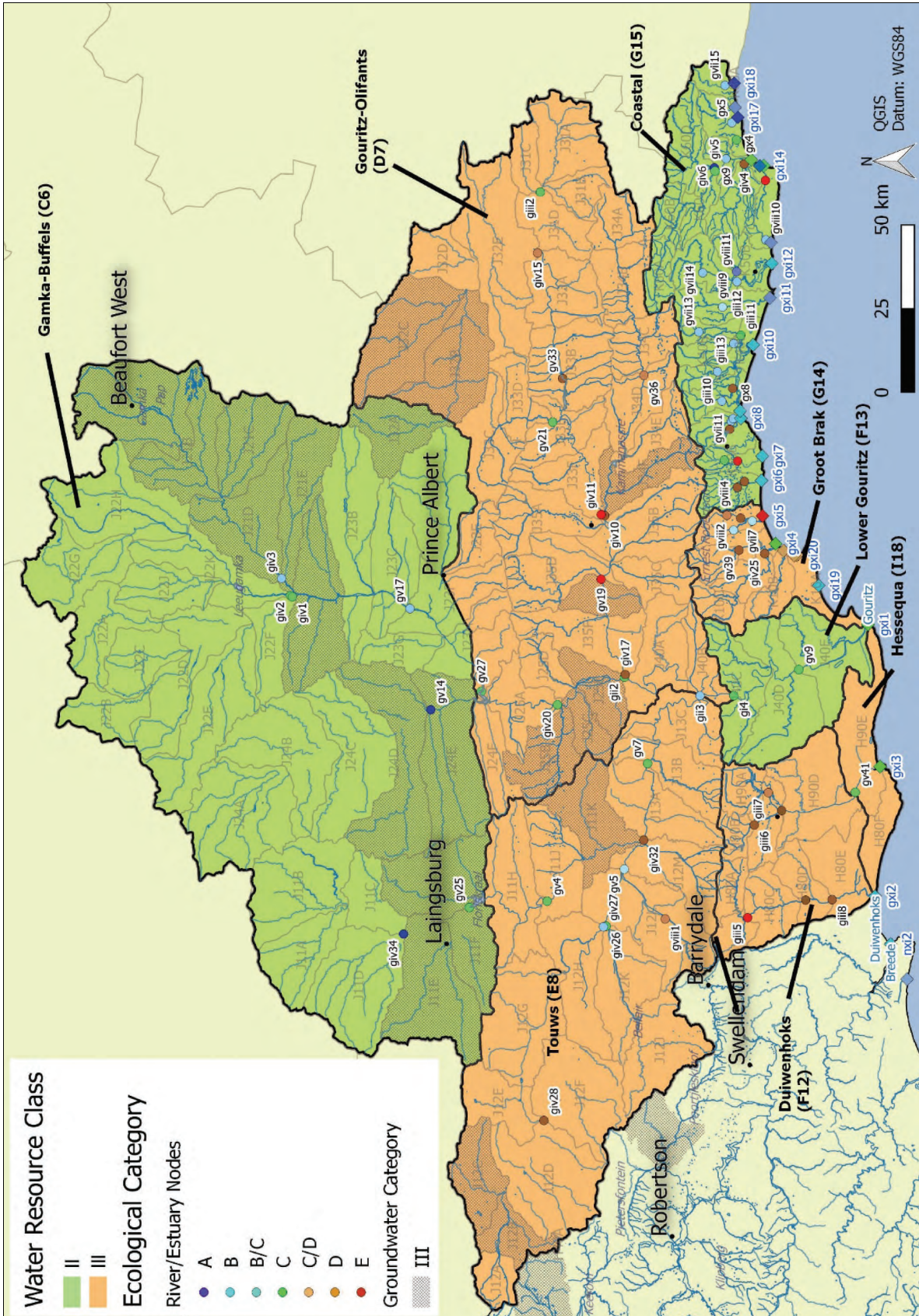
- i. Die voorgestelde waterhulpbronklasse vir die Breede-Gouritz Waterbestuursgebied word in Tabel 1 gelys volgens die algehele klas per geïntegreerde eenheid van analise (IUA), soos aangedui in Figuur 1 vir Breede Overberg-gebied en aangedui in Figuur 2 vir Gouritzkusgebied.
- ii. IUA's word geklassifiseer in terme van hul mate van toelaatbare verbruik en beskerming as óf Klas I: wat hoë omgewingsbeskerming en minimale gebruik aandui; Klas II wat gematigde beskerming en matige gebruik aandui; en klas III wat volhoubare minimale beskerming en hoë benutting aandui.
- iii. Tabel 1 verskaf die IUA, sy waterhulpbronklas en sy onderskeie opvanggebiedkonfigurasie. Die opvanggebiedkonfigurasie bestaan uit 'n aantal biofisiese nodusse wat rivierberekke of hulpbron eenhede verteenwoordig. Die ekologiese kategorie wat vir elke RU in die IUA gehandhaaf word, word verskaf.

B. HULPBRONGEHALTESDOELWITTE VAN WATERHULPBRONNE SOOS VEREIS INGEVOLGE ARTIKEL 13 (4) (a) (i) (bb) VAN DIE NASIONALE WATERWET, 1998

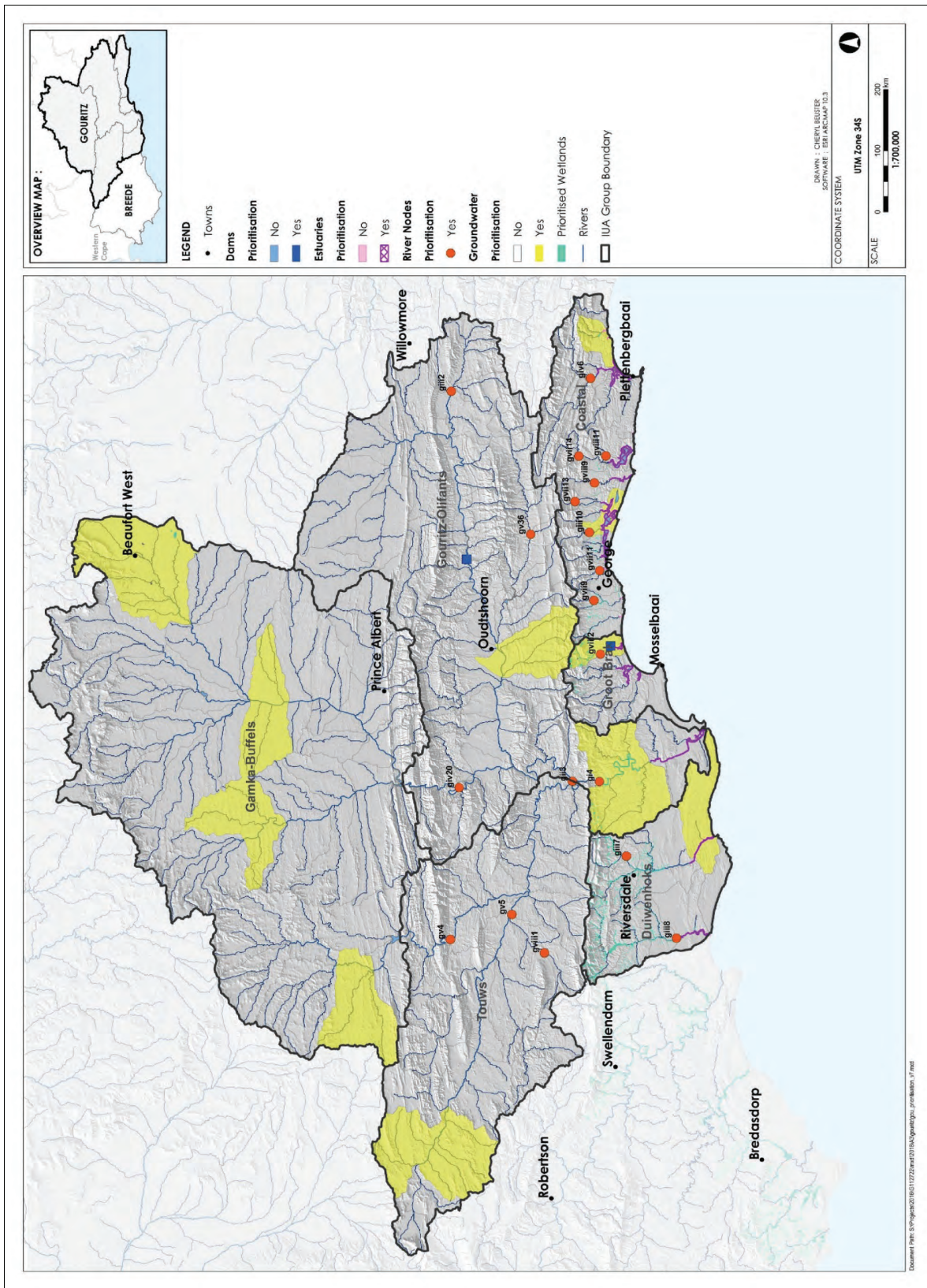
- i. Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte (RQO's) word gedefinieer vir elke geprioritiseerde RU vir elke IUA in terme van hoeveelheid water, habitat en biota en watergehalte. Prioriteitsgerigte RU's vir Breede Overberg-gebied word in Figuur 1 aangedui, en geprioritiseerde RU's vir Gouritzkusgebied word in Figuur 2 aangedui.
- ii. Tabel 2 tot Tabel 17 verskaf die RQO's vir RIVIERE in prioriteits-RU's.
- iii. Tabel 18 tot Tabel 26 verskaf die RQO's vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit RU's.
- iv. Tabel 27 tot Tabel 40 verskaf die RQO's vir GRONDWATER in prioriteits-RU's.
- v. RQO's sal van toepassing wees vanaf die datum wat onderteken is ingevolge artikel 13 (1) van die Nasionale Waterwet, 1998, tensy anders bepaal deur die Minister.



Figuur 1: Voorgestelde Waterhulpbronklasse vir die Breede Overberggebied



Figuur 2: Voorgestelde Waterhulpbronklasse vir die Gouritz kusgebied



Figuur 4: Voorgestelde Prioriteit Hulpbron-eenheid vir die Gouritz kusbied

Tabel 1: Opsomming van Waterhulpbronne per Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise en Ekologiese Kategorieë

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronne vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbronne Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10B		Titus River	Niv3	C	21.45
		H10C		Koekedou River	Niv1	D	18.80
		H10C		Dwars River	Niv2	C	74.90
		H10C		Breede River	nv4	C	126.90
		H10D		Witels River	Niv4	A	84.30
		H10D		Breede River	Niv3	C	252.80
		H10E		Witte River	Nvii16	A	42.50
		H10F		Witte River	Niv5	A	141.70
		H10F		Wabooms River	Niv6	D	7.40
		H10F	A1-R01	Breede River	Nviii1	D	434.90
		H10J		Elands River	Niv40	B	58.10
		H10J		Krom River	Niv41	B	8.90
		H10J	A1-R02	Molenaars River	Nvii2	B	105.60
		H10G		Slanghoek River	Niv7	D	32.60
A2 Breede Woring tributaries	III	H10G		Breede River	Niii1	D	497.60
		H10J		Smalblaar River	Niv42	E	191.20
		H10H		Jan du Toit River	Niv8	D	17.90
		H10H		Hartbees River	Nvii6	D	4.00
		H10H		Hartbees River	Niv9	D	10.30
		H10K		Holsloot River	Niv12	C	119.60
		H10H		Breede River	Nv3	C	850.90
		H20F		Hex River	Nv18	D	10.90
		H20G	A2-R03	Hex River	Nvii7	C	102.80
		H20H		Hex River	Niv10	D	107.10
		H40C		Breede River	Nii1	C	957.90
		H40B		Koo River	Nvii5	D	0.90
		H40C		Nuy River	Niv11	D/E	29.30
		H30B		Kingna River	Niv18	D	27.80
H30C		Pietersfontein River	Niv20	D	17.30		
H30D		Keisie River	Nvii9	D	21.10		

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
A3 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40D		Doring River	Niv13	E	47.50
		H40F	A3-R04	Breede River	Nvii8	C/D	1042.80
		H40F		Breede River	Ni1	A/B	1043.40
		H40G		Poesjenels River	Nvii11	D	16.10
		H40H		Vink River	Niv15	D/E	15.60
		H40J		Willem Nels River	Nviii2	D/E	5.20
		H40J		Breede River	Nvii19	A/B	1081.90
		H40K		Keisers River	Nvii12	D	7.10
		H40K		Keisers River	Niv14	D	12.60
		H40L		Breede River	Nv11	D	1099.90
		H30E		Kogmanskloof River	Nii2	D	52.00
		H50A		Breede River	Niii3	D	1153.40
		H50B		Breede River	Ni2	D	1170.10
		H60B		Du Toits River	Nvii10	B	43.90
B4 Upper Riversonderend	III	H60D	B4-R07	Riversonderend River	Nv7	C	370.20
		H60E	B4-R08	Baviaans River	Niv28	B	7.90
		H60E		Sersants River	Niv29	D	4.50
		H60F		Gobos River	Niv30	C	12.40
		H60F	B4-R09	Riversonderend River	Nv9	D	413.70
		H60G		Kwartel River	Niv31	D	10.70
		H60H		Soetmelksvlei River	Niv33	D	4.00
		H60H		Slang River	Niv34	D	2.10
F9 Lower Riversonderend	III	H60H		Riversonderend River	Nv10	D	442.90
		H60J		Riversonderend River	Nv11	D	463.10
		H60K		Kwassadie River	Niv35	E	5.90
		H60K		Riversonderend River	Nv12	D	474.50
		H60L	F9-R10	Riversonderend River	Ni3	D	483.80

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C	B5-R11	Palmiet River	Piii1	C	250.40
		G40C		Witklippieskloof River	Piv10	D	15.10
		G40C		Palmiet River	Piv9	D	78.70
		G40C		Palmiet River	Pvi1	D	100.50
		G40C		Klipdrif River	Piv8	D	13.60
		G40D		Klein-Palmiet River	Piv4	D	13.70
		G40D		Krom/Ribbok River	Piv7	D	27.50
		G40D	B5-R12	Palmiet River	Piii2	B/C	206.70
		G40D		Dwars/Louws River	Piv12	C	25.20
		G40D	B5-R13	Palmiet River	Piii3	B	250.50
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40D	B5-E01	Palmiet Estuary	Pxi1	B/C	173.44
		G40B	H16-E02	Buffels Estuary	Bxi1	B	8.80
		G40B	H16-E03	Rooiels Estuary	Bxi2	A	9.44
		G40F		Swart River	Niv43	E	42.10
		G40E		Bot River	Niii5	C	74.10
		G40G	H16-E04	Bot Estuary	Nxi6	B	77.67
		G40H	H16-E05	Onrus Estuary	Nxi8	D	4.75
		G40J		Hartbees River	Nii4	D	18.40
		G40K		Steenbok River	Niv45	E	10.80
		G40K	F10-R14	Klein River	Nv23	C/D	38.38
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50G		Sout River	Nii6	D	4.20
		G50H		DeHoopVlei River	Nii7	B	27.10
		G40L	H17-E06	Klein Estuary	Nxi7	B	51.21
		G40M		Uilkraal River	Nx8	C	2.40
		G40M	H17-E07	Uilkraal Estuary	Nxi5	C	6.28
		G50A	H17-E08	Ratel Estuary	Nxi3	B	3.42
		G50B	H17-R15	Nuwejaar River	Ni4	C/D	12.50
		G50C		Heuningnes River	Nvii15	C/D	17.80
		G50C		Heuningnes River	Niv44	C/D	18.80
		G50D	H17-R16	Kars River	Nv24	B/C	15.40
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50E		Kars River	Nii5	E	21.60
		G50F	H17-E09	Heuningnes Estuary	Nxi1	B	30.56
		G50K	H17-E10	Klipdriffontein Estuary	Bxi3	A	0.75

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld	II	H70A		Leeu River	Niv24	E	5.80
		H70B		Klip River	Niv24a	E	24.50
		H70B		Breede River	Nv2	C	1701.40
		H70C		Huis River	Nvii14	C	3.20
		H70C		Tradouw River	Nii3	B	19.40
		H70F		Buffeljags River	Niv25	E	119.40
		H70G	F11-R17	Breede River	Niii4	C	1832.70
		H70H		Breede River	Nviii3	B	1841.20
		H70J		Slang River	Niv26	E	10.00
		H70K	F11-E11	Breede Estuary	Nxi2	B	1022.56
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11C		Buffels River	giv34	A	13.10
		J11F		Buffels River	gv25	C	24.30
		J21A		Gamka River	gv18	B	26.70
		J21D		Gamka River	giv3	B	31.90
		J22F		Koekemoers River	giv1	C	7.40
		J22K		Leeu River	giv2	C	17.10
		J23C		Gamka River	gv17	B	58.20
		J23F		Gamka River	giv21	B	68.00
		J23J		Gamka River	gv27	C	69.60
		J24D		Dwyka River	gv14	A	4.00
E8 Touws	III	J12C		Ysterdams River	giv30	D	2.80
		J12B		Donkies River	giv31	D	6.90
		J12D		Touws River	giv28	D	16.40
		J12H		Touws River	giv27	B	26.40
		J12K		Brak River	giv26	C	2.90
		J12L	E8-R18	Doring River	gviii1	C/D	2.90
		J12L	E8-R19	Touws River	gv5	B/C	33.50
		J11H	E8-R20	Buffels River	gv4	C	27.40
		J11J	E8-R21	Groot River	gv6	D	29.70
		J11K		Groot River	giv32	D	30.50
J13A		Groot River	gv7	C	77.70		
J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	giii3	B	78.10		

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
D7 Gouritz-Olifants; Lower Gouritz	III	J25A	D7-R23	Gamka River	giv20	C	79.80
		J25D		Nels River	giv18	E	10.90
		J25E		Gamka River	gji2	C	111.80
		J31C	D7-R24	Olifants River	gji2	C	11.80
		J32E		Traka River	giv15	C/D	2.80
		J33B		Olifants River	gv33	D	25.00
		J33D		Meirings River	gv21	C	21.40
		J33F		Olifants River	giv11	E	79.90
		J34C	D7-R25	Kammanassie River	gv36	C/D	41.20
		J34F		Kammanassie River	giv10	D	59.20
		J35A		Grobbelaars River	gvi2	C	16.90
		J35A		Grobbelaars River	giv9	E	30.70
		J35D		Olifants River	gvi9	E	224.50
		J35F		Olifants River	giv17	D	253.40
		J40A		Gouritz River	giv16	C	394.90
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40B	F13-R26	Gouritz River	g14	C	489.10
		J40C		Gouritz River	gv28	D	21.40
		J40D		Gouritz River	gv9	C	571.80
		J40E	F13-E12	Gouritz Estuary	Gxi1	C	294.69
F12 Duiwenhoks	III	H80B		Duiwenhoks River	gji5	E	62.50
		H80C		Duiwenhoks River	gv11	D	75.10
		H80D	F12-R27	Duiwenhoks River	gji8	D	83.30
		H80E	F12-E13	Duiwenhoks Estuary	Gxi2	B	73.65
I18 Hessequa	III	H90B		Korinte River	gji6	D	34.20
		H90A	I18-R28	Goukou River	gji7	C/D	50.90
		H90C		Goukou River	gv10	D	92.90
		H90D		Goukou River	gv41	C	104.90
		H90E	I18-E14	Goukou Estuary	Gxi3	B/C	89.94

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
G14 Groot Brak	III	K10D		Brandwag River	g1v25	D	17.90
		K10E		Moordkuil River	gv39	D	15.70
		K10F	G14-E15	Klein-Brak estuary	Gxi4	C	39.10
		K20A	G14-R29	Groot-Brak River	gviii2	B/C	15.30
		K20A		Varing River	gviii12	C/D	6.00
		K20A		Varing River	gviii3	D	8.40
		K20A		Groot-Brak River	gvii7	B/C	27.00
		K20A	G14-E16	Groot-Brak estuary	Gxi5	D	16.77
		K10A	G14-E17	Blinde estuary	Gxi19	B	0.90
		K10A	G14-E18	Tweekuilen estuary	Gxi20	D	0.94
		K10A	G14-E19	Gericke estuary	Gxi21	C	0.29
		K10B	G14-E20	Hartenbos estuary	Gxi22	C	4.15
		K30A		Maalgate River	gviii4	D	15.30
		K30A		Maalgate River	gvii8	D	22.84
		K30A	G15-E21	Maalgate Estuary	Gxi6	B	29.81
		K30B	G15-R30	Malgas River	gvii9	C	8.16
		G15 Coastal	II	K30B		Gwaing River	gviii6
K30B	G15-E22			Gwaing Estuary	Gxi7	B	22.64
K30C				Swart River	gviii7	D	16.10
K30C	G15-R31			Kaaimans River	gvii11	B	17.53
K30C				Silver River	gviii8	B	14.90
K30C	G15-E23			Kaaimans Estuary	Gxi8	B	35.32
K30D				Touws River	gvii12	B	16.70
K30D				Klein River	gx8	D	2.50
K30D	G15-E24			Wilderness Estuary	Gxi9	B	29.01
K40A	G15-R32			Diep River	gvii10	B	12.40
K40B				Hoekraal River	gvii13	B	27.90
K40C	G15-R33			Karatara River	gvii13	B	11.20
K40C				Karatara River	gvii11	B	33.90
K40D	G15-E25			Swartvlei Estuary	Gxi10	B	87.60
K40E	G15-R34			Goukamma River	gvii9	B/C	30.40
K40E	G15-E26			Goukamma Estuary	Gxi11	A/B	46.25
K50A	G15-R35			Knysna River	gvii14	B	26.50
K50A		Knysna River	gvii12	B	46.60		

Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise (IUA)	Waterhulpbronklas vir IUA	Kwartêre opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Natuurlike MRT (miljoen m ³ /a)
	K50B	G15-R36	Gouna River	gviii11	A/B	27.60	
	K50B	G15-E27	Knysna Estuary	Gxi12	B	68.83	
	K60G		Noetzie River	gviii10	B	4.80	
	K60G	G15-E28	Noetsie estuary	Gxi13	B	3.59	
	K60G		Piesang River	gx3	E	7.30	
	K60G	G15-E29	Piesang Estuary	Gxi14	C	5.12	
	K60C	G15-R37	Keurbooms River	giv6	C	46.10	
	K60D		Palmiet River	giv5	A	42.10	
	K60E		Keurbooms River	gx9	B	91.30	
	K60F		Bitou River	giv4	C	23.60	
	K60G	G15-E30	Keurbooms Estuary	Gxi15	A/B	131.60	
	K70A		Buffels River	gx4	B/C	1.80	
	K70A	G15-E31	Matjies Estuary	Gxi16	A/B	3.25	
	K70A		Sout River	gx5	B	3.80	
	K70A	G15-E32	Sout(Oos) Estuary	Gxi17	A	5.99	
	K70A	G15-E33	Groot(Wes) Estuary	Gxi23	B	11.10	
	K70B		Bloukrans River	gviii15	B	31.20	
	K70B	G15-E34	Bloukrans Estuary	Gxi18	A	11.10	

Tabel 2: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit Hulpbron-eenheid in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																			
										Maande	Hoë	Lae	6.667	1.651	OK	Nov	Des	1.651	Jan	0	Feb	0	Mt	0	Apr	2.343	0	Mei	3.544	0	Jun	5.502	0	Jul	7.719	0	Aug	32.397	10.526	7.81					
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	A1-R01	Breederivier	nviii1	D	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Breërivier in stand te hou in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n D-kategorie.	≤ 0.075 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)	6.667	1.651	OK	Nov	Des	1.651	Jan	0 <td>Feb</td> <td>0 <td>Mt</td> <td>0 <td>Apr</td> <td>2.343</td> <td>0 <td>Mei</td> <td>3.544</td> <td>0 <td>Jun</td> <td>5.502</td> <td>0 <td>Jul</td> <td>7.719</td> <td>0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td> </td></td></td></td></td></td>	Feb	0 <td>Mt</td> <td>0 <td>Apr</td> <td>2.343</td> <td>0 <td>Mei</td> <td>3.544</td> <td>0 <td>Jun</td> <td>5.502</td> <td>0 <td>Jul</td> <td>7.719</td> <td>0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td> </td></td></td></td></td>	Mt	0 <td>Apr</td> <td>2.343</td> <td>0 <td>Mei</td> <td>3.544</td> <td>0 <td>Jun</td> <td>5.502</td> <td>0 <td>Jul</td> <td>7.719</td> <td>0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td> </td></td></td></td>	Apr	2.343	0 <td>Mei</td> <td>3.544</td> <td>0 <td>Jun</td> <td>5.502</td> <td>0 <td>Jul</td> <td>7.719</td> <td>0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td> </td></td></td>	Mei	3.544	0 <td>Jun</td> <td>5.502</td> <td>0 <td>Jul</td> <td>7.719</td> <td>0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td> </td></td>	Jun	5.502	0 <td>Jul</td> <td>7.719</td> <td>0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td> </td>	Jul	7.719	0 <td>Aug</td> <td>32.397</td> <td>10.526</td> <td>7.81</td>	Aug	32.397	10.526	7.81							
							Hoë vloei	Instandhouding hoë vloei.																																					
							Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	RivierVoedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand gehandhaaf word	≤ 1.75 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter EC (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
							Stelsel	ph reeks	ph, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																																			
							Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof		DO ≥ 6 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
							Gifstowwe	Ammoniak Atrasien Endosulfan	Toksitsityvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontak onstapning.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
							Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet binne D-kategorie D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	D kategorie (42-57%)																																			
							Habitat	VEGRAI telling Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n D kategorie (42-57%) wees.	D kategorie (42-57%) Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																																			

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese		
A1 Boonste Brede Sytakte	II	H10J	A1-R02	Molenaarsrivier		B	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	FRAI moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies		
									Boonste sone dekking oorvloed			Ekstotiese spesies <5%, terrestriële houtsoorte > 50%	
									FRAI telling			D-kategorie (42-57%)	
									MIRAI telling			D-kategorie (42-57%)	
									Ongewerweldes diversiteite			SASS telling > 70, ASPT > 5.0	
									Aantal gesinne			> 15 gesinne in oorvloed A - C	
									Instandhouding lae vloei			Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Molenaarsrivier in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n B-kategorie in stand te hou.	Maande
									Instandhouding hoë vloei				Lae vloei
									Voedingstowwe			Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n oligotrofiese toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	Hoë vloei
									Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)				La
									Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)				Hoë
									Gehalte			Soute	B
ph reeks	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 ^{ste} persentiele)												
Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 8 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)												
Ammoniak	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende patogene moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet binne B kategorie (42-57%) wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)
					Habitat		VEGRAI telling		B-kategorie (82-87%)
						Oewerplante groei	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 3 behoort binne 'n B-kategorie (82-87%)	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies
					Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n E-kategorie (22-37%) wees.	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies
									E-kategorie (22-37%)

Tabel 3: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in Prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise A2 Breede Werkende syriviere

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																												
A2 Breede Werkende syriviere	H20G	A2-R03	Hex Rivier	nvi17		Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Hexrivier te handhaaf, gelyk aan of beter as 'n C-kategorie.	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lae vloei (miljoen)</td> <td>2,998</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hoë vloei</td> <td>0,387</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>2,649</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Des</td> <td>1,888</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>1,18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>1,066</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrt</td> <td>0,943</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>1,142</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>1,652</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>2,26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>3,067</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>2,797</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td>2,803</td> </tr> </table>	Maande		Lae vloei (miljoen)	2,998	Hoë vloei	0,387	Nov	2,649	Des	1,888	Jan	1,18	Feb	1,066	Mrt	0,943	Apr	1,142	Mei	1,652	Jun	2,26	Jul	3,067	Aug	2,797	Sept	2,803
Maande																																					
Lae vloei (miljoen)	2,998																																				
Hoë vloei	0,387																																				
Nov	2,649																																				
Des	1,888																																				
Jan	1,18																																				
Feb	1,066																																				
Mrt	0,943																																				
Apr	1,142																																				
Mei	1,652																																				
Jun	2,26																																				
Jul	3,067																																				
Aug	2,797																																				
Sept	2,803																																				
						Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																												
					Gehalte	Soute	Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN) Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
			Stelsel Veranderlikes			Ph-reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)	
				Gifstowwe		Ammoniak Atrasien Endosulfan	Toksisiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	
				Patogene		Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 th persentiel)	
			Geomorfologie			GAI telling	GAI-telling moet binne 'n C/D-kategorie (57-62%) wees.	C/D kategorie (57-62%)	
				Oewer plantegroei	Habitat	VEGRAI telling	VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees	D kategorie (42-57%)	
						Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies
			Vis	Biota		FRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	D kategorie (42-57%)	
					Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling	Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne C-kategorie (62-77%) te wees.	C kategorie (62-77%) SASS telling > 100, ASPT > 6.3

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
A3 Middel Brede Renosterveld	H50B	A3-R05	Brederivier	ni2	D	Gehalte	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Ekstotiese spesies < 5%, terrestrïele houtagtige spesies > 30%	19.944 16.731 13.992 9.942 4.395 3.367 1.301 2.911 2.454 3.095 8.861 3.227 13.406 0
								FRAI telling	D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	D-kategorie (42-57%)
								MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) te wees	D-kategorie (42-57%)
								Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne D-kategorie (42-57%) te wees	SASS telling < 45, ASPT > 4.3
								Aantal gesinne	> 14 gesinne in oorvloed A - C oorvloed	> 14 gesinne in oorvloed A - C oorvloed
								Instandhouding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Breërivier in stand te hou in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n D-kategorie.	Maande Lae (miljoen kubieke meter) Instandhouding vloei (miljoen)
								Instandhouding hoë vloei		0 17.315 19.944 16.731 13.992 9.942 4.395 3.367 1.301 2.911 2.454 3.095 8.861 3.227 13.406 0
								Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiëse of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiëse of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op huidige toestandvlakke.	95%tiel ≤ 220 milliSiemens/meter EC
								ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele) ≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Water temperatuur	Water temperatuur	Nie meer as 2 ° C verandering in natuurlike maandelikse omvang (minimum en maksimum).
Gifstowwe	nie van toepassing	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	nie van toepassing							
Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	95%tiel ≤ 165 cfu/100ml Escherichia coli							

Tabel 5: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit Hulpbron-eenheid B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese	
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60B	B4-R06	Du Toitsrivier	nvii10	B	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Du Toitsrivier in stand te hou in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n B-kategorie.	Maande Low High	1.406 0.369 1.041 0.122 0.658 0 0.425 0.362 0 0.376 0 0.564 1.032 1.794 2.585 3.218 1.725 0.54 1.825 1.081
								Hoë vloei	Instandhouding hoë vloei.	≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927	
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60D	B4-R07	Riviersonderend rivier	nv7	C	Hoeveelheid	Voeding stowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingstofmiddels moet in die rivier gehandhaaf word in 'n oligotrofiese toestand	≤ 0.70 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927
								Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60B	B4-R06	Du Toitsrivier	nvii10	B	Gehalte	ph reeks	ph	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} and 95 ^{ste} persentiele)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927
								Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 8 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927	
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60D	B4-R07	Riviersonderend rivier	nv7	C	Gifstowwe	Atrasien	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhoud nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 th persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927	
								Endosulfan	≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927		
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60D	B4-R07	Riviersonderend rivier	nv7	C	Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927	
								Lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927		
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60D	B4-R07	Riviersonderend rivier	nv7	C	Hoeveelheid	Hoë vloei	Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927	
								Lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	0.65 0.426 0.437 0.451 0 0 3.079 2.983 7.927 19.78 7.927		

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese			
4B	11	T006H	B4B	T006H	nv9	D	Hoeveelh	Ongewerweldes	Aantal gesinne		> 15 gesinne in oorloed A – C	Maande Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept		
									Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne A/B-kategorie (87-92%) te wees.	SASS telling > 160, ASPT > 7.5			
									MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne A/B-kategorie (87-92%) te wees.	A/B kategorie (87-92%)			
									FRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n A/B-kategorie (87-92%) wees.	A/B-kategorie (87-92%)			
									Boonste sone dekking oorloed		Eksotiese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies > 20%			
									Laer sone dekking oorloed	Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n B-kategorie (82-87%) wees.		Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies	
									Marginale sone dekking oorloed	Habitat	VEGRAI telling		Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies	
									Geomorfologie		GAI telling		GAI-telling moet binne 'n B-kategorie (82-87%) wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)
									Patogene		Escherichia coli		Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
									Stelsel Veranderlikes		Opgeloste suurstof		belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≥ 8 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
									Soute		Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)		Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbronn Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							eid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Riviersonderdriewer in stand te hou in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n D-kategorie.	4.019 0 3.087 0.726 1.053 0 0.893 0.488 0.606 0.663 0 3.19 3.442 7.17 3.334 8.86 11.163 22.114 12.038 3.334
								Voeding stowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word..	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Stelsel Veranderlikes	ph reeks Opgeloste suurstof	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele) ≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Gehalte	Gifstowwe	Atrasien Endosulfan	Toksitsitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhoud nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Habitat	Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI-telling moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	D-kategorie (42-57%)
								Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI telling Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees. %).	D-kategorie (42-57%) Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser
					Gifstowwe	Atrasien Endosulfan	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)

Tabel 7: Hulpbrongehalteeenheid vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbroneenhede in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van B5 Overberg Wes

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																												
									Maande	Hoë (miljoen ng vloei)	Lae	Instandhouding	Ok	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept													
B5 Overberg Wes	G40C	B5-R11	Palmiet Rivier	piii1	C	Hoeveelheid	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Palmietrivier in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n B-kategorie in stand te hou.	≤ 0.025 milligram per liter PO ₄ -P	1.438	0.413	1.054	0.093	1.054	0.56	0.267	0	0.179	0	0.266	0	0.604	0.723	1.127	1.413	2.17	0.435	1.73	0.871								
									Voedingstowwe	Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n oligotrofiese toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.70 milligram per liter TIN																									
									Soute	Elektriese geleidings vermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																									
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																												
					Gifstowwe	Atrasien			≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																				
B5 Overberg Wes	G4D	B5-R12	Palmietrivier	piii2	B/C	Hoeveelheid Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Endosulfan	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie	≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																				
							Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																				
							GAI telling	GAI-telling moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)																																				
							VEGRAI telling	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a B/C kategorie (77-82%).	B/C-kategorie (77-82%)																																				
							FRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n E-kategorie (22-37%) wees.	E-kategorie (22-37%)																																				
							MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling	B/C-kategorie (77-82%)																																				
							Ongewerweldes diversiteit	Ongewerweldes	SASS telling > 110, ASPT > 6.5																																				
							Aantal gesinne	Aantal gesinne	MIRAI telling om binne B/C-kategorie (77-82%) te wees.																																				
							Instandhouding lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	Vyf gesinne, <i>Corydalidae</i> , <i>Elmidae</i> , <i>Hydropsychidae</i> , <i>Corduliidae</i> , <i>Chlorocyphidae</i>																																				
							Instandhouding hoë vloei	Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Palmietrivier in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n B/C-kategorie in stand te hou.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td>Lae vloei (miljoen)</td> <td>Hoë vloei</td> </tr> <tr> <td>La</td> <td>7.642</td> <td>1.67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ok</td> <td>5.516</td> <td>0.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>2.919</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Des</td> <td>1.374</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.943</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.898</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ma</td> <td>1.512</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>3.519</td> <td>3.643</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>6.382</td> <td>6.722</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>8.317</td> <td>9.654</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juli</td> <td>9.401</td> <td>1.88</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>8.932</td> <td>3.759</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Maande	Lae vloei (miljoen)	Hoë vloei	La	7.642	1.67	Ok	5.516	0.38	Nov	2.919	0	Des	1.374	0	Jan	0.943	0	Feb	0.898	0	Ma	1.512	0	Apr	3.519	3.643	Mei	6.382	6.722	Jun	8.317	9.654	Juli	9.401
Maande	Lae vloei (miljoen)	Hoë vloei																																											
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	Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiëse of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																									
	Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																									
	Stelsel	ph reeks	ph, temperatuur en	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																																									

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																										
B5 Overberg Wes	II	G40D	B5-R13	Palmietrivier	p1ii3	B	Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																																										
							Gifstowwe	Atrasien Endosulfan Iron (Mn) Manganees (Mn)	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.1 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.15 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																										
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																										
							Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet binne 'n B-kategorie (82-87%) wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)																																										
							Oewer Plantegroei	VEGRAI telling	FRAI telling moet binne 'n E-kategorie (23-37%) wees.	B/C-kategorie (77-82%)																																										
							Vis	FRAI telling	VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n B/C-kategorie (77-82%) wees.	E-kategorie (22-37%)																																										
							Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne B/C-kategorie (77-82%) te wees.	B/C-kategorie (77-82%) SASS telling > 110, ASPT > 6.5																																										
								Aantal gesinne	Vyf gesinne, <i>Corytalidae</i> , <i>Elmidae</i> , <i>Hydropsychidae</i> , <i>Cordulidae</i> , <i>Chlorocyphidae</i>																																											
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							Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiëse of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.70 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																										

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word op vlakke wat nie water-ekosisteme nadelig beïnvloed nie.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	
							Stelsel Veranderlikes	ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	5.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)	
							Gifstowwe	Atrisien Endosulfan	Toksisiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	
							Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet binne 'n B-kategorie (82-87%) wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)	
						Habitat	Oewer Plantegroei	VEGRAI telling	VEGRAI level 3 should be within a B kategorie (82-87%).	B-kategorie (82-87%)	
							Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n A-kategorie (92-100%) wees.	A-kategorie (92-100%)	
								MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit		B-kategorie (82-87%)	
						Biota	Ongewerweldes	Aantal gesinne	MIRAI telling om binne B-kategorie (82-87%) te wees.	SASS telling > 110, ASPT > 7.0 9 gesinne, Ephemerellidae, Leptophlebiidae, Heptageniidae, Tricorythidae, Elmidae, Corydalidae, Trichoptera cased caddis 2 vanaf > tipes, Pyraustidae, Athericidae	

Tabel 8: Hulpbrongehalteeenheid vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbroneenheid in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van F10 Overberg Oos Renosterstreek

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					nv23	C/D	Hoewelheid				Maande Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						d	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Kleinrivier in stand te hou in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n C/D-kategorie.	0.465 0.398 0.179 0.091 0.064 0.126 0.196 0.293 0.767 0.413 0.502 0.603 2.013 0.541 0.502
							Voeding Stowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiëse of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC) ph reeks	Soutkonsentrasies moet huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word. pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≤ 180 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) 6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
						Gehalte	Opgeloste suurstof	Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)	
							Gifstowwe	Atrasiën Endosulfan	Toksisiteitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Habitat	Geomorfologie Oewer plantegroei	GAI telling VEGRAI telling	GAI-telling moet binne 'n C-kategorie (62-77%) wees. VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n D-kategorie (42-57%) wees.	C-kategorie (62-77%) D-kategorie (42-57%)
						Biota	Vis Ongewerweides	FRAI telling MIRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n E-kategorie (22-37%) wees. MIRAI telling om binne 'n C-kategorie (62-77%) te wees.	E-kategorie (22-37%) C-kategorie (62-77%)

Tabel 9: Hulpbrongehalteeenheid vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbroneenheid van H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
									gelyk aan of beter as 'n B/C-kategorie.	Laer 42,827 28,026 9,569 7,407 8,604 3,827 10,237 13,818 31,627 44,934 64,391 55,658
							Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Soute	Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Soutkonsentrasies moet gehandhaaf word in 'n hanteerbare kategorie vir besproeiing watervoorsiening.	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Stelsel Veranderlikes	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)		≤ 270 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
								Opgeloste suurstof		≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Water temperatuur	Nie meer as 2 ° C verandering in natuurlike maandelikse omvang (minimum en maksimum)	Nie meer as 2 ° C verandering in natuurlike maandelikse omvang (minimum en maksimum)
							Gifstowwe	Ammoniak	Toksikiteitsvlakke moet nie in 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.073 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Atrasien		≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Endosulfan		≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet binne B-kategorie (82-87%) wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)
								VEGRAI telling		C-kategorie (62-77%)
								Marginale sone dekking oorvloed		Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies
							Oewer plantegroei	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 3 moet binne 'n C-kategorie (62-77%) wees.	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies
								Boonste sone dekking oorvloed		Eksotiese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies > 30%
							Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI moet binne 'n C-kategorie (62-77%) wees.	C-kategorie (62-77%)
							Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne D-	D-kategorie (42-57%)

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
								Ongewenweides diversiteit Aantal gesinne	kategorie (42-57%) te wees.	SASS telling > 40, ASPT telling > 4.3 > 15 gesinne in oorvloed A - C

Tabel 11: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbronnehede in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van E8 Touws

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																							
E8 Touws	III	J12L	E8-R18	Doringrivier		Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Doringrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (Kategorie C/D).	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maande</th> <th>Low</th> <th>High</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Sept</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Mei</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>0,079</td><td>0,016</td></tr> <tr><td>Mrt</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>0,031</td><td>0,012</td></tr> <tr><td>Des</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>0,021</td><td>0,031</td></tr> <tr><td>Ok</td><td>0,017</td><td>0,031</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Maande	Low	High	Sept	0	0	Aug	0	0	Jul	0	0	Jun	0	0	Mei	0	0	Apr	0,079	0,016	Mrt	0	0	Feb	0	0	Jan	0,031	0,012	Des	0	0	Nov	0,021	0,031	Ok	0,017	0,031
Maande	Low	High																																															
Sept	0	0																																															
Aug	0	0																																															
Jul	0	0																																															
Jun	0	0																																															
Mei	0	0																																															
Apr	0,079	0,016																																															
Mrt	0	0																																															
Feb	0	0																																															
Jan	0,031	0,012																																															
Des	0	0																																															
Nov	0,021	0,031																																															
Ok	0,017	0,031																																															
							Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0,075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 1,75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																							
							Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1500 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																							
							Stelsel Veranderlikes	ph reeks Opgeloste suurstof	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6,5 ≥ pH ≤ 8,5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele) ≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																																							
							Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																							
							Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n C/D.	C/D-kategorie (57-62%)																																							
						Habitat	Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI telling Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van minstens 58% vir die oewersone.	C/D-kategorie (57-62%) Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																																							

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																									
E8 Touws	III	J11H	E8-R20	Buffelsrivier	gv4	C	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Eksoitese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Lae</td> <td>0,06</td> <td>0,075</td> <td>0,078</td> <td>0,07</td> <td>0,057</td> <td>0,083</td> <td>0,097</td> <td>0,113</td> <td>0,111</td> <td>0,11</td> <td>0,105</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hoë</td> <td>0,517</td> <td>1,588</td> <td>0,517</td> <td>1,588</td> <td>0,517</td> <td>1,588</td> <td>0,517</td> <td>1,588</td> <td>0,517</td> <td>1,588</td> <td>0,517</td> <td>1,588</td> <td>0,517</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td>Laer</td> <td>Maie</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sept</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Lae	0,06	0,075	0,078	0,07	0,057	0,083	0,097	0,113	0,111	0,11	0,105	0	Hoë	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	Maande	Laer	Maie	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept							
								Lae	0,06		0,075	0,078	0,07	0,057	0,083	0,097	0,113	0,111	0,11	0,105	0																														
								Hoë	0,517		1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517	1,588	0,517																													
								Maande	Laer		Maie	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept																																				
								FRAI telling	FRAI FRAI sal 'n C/D (59%) (op)lewer		C/D kategorie (57-62%)																																								
								MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne B/C-kategorie (78-82%) te wees.		B/C kategorie (77-82%)																																								
								Ongewerweldes diversiteit			SASS telling > 45, ASPT?>4.0																																								
								Aantal gesinne			> 10 gesinne, 5 met SASS telling > 5, oorvloed A-C																																								
								Instandhouding lae vloei	Hoeveelheid		Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Buffelsrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (kategorie C).	≤ 0,075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 1,75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 320 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																						
								Instandhouding hoë vloei																																											
								Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Soute		Voedingstowwe	Totale anorganiese silikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1,75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 320 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																					
								Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)				Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word.																																							
ph reeks	Stelsel Veranderlikes	Gehalte	ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.	6,5 ≥ pH ≤ 8,5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele) ≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																																														
Opgeloste suurstof			Opgeloste suurstof																																																
Escherichia coli	Patogene	Gehalte	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																														
GAI telling			GAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n D.																																															
VEGRAI telling	Oewerplantegroei	Habitat	VEGRAI telling	D-kategorie (42-57%)	D-kategorie (42-57%) Geen eksoitese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies Eksoitese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																																														
Marginale sone dekking oorvloed			VEGRAI vlak 4 van 57% vir die oewersone																																																
Laer sone dekking oorvloed			Laer sone dekking oorvloed																																																

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese			
E8 Touws	III	J11J	E8-R21	Grootrivier	gv6	D	Gehalte	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	FRAI sal 'n B/C (79%) (op)lewer	Ekosiële spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 30%			
									FRAI telling					
									MIRAI telling					
									Ongewerweldes diversiteit					
									Aantal gesinne					
									Instandhouding lae vloei			Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Grootrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (Kategorie D).	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 th persentiel)	
									Instandhouding hoë vloei.					
									Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)					
									Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)					≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
									Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)					≤ 320 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
									ph reeks					6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
									Opgeloste suurstof					≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
Atrasien	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)													
Endosulfan	≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)													
Instandhouding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Grootrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (Kategorie D)	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)												
Instandhouding hoë vloei.														
Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)														
Gehalte														

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
									Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word.	≤ 620 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Stelsel Veranderlikes	ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
									Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)	

Tabel 12: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbronneenhede in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van D7 Gouritz-Olifants

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																				
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J25A	D7-R23	Gamkarivier			Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Gamkarivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (Kategorie C).	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.232</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.241</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrt</td> <td>0.487</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.382</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>0.16</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>0.162</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0.157</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td>0.167</td> </tr> </table>	Maande		Jan	0.232	Feb	0.241	Mrt	0.487	Apr	0.382	Mei	0.16	Jun	0.162	Jul	0	Aug	0.157	Sept	0.167
Maande																															
Jan	0.232																														
Feb	0.241																														
Mrt	0.487																														
Apr	0.382																														
Mei	0.16																														
Jun	0.162																														
Jul	0																														
Aug	0.157																														
Sept	0.167																														
								Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																				
							Gehalte	Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC) pH	Soutkonsentrasies moet op huidige vlakke gehandhaaf word. pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≤ 90 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) 6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																				
								Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																					

IJA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	J31C	D7-R24	Olifantsrivier	giii2	C	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
						Habitat	Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n C	C-kategorie (62-77%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								VEGRAI telling		C-kategorie (62-77%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
								Lae sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van minstens 61% vir die oewersone.	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 15%																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
						Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n C (71.6%) (op) lewer.	C kategorie (62-77%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								MIRAI telling		B/C kategorie (77-82%)																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne B/C-kategorie (78-82%) te wees.	SASS telling > 100, ASPT > 5.5																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
								Aantal gesinne		> 15 gesinne, 5 met SASS telling > 5, oorvloed A - C																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
						Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Olifantsrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (Kategorie C/D).	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td>0.046</td> <td>0.13</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ok</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Des</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrt</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td>0.035</td> <td>0.055</td> <td>0.057</td> <td>0.137</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.109</td> <td>0.0548</td> <td>0.127</td> <td>0.068</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.037</td> <td>0.083</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> </table>	Maande	0.046	0.13	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Ok	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Nov	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Des	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Jan	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Feb	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Mrt	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Apr	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Mei	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Jun	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Jul	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Aug	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04	Sept	0.035	0.055	0.057	0.137	0.05	0.107	0.127	0.109	0.0548	0.127	0.068	0.097	0	0.037	0.083	0.04
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						Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
								Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Soute		Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n D-klas gehandhaaf word vir water-ekosisteme.	≤ 85 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Stelsel Veranderlikes		ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
						Patogene		Opgeloste suurstof	Escherichia coli	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
									Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
								VEGRAI telling		C/D kategorie (57-62%)
								Marginale sone dekking oorvoed		Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies
						Habitat		Laer sone dekking oorvoed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van teen 78% vir die oewersone.	Eksotiese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%
								Boonste sone dekking oorvoed		Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 20%
						Vis		FRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n D (46.9%) (op lewer.	D kategorie (42-57%)
						Biota		MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne C/D-kategorie (58-62%) te wees.	C/D kategorie (57-62%)
								Ongewerweldes diversiteit		SASS telling > 90, ASPT > 4.5
								Aantal gesinne		> 17 gesinne, 2 of meer baetids, oorvoed A - C

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhulde RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Aantal gesinne	> 19 gesinne, 7 with SASS telling > 7, oorvloed A - C	

Tabel 14: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbroneenhede in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van F12 Duiwenhoks

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhulde RQO	RQO Numeriese
F12 Duiwenhoks	H80D	F12-R27	Duiwenhoksrivier	giii8	D	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Duiwenhoksrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 .	Maande Lae vloei Hoë vloei Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept
						Hoeveelheid	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	1.775 1.676 1.151 0.648 0.489 0.781 0.861 0.981 1.014 1.207 1.426 1.522
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n hanteerbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir besproeiing	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Gehalte	ph reeks Opgeloste suurstof	ph, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteen.	≤ 270 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel) 6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele) ≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n D	D kategorie (42-57%)
						Habitat	VEGRAI telling Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van minstens 61% vir die oewersone.	C/D kategorie (57-62%) Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Laer sone dekking oorvloed Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Eksoitiese spesies < 5%, terrestrïele houtagtige spesies < 5% Eksoitiese spesies < 10%, terrestrïele houtagtige spesies < 20%	
						Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n D in die Duiwenhoks Rivier (op)lewer	D-kategorie (42-57%)
					Biota	Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI (40 - 59%) sal 'n D in the Duiwenhoks Rivier.	D-kategorie (42-57%)
							Aantal gesinne	> 10 gesinne, oorvloed A - C, teenwoordigheid Emlidae, Simulidae, Ancylidae	SASS telling > 60, ASPT telling > 5

Tabel 15: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbroneenhede in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van I18 Hessequa

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
I18 Hessequa	H90C	I18-R28	Goukourivier	giii7	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die uiwenhoksrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as die ekologiese toestand in somer 2014 (Kategorie C/D).	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td>0.794</td> <td>1.734</td> <td>0.794</td> <td>1.734</td> <td>0.764</td> <td>1.734</td> <td>0.171</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.025</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.139</td> <td>0.381</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.688</td> <td>0.688</td> <td>0.653</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.598</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.567</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.691</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.654</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.025</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.025</td> <td>0</td> <td>1.025</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Juli</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Maande	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.764	1.734	0.171	0	1.025	0	0.139	0.381	0	0.688	0.688	0.653	0	0	0	0	0.598	0	0	0	0.567	0	0.691	0	0.654	Jan	0	1.025	0	1.025	0	1.025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Feb	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Apr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Mei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Jun	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Juli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Aug	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Sept	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maande	0.794	1.734	0.794	1.734	0.764	1.734	0.171	0	1.025	0	0.139	0.381	0	0.688	0.688	0.653	0	0	0	0	0.598	0	0	0	0.567	0	0.691	0	0.654																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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						Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiëse of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir die gesondheid van die ekosisteem	≤ 130 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	pH	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
						Toxins	Opgeloste suurstof	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
							Atrasien	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)	≤ 0.079 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Endosulfan	Toksiseitsvlakke moet nie 'n bedreiging vir water-ekosisteme inhou nie.	≤ 0.0013 milligram per liter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n D	D-kategorie (42-57%)
					Habitat	Oewerplantegroei	VEGRAI telling	VEGRAI vlak 4 van minstens 71% vir die oewersone.	C-kategorie (62-77%)
							Marginale sone dekking oorvloed		No eksotiese spesies, no terrestrial woody species
							Laer sone dekking oorvloed	Eksotiese spesies < 5%, terrestrial woody spesies < 5%	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestrial woody spesies < 10%
					Biota	Vis	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	FRAI sal 'n D (50.8%) (op)lewer.	D-kategorie (42-57%)
							FRAI telling		D-kategorie (42-57%)
						Ongewenweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne D-EC-kategorie (40-59%) te wees.	D-kategorie (42-57%)
						Aantal gesinne	Ongewenweldes diversiteit	SASS telling > 90, ASPT telling > 5.8	> 12 gesinne, 5 met SASS telling > 8, oorvloed A - C

Tabel 16: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbroneenhede in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van G14 Groot Brak

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hlpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhlende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																																																																																																																																																																																			
G14 Groot Brak	K20A	G14-R29	Groot Brak Rivier	gviii2	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Groot Brakrivier in stand te hou in 'n toestand gelyk aan of beter as 'n B/C-kategorie.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OKt</td> <td>1.171</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Des</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td>0.112</td> <td>0.299</td> <td>0.073</td> <td>0.287</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.141</td> <td>0.147</td> <td>0.134</td> <td>0.533</td> <td>0.257</td> <td>0.087</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.151</td> </tr> </table>	Maande	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	OKt	1.171	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	0.151	Nov	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Des	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Jan	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Feb	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Mar	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Apr	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Mei	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Jun	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Jul	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Aug	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151	Sept	0.112	0.299	0.073	0.287	0.147	0.199	0.141	0.147	0.134	0.533	0.257	0.087	0.0	0.151
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					Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n oligotrofiese beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																																																																																																																																																																																			

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hlpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhlende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n B klas gehandhaaf word vir die gesondheid van die water-ekosisteem.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	ph reeks	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
						Patogene	Opgeloste suurstof	Escherichia coli	≥ 8 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
								Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie in die stroomafwaartse Wolwedansdam .	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling Sedimentdeeltjiegrootte	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n B	B-kategorie (82-87%) D16 = 1mm, D50 = 32mm, D84 = 128 mm
					Habitat	Oewer plantegroei	VEGRAI telling Marginale sone dekking oorvloed Laer sone dekking oorvloed Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie-B.	B-kategorie (82-87%) Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies Eksotiese spesies <5%, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 15% Eksotiese spesies < 30%, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies > 40%
						Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n B (82-87%) (op lewer.	B-kategorie (82-87%)
					Biota	Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne A-kategorie (92-100%) te wees.	A-kategorie (92-100%) SASS telling > 170, ASPT > 7.9

Tabel 17: Hulpbrongehalteeelwitte vir RIVIERE in prioriteit hulpbronneenheide in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van G15 Kus

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K30C	G15-R31	Kaaimans Rivier	gvii11		Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne A te wees.	A-kategorie (92-100%) SASS telling > 160, ASPT > 8
					Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Kaaimansrivier in stand te hou in 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter is as Kategorie B.	Maande Lae vloei (miljoen liter/dag) Hoë vloei (miljoen liter/dag)
						Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n oligotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	0,359 0,371 0,371 0,359 0,483 0,538 0,249 0,445 1,828 0,335 0,371 0,445 0,775 0,538 1,052 0,592 0,249 0,538 1,052
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir water-ekosisteme	≤ 0,025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Gehalte	Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≥ 8 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling Sedimentdeeltjies grootte	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Habitat	Oewerplantegroei	VEGRAI telling Marginale sone dekking oorvloed Lae sone dekking oorvloed Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n B/C	B/C-kategorie (77-82%) D16 = 2mm, D50 = 16 mm, D84 = 64 mm
					Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie A.	A kategorie (92-100%)
						Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	FRAI sal 'n B (op)lewer. MIRAI telling om binne A-kategorie te wees.	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies Eksotiese spesies < 5%, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 15% Eksotiese spesies < 5%, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5% B-kategorie (82-87%) A-kategorie (92-100%)
						Ongewerweldes	Ongewerweldes diversiteit	SASS telling > 160, ASPT > 8	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																											
									Maande	Laë (miljoen)	Hoë (miljoen)	OKt	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept													
G15 Kus	K40A	G15-R32	Diepriver	giii10	B	Hoeveelheid Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Boonste Diepriver in stand te hou in 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter is as Kategorie B.	0.331	0.412	0.344	0.107	0	0.237	0.18	0.021	0.173	0	0.206	0.412	0	0.201	0	0.176	0	0.173	0	0.213	0	0.252						
									≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																											
									≤ 0.70 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																											
									≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																											
									5 ≥ pH ≤ 7 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																											
									≥ 8 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																											
									≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																											
									B-kategorie (82-87%) D16 = 10mm, D50 = 100 mm, D84 = 300 mm																											
									A/B kategorie (87-92%)																											
									Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																											
Eksotiese spesies < 20%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																																				
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B-kategorie (82-87%)																																				
B-kategorie (82-87%)																																				
SASS telling > 190, ASPT > 7																																				
G15 Kus	Biota	Ongewerweldes	Ongewerweldes diversiteit				FRAI telling MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	FRAI sal 'n B (op)lewer. MIRAI telling om binne B-kategorie (80-90%) te wees.																												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																					
									Maande	OKt	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept									
G15 Kus II	K40C	G15-R33	Karatararivier	gvii13	B	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Karatararivier in stand te hou in 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter is as Kategorie A/B.	0.188	0.471	0.192	0.283	0.169	0.149	0.144	0.169	0.283	0.153	0.129	0.12	0.149	0.17							
							Hoë vloei	Instandhouding hoë vloei.		0.188	0.471	0.192	0.283	0.169	0.144	0.169	0.283	0.153	0.129	0.12	0.149	0.17								
						Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n oligotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																				
								Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)																						
						Gehalte	Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir water-ekosisteme.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																				
								ph reeks																						
						Gehalte	Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof		pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.	4.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																			
						Gehalte	Patogene	Escherichia coli		Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																			
Gehalte	Geomorfologie	GAI telling	Sedimentdeeltjie grootte	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n A.	A-kategorie (92-100%)																									
					D16 = 30mm, D50 = 80 mm, D84 = 200 m																									
Gehalte	Habitat	VEGRAI telling	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie A/B.	A/B-kategorie (87-92%)																									
					Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																									
Gehalte	Oewer plantegroei	Laer sone dekking oorvloed	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																									
					Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																									
Gehalte	Vis	FRAI telling	MIRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n B (op)lewer. MIRAI telling om binne A te wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%)																									
					A-kategorie (92-100%)																									
Gehalte	Biota	Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne A te wees.	A-kategorie (92-100%)																									
					SASS telling > 120, ASPT > 7																									

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																				
									Maande	Hoë	OKT	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept																							
G15 Kus	K40E	G15-R34	Goukamma	gviil9	B/C	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Goukammarrivier in stand te hou as 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as Kategorie B/C.	0.645	0.445	OKT	1.124	0.821	Nov	0.825	0.445	Des	0.642	0.445	Jan	0.552	0.445	Feb	0.764	0.445	Mrt	0.947	0.445	Apr	0.401	0	Mei	0.387	0	Jun	0.431	0	Jul	0.554	0	Aug	0.536	0	Sept
							Hoë vloei			Instandhouding hoë vloei.	≤ 0.075 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																		
						Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n mesotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	≤ 1.75 milligram/liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
								Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)																																					
						Gehalte	Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir water-ekosisteme.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
								ph reeks	4 ≥ pH ≤ 7 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)																																				
						Gehalte	Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.	≥ 6 milligram liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
								Opgeloste suurstof	instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.																																				
						Gehalte	Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterborne/watergedraagde patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 165 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																																			
								Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterborne/watergedraagde patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.																																				
Geomorfologie	Geomorfologie	GAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n B.	B-kategorie (82-87%)																																									
		Sedimentdeeltjie grootte																																											
Habitat	Oewerplantegroei	VEGRAI telling	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie B.	B-kategorie (82-87%)																																									
		Marginale sone dekking oorvloed																																											
Habitat	Oewerplantegroei	Lae sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie B.	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																																									
		Boonste sone dekking oorvloed		Eksotiese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 15%																																									
Biota	Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n C (op)lewer.	Eksotiese spesies < 5%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																																									
		MIRAI telling		C-kategorie (62-77%)																																									
Biota	Ongewerweldes	MIRAI telling	MIRAI telling om binne A te wees.	A-kategorie (92-100%)																																									
		Ongewerweldes diversiteit		SASS telling > 100, ASPT > 7.4																																									

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RJ	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K50A	G15-R35	Krysnarvier	gvii14	Hoeveelheid	Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Gamkarvier in stand te hou in 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as Kategorie B.	Maande Maand Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept
						Voedingstowwe	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P) Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Voedingsvlakke moet in 'n oligotrofiese of beter toestand in die rivier gehandhaaf word.	0.686 0.478 OKI 0.664 0.837 Nov 0.546 0 Des 0.437 0 Jan 0.411 0.239 Feb 0.441 0.239 Mrt 0.441 0.478 Apr 0.476 0 Mei 0.447 0 Jun 0.474 0 Jul 0.579 0 Aug 0.644 0 Sept
						Soute	Elektriese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir die gesondheid van water-ekosisteme.	≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Gehalte	Stelsel Veranderlikke	ph reeks Opgeloste suurstof	pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteem.	≤ 0.70 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	≤ 30 milliSiemens/meter (95 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Geomorfologie	GAI telling Sedimentdeeltjie grootte VEGRAI telling	GAI telling moet gelyk wees aan 'n A/B.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 ^{ste} en 95 ^{ste} persentiele)
					Habitat	Oewer plantegroei	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed Laer sone dekking oorvloed Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie A/B.	A/B-kategorie (87-92%) D16 = 30mm, D50 = 120 mm, D84 = 300 mm A/B-kategorie (87-92%)
						Vis	FRAI telling	FRAI sal 'n B (op)lewer.	Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies Eksotiese spesies < 20%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5% Eksotiese spesies < 40%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%
					Biota	Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling Ongewerweldes diversiteit	MIRAI telling om binne B-kategorie te wees.	B-kategorie (82-87%) B kategorie (82-87%) SASS telling > 150, ASPT > 6.7

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																									
									Maande	1.44	0.342	1.328	1.197	Nov	0	Des	0	Jan	0	0.692	Feb	0	0.76	0.684	Mrt	0	0.781	0.342	Apr	0	0.898	0	0.875	0
G15 Kus	K50B	G15-R36	Gounarivier	gviii11	A/B	Hoeveelheid Lae vloei Hoë vloei	Instandhouding lae vloei Instandhouding hoë vloei.	Vloei sal voldoende wees om die Gounarivier in stand te hou in 'n ekologiese toestand wat gelyk is aan of beter as Kategorie A/B.	Instandhouding (millioene liter/dag)	1.44	0.342	1.328	1.197	Nov	0	0.778	0 <td>0.692</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>0 <td>0.76</td> <td>0.684</td> <td>Mrt</td> <td>0 <td>0.898</td> <td>0 <td>0.875</td> <td>0 <td>0.964</td> <td>0 <td>1.202</td> <td>0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td> </td></td></td></td></td></td>	0.692	Feb	0 <td>0.76</td> <td>0.684</td> <td>Mrt</td> <td>0 <td>0.898</td> <td>0 <td>0.875</td> <td>0 <td>0.964</td> <td>0 <td>1.202</td> <td>0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td> </td></td></td></td></td>	0.76	0.684	Mrt	0 <td>0.898</td> <td>0 <td>0.875</td> <td>0 <td>0.964</td> <td>0 <td>1.202</td> <td>0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td> </td></td></td></td>	0.898	0 <td>0.875</td> <td>0 <td>0.964</td> <td>0 <td>1.202</td> <td>0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td> </td></td></td>	0.875	0 <td>0.964</td> <td>0 <td>1.202</td> <td>0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td> </td></td>	0.964	0 <td>1.202</td> <td>0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td> </td>	1.202	0 <td>1.377</td> <td>0.067</td>	1.377	0.067
										≤ 0.025 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																								
										≤ 0.70 milligram per liter (50 ^{ste} persentiel)																								
										Soutkonsentrasies moet in 'n ideale kategorie gehandhaaf word vir die gesondheid van water-ekosisteme.																								
										pH, temperatuur en opgeloste suurstof is belangrik vir die instandhouding van die gesondheid van die ekosisteme.																								
										≥ 8 milligram per liter (5 ^{ste} persentiel)																								
										≤ 130 tellings/100ml (95 ^{ste} persentiel)																								
										A/B-kategorie (87-92%) D16 = 10mm, D50 = 50 mm, D84 = 200 mm																								
										A/B-kategorie (87-92%)																								
										Geen eksotiese spesies, geen terrestriële houtagtige spesies																								
Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																																		
Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%																																		
B-kategorie (82-87%)																																		
B-kategorie (82-87%)																																		
SASS telling > 120, ASPT > 7.5																																		
G15 Kus	II	G15-R36	Gounarivier	gviii11	A/B	Gehalte Stelsel Veranderlikes	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie.	pH reeks	Fosfaat (PO ₄ -P)	Totale anorganiese stikstof (TIN)	Elektiese geleidingsvermoë (EC)	pH reeks	Opgeloste suurstof	GAI telling	Sedimentdeeltjie grootte	VEGRAI telling	Marginale sone dekking oorvloed	Lae sone dekking oorvloed	Boonste sone dekking oorvloed	FRAI telling	MIRAI telling	Ongewerweldes diversiteit	FRAI sal 'n B (op)lewer.	MIRAI telling moet binne B wees.	VEGRAI vlak 4 van Kategorie A/B.	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%	Eksotiese spesies < 10%, terrestriële houtagtige spesies < 5%	B-kategorie (82-87%)	B-kategorie (82-87%)	SASS telling > 120, ASPT > 7.5			

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AIDS HELPLINE: 0800-0123-22 Prevention is the cure

Tabel 18: Hulpbrongehalteeenheid vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit hulpbroneenheid in die Geïntegreerde Analise-eenheid van B5 Overberg Wes

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
B5 Overberg Wes	G40D	B5-E01	Palmet Riviermonding	pxi1	B/C	Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf 'n vloieregime om die vereiste habitat vir voëls, vis, makrofiete, mikroalge en watergehalte te skep.	Maande 76 Okt 49 Nov 39 Des 48 Jan 43 Feb 43 Mrt 41 Apr 46 Mei 57 Jun 74 Jul 86 Aug 90 Sept 70 Okt
							DIN	Riviermonding: Gemiddelde DIN konsentrasie >100 µg/l (nat seisoen) van >500 µg/l (nat seisoen)	
						Voedingstowwe		Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Riviermonding: Gemiddelde DIN konsentrasie >100 µg/l (nat seisoen) (seewaters mag hoër konsentrasies het gekoppel aan opwaarts) en >500 µg/l (nat seisoen)
							DIP	Riviermonding: Gemiddelde DIP konsentrasie >10 µg/l (nat seisoen) en >50 µg/l (nat seisoen)	Riviermonding: Gemiddelde DIP konsentrasie >10 µg/l (nat seisoen) (seewaters mag hoër konsentrasies het gekoppel aan opwaarts) en >50 µg/l (nat seisoen).
					Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge	Soutgehalte mag nie minder as 10 daal vir langer as drie maande in 'n jaar nie.
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Temperatuur	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota	Riviermonding: Somer temperatuur <20 °C
						Opgeloste suurstof	pH		<8
						Secchi diepte	Enterococci		>4 mg/
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volledige kontakreaksie	>2 m
					Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf bindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
									≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Gety verandering	en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby die mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie> 10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.
						Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike badmeting / bathymetrie en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fitoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf lae fytoplanktonbiomassa; handhaaf mikroalgegroepsverspreiding soos gemeet vir die basislyn opname; fytoplankton biomassa behoort nie met meer as 20% bo basislyn konsentrasies te styg nie; fytoplankton groep verskeidenheid behoort nie met meer 20% van basislyn toestande te verander nie.
					Biota		Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Gebied wat gedek word deur verskillende plantgemeenskapsstipes behoort nie met meer as 20% van die basislyn oop en geslote mondstoelinge te verander nie. ; geen indringerspesies moet teenwoordig wees nie, verhoed buitensporige filamentiese makroalga groei, die oppervlakte moet minder as 50% van die oop wateroppervlakte wees, mag die makroalge bedekking nie meer as 50% in 1 m ² kwadrate of meer as 50% van die oop water beslaan nie Oppervlakte in die oostelike kanaal en bo sandbank in die laer bereik van die riviermonding, Makroalga-nat biomassa moet onder 500 g m ⁻² bly.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							DIP	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	<10 µg/l
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota	>6 mg/l
						Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Escherichia coli	moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hidro dinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word..	Geslote mondtoestande behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
					Habitat	Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeiting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	<20 µg l-1
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uithemse spesies.	Gebied wat deur verskillende makrofietgroepe beset word, moet nie verander word met> 20% verandering in die gebied wat deur habitate gedek word nie. Makrofiete soos poelkruid (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) moet teenwoordig wees tydens lae vloed toestande

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groepes en medium lae biomassa.	<20 µg l-1
					Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepes, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Gebied wat deur verskillende makrofietgroepes beset word, moet nie verander word met > 20% verandering in die gebied wat deur habitate gedek word nie. Makrofiete soos poelkruid (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) moet teenwoordig wees tydens lae vloei toestande
				Biota	Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Riviermonding behoort lewensvatbare bevolkings van <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sanderige sones en <i>Upogebia africana</i> in modderige gebiede te hê.
					Vis	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf visversameling wat ten minste 2 riviermonding-voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermonding afhanklike Marine-spesies (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V). Die inwoners van riviermonding behoort numeries te oorheers, maar die gedeelte van Seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) mag nie minder as 2% val nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese													
									Maande	Ok	Nov	D	Jan	Feb	Mt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Jaarlik
H16 Overberg Weskus	G40G	H16-E04	Botriviermonding	nxi6	B	Hoeveelheid/Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf 'n vloeiëregime om die vereiste habitat vir voëls, vis, makrofiete, mikroalge en watergehalte te skep.	81.8	85.0	87.7	85.8	83.8	80.9	75.5	63.7	60.3	58.2	53.9	75.7	80.2	81.8
									Rivierinvloei (lae vloei): DIN <100 µg / l; Rivier invloei hoë vloei): DIN <300 µg / l; Riviermonding (lae vloei): DIN <100 µg / l (behalwe tydens opwaartse gebeurtenisse); Riviermonding (hoë vloei): DIN <300 µg / l in Sone A & B (Boonste bereik) en <100 µg / l in Sone C & D (laer bereik) (behalwe tydens opwaartse gebeurtenisse)													
									Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge													
									Rivierinvloei (lae vloei): DIN <50 µg / l; Rivier invloei hoë vloei): DRP <80 µg / l; Riviermonding (lae vloei): DRP <50 µg / l (behalwe tydens opwaartse gebeurtenisse); Riviermonding (hoë vloei): DRP <80 µg / l in Sone A & B (Boonste bereik) en <50 µg / l in Sone C & D (laer bereik) (behalwe tydens opwaartse gebeurtenisse)													
									Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge													
									Somer: 8<Soutgehalte<40													
									6 < pH < 8.5													
									>4 mg/l													
									≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)													
									≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)													
									Geslote mondoestande behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.													

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeiëreime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgaegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgeëreime en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae fytoplankton biomassa (<6 ug l ⁻¹); fytoplankton biomassa moet nie meer as 10 ug l ⁻¹ styg vir langer as 6 maande nie; handhaaf mikroalgeëreime verspreiding soos gemeet vir die basislynopname ('n toename in sianofiete (blou groentes) sal 'n rede tot bekommernis wees); fytoplankton groep verskeidenheid moet nie minder as 20% van die wat vir basislyn toestand gevind word, afneem nie; Handhaaf teenwoordig bentiese mikroalgebiomassa (<4 ug g ⁻¹); bentiese mikroalgebiomassa behoort nie meer as 10 ug g ⁻¹ te styg vir langer as 6 maande nie.
				Biota		Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2011) wat deur die makrofiethabitats gedek word: onderwater makrofiete (476 ha); riete en waterbiesies (60 ha); sout mnr. msh (69 ha); en makroalge (238 ha); voorkom buitensporige filamentiese makroalgeëreime; die huidige verhouding van makroalge tot onderwater makrofiete moet gehandhaaf word (dws 50%).
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Dierplankton: Digtheid van <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> moet tussen 100 en 5000 m ³ in die somer in die middel-riviermondingstreek wissel. Bentiese makrofauna: digtheid van sandkrewel <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> gras openinge moet 75 per m ² oorskry in die hoogste digtheid gebiede in die laer riviermonding. Laag digtheid in die laer riviermonding moet nie minder as 50 tellings per m ² in die hoogste digtheid gebiede val nie, alle grootte klasse sandkrewel moet in die bevolking teenwoordig wees.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
H16 Overberg Weskus	G40H	H16-E05	Onrus Riviermonding	nxi8	D	Vis	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Jeugriviermonding afhanklike Marine vis moet nie meer as twee jaar op 'n ry van die riviermonding afwesig wees nie; % bydrae deur jeugdige riviermonding afhanklik Marine vis om te versamel volgens nommer moet nie daal tot <60% van die inwoners nie; Indringer spesies oorvloed moet onder 5% van biomassa in hoofliggaam van riviermonding bly; % bydrae van volwasse en subvolwasse riviermonding-afhanklike vis tot samestelling volgens getal moet nie onder 15% daal nie.
							Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Aantal nie-passerine-watervoëlspesies wat in tellings aangeteken is, moet nie oor 'n vyfjaarperiode met meer as 10% ontslae raak nie; Algehele getalle, waardoëls of -moeus en -swaeweltjies, of getalle van enige van die spesies in hierdie groepe, moet nie oor 'n tydperk van vyf jaar met betrekking tot die basisyngemiddelde oorskry nie, met meer as 10% na die regstelling vir streeks- / wêreldbevolkingsveranderinge. ; totale somergetalle watervoëls behoort nie meer as 4 jaar meer as 15 000 te wees nie.
H16 Overberg Weskus	G40H	D	Onrus Riviermonding	nxi8	D	Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf 'n vloeieregime om die vereiste habitat vir voëls, vis, makrofiete, mikroalge en watergehalte te skep.	Maande Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mar Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mar Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des
						Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	Hele riviermonding en rivierinvloei i: DIN <300µg/l
						Gehalte	DIP	TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	Hele riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIP < 25 µg/l
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge	5 < Soutgehalte <40
H16 Overberg Weskus	G40H	D	Onrus Riviermonding	nxi8	D	Patogene	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Hele riviermonding en rivierinvloei : DO >5 mg/l
							Turbiditeit	Turbiditeit <5 NTU	Turbiditeit <5 NTU
							Enterococci		≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word	Geslote mondtoestande behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
					Habitat	Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Kontrole voedingstof insette uit rioolvuillings om mikroalblomme te voorkom (> 20 µg l ⁻¹) en die voorkoms van skadelike alg bloeispesies; die verspreiding van verskillende fytoplanktongroepe (diverse gemeenskap samestellings) te handhaaf en die oorheersing van sianofiete (blougroen alge) te voorkom wat onder voedingstof ryk, verswateroestande voorkom.
					Biota		Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uithoemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofiehabitats gedek word. Op oppervlakte watergebied: 2.59, sand en moddervlaktes: 1.86, die area onder beheer onder reeds moet bestuur and onderhou word met n goed gekeurde omgewings bestuurs plan, die verdere verspreiding van riete en die opkoms van akwaties indringers soos die Rooiwatervaring moet voorkom word deur die vermindering van voedingstowwe toevoer. Verhoed verdere versteuring en ontwikkeling in die oewersone; verwyder uithoemse plante van die oewersone en beheer die verspreiding van tuinindringer.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Die riviermonding behoort lewensvatbare bevolkings van <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sanderige en <i>Upogebia africana</i> in modderige gebiede te hê. Voortplanting in albei spesies staak by soutgehalte laer as 17 ppt tydens langdurige mondfase. In <i>U. Afrika</i> en die uitvoer van larwes in Marine en voor-larwe terug na die riviermonding staak; langdurige mondsluiting moet vermy word aangesien dit sal lei tot 'n verlies van Seespesies (bv. <i>Pseudodiaptomus sp.</i>) van die dierplanktongemeenskap.
						Vis	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermonding teelspesies (Kategorie I), 2 riviermonding afhanklike Seespesies (Kategorie II), 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V) en twee varswater inheemse spesies (Kategorie IV). Die inwoners van riviermonding moet numeries oorheers (> 50%), maar Marine afhanklikes, inheemse, katadrome en varswater spesies moet teenwoordig wees.

Tabel 20: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese															
									Maande	84.2	83.1	85.5	73.7	69.4	78.8	78.0	83.9	82.3	86.9	89.7	90.3	85.6		
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	G40L	H17-E06	Klein Riviermonding	nxi7	B	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Vloed- verbrekkingsregimes om die sedimentverspreidings patrone en die waterhabitat (instroom fisiese habitat) te handhaaf sodat TPC's nie vir biota oorskry word nie.	Maande	84.2	83.1	85.5	73.7	69.4	78.8	78.0	83.9	82.3	86.9	89.7	90.3	85.6		
						Gehalte	DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvoer: DIN <300µg/l															
							DIP		Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvoer: DIP <25 µg/l															

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalteverspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	5 < Soutgehalte <40
							Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof Turbiditeit	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's vir biota oorskry nie.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvallei: DO >5mg/l, turbiditeit < 5 NTU Turbiditeit <5 NTU
							Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoogeen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondstoestand behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
						Habitat	Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Biota	Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Fytoplanktonbiomassa, gemeet as waterkolom chlorofil-a moet nie 10 µg l ⁻¹ oorskry nie; hoë subgely bentiese mikroalge biomassa in die geslote mond fase en hoë intertydse bentiese mikroalge biomassa in die oopfase onderhou; fytoplankton biomassa mag nie 10 µg l ⁻¹ oorskry nie; Biomassa van bentiese mikroalge moet nie meer as 20% afwyk in vergelyking met huidige toestand konsentrasies nie; Geen brak epipeliese diatome moet tydens die geslote fase gevind word nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofiehabitats gedek word: Oop oppervlaktewatergebied: 741.6 ha; sand- en modderbanke: 79 ha; onderwater makrofiete: 92 ha; sout Moeras: 170 ha; riete en sedges: 127 ha; vloedvlakke: 280 ha (meestal ongeskonde) en 110 ha (versteur); die verspreiding van plantgemeenskapstipes in stand hou, dws onderwater makrofiet, <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> beddens tydens geslote mond brak toestande, sout Moeras, <i>Salicornia meyeriana</i> Moeras tydens oop mondstoelstande staan in die middelste / Boonste bereik en sout Moeras wat dui op brak toestande
					Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Bentiese ongewerweldes: Die riviermonding behoort lewensvatbare bevolkings van <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> in sanderige en <i>U. africana</i> in modderige gebiede te hê. Voortplanting in albei spesies staak by soutgehalte laer as 17 ppt tydens langdurige mondfase. In <i>U. Afrika</i> en die uitvoer van larwes in Marine en Postlarwes terug na die riviermonding staak; oorvloed van <i>C. kraussi</i> en <i>U. africana</i> mag nie in elke seisoen minder as 50% van die aangetekende totale vloede val nie; rekrute moet aangeteken word in bevolking (Identifiseer sones waar dit oorvloedig is van die basislynstudie en dit sal wees waar die bogenoemde geassesseer sal word); Dierplankton: Langdurige mondsluiting sal lei tot 'n verlies van seespesies (bv. <i>Pseudodiaptomus sp.</i>) Van die dierplankton gemeenskap; Oorvloed van aanwyser seespesies (bv. <i>Pseudodiaptomus sp.</i>) moet nie met meer as 50% van die huidige vlakke verander nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	G40M	H17-E07	Ulakraal Riviermonding	nx15	C	Hoeveelheid	Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die volgende vissamestellings in die riviermonding (gebaseer op oorvloed): riviermondings spesies (20-30%), riviermondings-geassosieerde seespesies (60-70%) en inheemse varswater spesies (<1%). Alle numeriese dominante spesies word voorgestel deur 0+ jeugdiges. oorvloed van riviermondings-geassosieerde Seespesies behoort nie onder 50% van die totale oorvloed te daal nie; Oorvloed van riviermondings spesies behoort nie meer as 50% van die totale oorvloed te verhoog nie. Uitheemse varswaterspesies mag nie in die riviermonding teenwoordig wees nie; 0+ jeugdiges van alle dominante vissoorte moet teenwoordig wees
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Die riviermonding moet 'n ryk avifaunal gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike groepe insluit, 'n aansienlike aantal trekvoëls en -swaeweltyes, asook 'n gesonde broeipopulasie van inwoner waadvoëls; die riviermonding behoort duisende voëls in die somer en honderde in die winter te ondersteun; Getalle watervoëls moet nie onder 600 val nie, waadvoëls onder 100 in die somer, en swaeweltyes onder 250; Algehele getalle voëlspesies moet nie minder as 1000 vir 3 agtereenvolgende tellings daal nie.
							Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf 'n vloeiërgime om die vereiste habitat vir voëls, vis, makrofiete, mikroalge en watergehalte te skep.	Maande Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des
							Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvallei: DIN <300µg/l
						Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvallei: DIP <25 µg/l
										10 < Soutgehalte <40

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof Turbiditeit	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvallei: DO > 6 mg/l Turbiditeit < 5 NTU
						Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoëen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipes in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondstoestand behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
					Habitat	Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Fytoplanktonbiomassa, gemeet as waterkolom chlorofil-a moet nie 10 µg l ⁻¹ oorskry nie; hoë subgety bentiese mikroalge biomassa in die geslote mond fase en hoë intertydse bentiese mikroalge biomassa in die oopfase onderhou.
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die verspreiding van plantgemeenskapstipes by. Onderwater makrofiet, <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> beddens tydens geslote mond brak toestande, sout moeras, <i>Salicornia meyeriana</i> Moeras tydens oop mondstoestand, <i>Phragmites australis</i> staan in die middelste / Boonste-bereik en soutmoerasgrasse wat dui op brak toestande.
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Die riviermonding moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> in sanderige gebiede en <i>U. Africana</i> in modderige gebiede hê.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Habitat	Hydrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondstoelstand behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
							Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
							Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf die verspreiding van verskillende fytoplanktongroepe en lae biomassa (<20 µg l-1).
							Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die verspreiding van huidige makrofiet habitate <20% verandering in die gebied wat deur verskillende makrofiet habitate gedek word (tellings vir natuurlike veranderinge as gevolg van die dinamiese aard van riviermondings); onderwater makrofiete soos poelkruid (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) moet teenwoordig wees tydens lae vloei toestande.
					Biota		Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Die riviermonding moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> hê in sanderige sones en <i>Upogebia africana</i> in modderige gebiede.
							Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf visversameling wat ten minste 2 riviermonding-teelspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermonding afhanklike Marine-spesies (Kategorie Ila en I Ib) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V). Die inwoners van riviermonding behoort numeries te oorheers, maar die gedeelte van Seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) mag nie minder as 2% val nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese													
										Maande	79.6	77.5	73.1	71.5	72.5	76.2	79.1	79.2	79.0	78.4	78.7	78.2	78.2
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	G50F	H17-E09	Heuningnes Riviermonding	nxi1	B	Hoeveelheid	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Vloed- en verbrekingsregimes om die sedimentverspreidingspatrone en die waterhabitat (instroom fisiese habitat) te handhaaf sodat TPC's nie vir biota oorskry word nie.	Maande	79.6	77.5	73.1	71.5	72.5	76.2	79.1	79.2	79.0	78.4	78.7	78.2	78.2
							Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.	DIN	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinloei: DIN												
								DIP		Volledige riviermonding en rivierinloei: DIP <25 µg/l													
							Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalteverspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Gemiddelde soutgehalte in die riviermonding is tans kunsmatig verhef as gevolg van verminderde varswaterinloei. Teikenvlakke vir die verskillende sone is soos volg: Sone A: 30, Sone B: 14, zone C: 6, Sone D: 2													
							Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's vir biota oorskry nie.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinloei: DO >5 mg/l													
								pH		8 < pH < 9													
								Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)													
							Patogene	Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)													
								Hidro dinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondtoestande behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.												
								Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgaë-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Fytoplanktonbiomassa, gemeet as waterkolom chlorofil-a, moet nie meer as $10 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$ in beide die riviermonding en Soetendalslei (Sone D); handhaaf verskeidenheid van fytoplanktongroepe, dws diatome volop tydens die marine fase.
							Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Gebied wat deur verskillende makrofiet habitatte besondere tussentydse en supratidale sout gebruik word. Mnr. deur die herstel van 'n meer natuurlike vloei-regime (veral somerbasisvloei) en om mond toe te laat om normaalweg so ver as moontlik te funksioneer (minimum hoogte vir kunsmatige oortreding tot 2,5 m verhoog word) oortreding wat terugvloei en grondsoegehalte sal verhoog; Huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofie habitat gedek word, is soos volg: Oop oppervlakte wateroppervlakte: 907.92, Sand en moddervlakte: 43.35, Onderwater makrofiete: 10.17, Riet en waterbiesies: 1154.98, Tussengangssoute Moeras: 16.18, Supratidale Sout Moeras:942.4
					Biota		Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Bentiese ongewerweldes: Oorvloed van <i>C. kraussi</i> en <i>U. africana</i> behoort nie in elke seisoen minder as 50% van die aangetekende totale vloede te val nie. word in populasie aangeteken. (Identifiseer sones waar dit oorvloedig is van die basisystudie en dit sal wees waar die bogenoemde geasseeser sal word; dierplankton: Langdurige naby mond sal lei tot 'n verlies van Seespesies (bv. <i>Pseudodiaptomus sp.</i>) uit die diereplanktongemeenskap, oorvloed van aanwyser Seespesies (bv. <i>Pseudodiaptomus sp.</i>) behoort nie met meer as 50% van die huidige vlakke te verander nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																											
							Vis	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die volgende vissamestellings in die riviermonding (gebaseer op oorloed): riviermondings spesies (20-30%), riviermondings-geassosieerde Seespesies (60-70%) en inheemse varswaterspesies (<1%); alle numeries dominante spesies word voorgestel deur 0+ jeugdiges; oorloed van riviermondings-geassosieerde Seespesies behoort nie onder 50% van die totale oorloed te daal nie; Oorloed van riviermondings spesies behoort nie meer as 50% van die totale oorloed te verhoog nie; Uitheemse varswaterspesies mag nie in die riviermonding teenwoordig wees nie; 0+ jongmense van alle dominante vissoorte moet teenwoordig wees																												
							Vis																														
							Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Die riviermonding moet 'n ryk avifaunal gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike groepe insluit, 'n aansienlike aantal trekvoëls en -swaeweltjies, asook 'n gesonde broeipopulasie van inwoner waadvoëls; die riviermonding behoort duisende voëls in die somer en honderde in die winter te ondersteun; Getalle watervoëls moet nie onder 600 val nie, waadvoëls onder 100 in die somer, en swaeweltjies onder 250; Algehele getalle voëlspesies moet nie minder as 1000 vir 3 agtereenvolgende tellings daal nie.																											
						Hoeveelheid	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf ten minste huidige basisvloei	Maande	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Ok</td><td>82</td></tr> <tr><td>Nov</td><td>83</td></tr> <tr><td>Dos</td><td>84</td></tr> <tr><td>Jan</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>Feb</td><td>86</td></tr> <tr><td>Mar</td><td>87</td></tr> <tr><td>Apr</td><td>88</td></tr> <tr><td>Mei</td><td>89</td></tr> <tr><td>Jun</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>Jul</td><td>91</td></tr> <tr><td>Aug</td><td>92</td></tr> <tr><td>Sept</td><td>93</td></tr> <tr><td>Ok</td><td>94</td></tr> </table>	Ok	82	Nov	83	Dos	84	Jan	85	Feb	86	Mar	87	Apr	88	Mei	89	Jun	90	Jul	91	Aug	92	Sept	93	Ok	94
Ok	82																																				
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Ok	94																																				
							Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIN <300µg/l																											
							Soutgehalte	DIP	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIP <25 µg/l																											
						Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	10 < Soutgehalte <40																											
							Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DO > 6 mg/l																											

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC	Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
								Turbiditeit		Turbiditeit < 5 NTU
							Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondtoestand behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
					Habitat		Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
							Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die verspreiding van verskillende fytoplanktongroepe en lae biomassa (<20 µg l ⁻¹).
					Biota		Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die verspreiding van huidige makrofiet habitate, <20% verandering in die gebied wat deur verskillende makrofiet habitate gedek word (tellings vir natuurlike veranderinge as gevolg van die dinamiese aard van riviermondings); onderwater makrofiete soos poelkruid (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) moet teenwoordig wees tydens lae vloei toestande.
							Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Die riviermonding moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> hê in sanderige sones en <i>Upogebia africana</i> in modderige gebiede.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre Opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf visversameling wat ten minste 2 riviermonding-teelspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermonding afhanklike Marine-spesies (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katarome spesies (Kategorie V). Die inwoners van riviermonding behoort numeries te oorheers, maar die gedeelte van Seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) mag nie minder as 2% val nie.

Tabel 21: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise F11 Laer Breede Renosterveld

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	R U	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese												
									Maande	Ok	Nov	Des	Jan	Feb	Mrt	Apr	Mei	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept
F11 Laer Breede Renosterveld	H70K	F11-E11	Brede Riviermonding	nx12	B	Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloei regime soos per ekologiese vloei aanbeveel	57.6	50.1	34.0	33.0	34.6	41.7	59.7	56.6	61.2	47.6	51.3	27.3	47.2
						Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIN <300µg/l												
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIP <25 µg/l												
						Gehalte	Opgeloste suurstof	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Sone A (0-15 km stroomopwaarts van mond): 40> Soutgehalte >20, Sone B (15-30 km): 30> Soutgehalte >10, Sone C (30-40 km): 20> Soutgehalte >5, Sone D (40-50 km): <10												
						Patogene	Enterococci	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DO >5 mg/l ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)												
						Habitat	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)												
							Mondtoestand	Riviermonding mond permanent oop													
							Gety verandering	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby die mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie > 10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.													

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	R Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Sedimente	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
					Mikroalge	Biomassa en samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Median fytoplankton chlorophyll a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 3.5 µg / l oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van gelokaliseerde fytoplanktonblomme; handhaaf 'n hoë mediaan tussentydse bentiese mikroalgebiomassa; mediaan tussentydse bentiese chlorofil a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 42 mg / m2 oorskry nie; terrein spesifieke chlorofil 'n konsentrasie wat nie 20 µg / l moet oorskry nie en seidigheid nie 10 000 selle / l oorskry nie.
								Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofiethabitats gedek word: tussentydse soutmoeras: 20.5 ha, supratidale soutmoeras: 29.55 ha, onderwater makrofiete: 6 ha, riete en sedges: 4.8 ha, sand / modderbanke: 136 ha; handhaaf die integriteit van die oorblywende supratidale soutmoeras; Handhaaf die riet- en waterbiesies in die boonste vlakke van die riviermonding; rehabiliteer 20% van die vloedvlakke habitat deur enige landbouberms en indringerplante te verwyder; handhaaf die integriteit van die oewersone; indringerplante (bv. <i>Eucalyptus</i> , stekelpeer, <i>Tamarix</i>), moet nie meer as 5% van die totale vloedvlakke area oorskry nie.
				Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die mudprawn (modderoester) <i>Upogebia africana</i> op modderbanke in die middelmondige riviermonding (Sone B); handhaaf ryk ongewerweldse gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos); mudprawn (modderoester)digtheid moet nie met meer as 25% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke afwyk nie; dominante spesies in die gebied (dierplankton en benthos) mag nie met meer as 40% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke afwyk nie.
					Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	R U	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vis samestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: la-riviermondings-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), lb-marlene en riviermondings-telers (10-20%), Ila vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Iib-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), Iic marine opportuniste (20-80%), Iii marine rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), Iv inheemse vis spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie Ila verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Die riviermonding moet 'n diverse gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike taksonomiese groepe insluit (sien die 2015 EWR-verslag). Swswaewelblyplekke moet gereeld op die riviermond gesien word; Afgesien van meeus, seswaewelrijies en plaaslik-toenemende spesies soos Egiptiese Gans, behoort die riviermond gewoonlik meer as 200 voëls te ondersteun; nommers van voëls, behalwe meeus, swaewelrijies en regionaal toenemende spesies, moet nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings minder as 120 wees nie; Getalle watervooïespesies moet nie minder as 15 vir 3 agtereenvolgende tellings wees nie

Tabel 22: Hulpbrongehalteeelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise F13 Laer Gouritz

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																												
F13	II	F13-E12	Gouritz Riviermond	gxi1	C	Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloei regime volgens aanbevole ekologiese vloei.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Maande</th> <th>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>53.2</td><td>OK</td></tr> <tr><td>59.8</td><td>Nov</td></tr> <tr><td>53.5</td><td>Des</td></tr> <tr><td>46.4</td><td>Jan</td></tr> <tr><td>53.3</td><td>Feb</td></tr> <tr><td>59.7</td><td>Mrt</td></tr> <tr><td>61.8</td><td>Apr</td></tr> <tr><td>66.7</td><td>Mei</td></tr> <tr><td>62.2</td><td>Jun</td></tr> <tr><td>62.8</td><td>Jul</td></tr> <tr><td>74.1</td><td>Aug</td></tr> <tr><td>57.8</td><td>Sept</td></tr> <tr><td>59.7</td><td>Jaantik</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Maande	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	53.2	OK	59.8	Nov	53.5	Des	46.4	Jan	53.3	Feb	59.7	Mrt	61.8	Apr	66.7	Mei	62.2	Jun	62.8	Jul	74.1	Aug	57.8	Sept	59.7	Jaantik
Maande	MMR/MRT (% Nat)																																				
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IUA	Kwartêre Kias opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	Rivierinloei: NOx-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 100 µg / l oorskry nie, NH3-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens die opwelling van vloede): gemiddelde NOx-N moet nie 100 µg / l oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 150 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N moet nie 20 µg / l oorskry word nie, geen enkele meet oorskry nie 100 µg / l
					Gehalte		DIP		Rivierinloei: PO4-P moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde PO4-P mag nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 50 µg / l oorskry nie.
					Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte		Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Soutgehalte moet nie 0 by die riviermonding oorskry nie, gemiddelde soutgehalte in Some C <20, Gemiddelde soutgehalte 11 km stroomop vanaf die mond > 20 vir hoogstens 3 maande die jaar, soutgehalte <40 in soutmoeras sediment.
					Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof		Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding and rivierinloei: DO >5 mg/l
					Patogene	Enterococci		Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Escherichia coli			≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand		Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop
						Gety verandering			Gemiddelde gety omvang naby die mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie > 10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.
					Habitat	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte		Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.

IUA Klas opvang gebied	Kwartêre RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Mediaan fytoplankton chlorophyll a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 3,5 µg / l oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van gelokaliseerde fytoplanktonblomme; terrein spesifieke chlorofil 'n konsentrasie oorskry 20 µg / l en seltdigtheid oorskry 10 000 selle / ml; Mediaan tussentydse bentiese chlorofil a (minimum 5 plekke) oorskry 42 mg / m ² .
								Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2013) wat deur die makrofiehabitats gedek word. Oppervlakwatergebied: 298,04 ha, sand en modderbanke: 81,02 ha, riete en waterbiesies 6,72 ha, vloedvlakke (supratidal soutmoeras): 137,77 ha; Handhaaf die integriteit van die oorblywende supratidal soutmoeras; Handhaaf die riet- en waterbiesies in die boonste vlakke van die riviermonding; rehabiliteer 20% van die vloedplaas habitat deur enige landbou-berms en indringerplante te verwyder; handhaaf die integriteit van die oewersone; verandering in die gebied wat deur soutmoerashope, riete en waterbiesies bedek word, moet nie meer as 20% van die basislyn wees nie; indringerplante (bv. <i>Eucalyptus</i> , stekelepeer, <i>Tamarix</i>), moet nie meer as 5% van die totale vloedvlakke gebied oorskry nie.
				Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die mudprawn (modderoester) <i>Upogebia africana</i> op modderbanke in die middelmondige riviermonding (Sones A en B); mudprawn (modderoester)/spruitdigtheid moet nie met meer as 25% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke afwyk nie; handhaaf ryk ongewerweldese gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos); die dominante spesies in die gebied (dierplankton en benthos) mag nie met meer as 40% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke afwyk nie.
					Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numeriese samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondings-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-marine en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), IIb-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III mariene vagtelers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Die riviermonding moet 'n diverse gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike taksonomiese groepe insluit (sien die 2015 EWR-verslag). Seeswaaweltjie neste moet gereeld op die riviermond gesien word; Afgesien van meeus, seeswaaweltjies en regionaal toenemende spesies soos Egiptiese Gans, behoort die riviermond gewoonlik meer as 200 voëls te ondersteun; aantal van voëls, behalwe meeus, swaaweltjies en regionally/regionaal toenemende spesies, moet nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings minder as 120 wees nie; getalle watervoëls spesies moet nie minder as 15 vir 3 opeenvolgende tellings wees nie.

Tabel 23: Hulpbrongehalteeiwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise F12 Duiwenhoks

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
F1	H8	F1	Duiwenhoks	gx12	B	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloei regime soos per TEC	Maande Jan Feb Mar Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese													
								MMR/MRT (% Nat)	91	93	94	93	93	92	90	87	84	80	77	69	66
								Rivierin vloei: NOx-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 100 µg / l oorskry nie, NH3-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde NOx-N moet nie 100 µg / l oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 150 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N moet nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry word nie, geen enkele meet oorskry nie 100 µg / l													
					Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge														
						DIP		Rivierin vloei: PO4-P moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde PO4-P mag nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 50 µg / l oorskry nie.													
				Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Soutgehalte moet nie 0 by die riviermonding oorskry nie, gemiddelde soutgehalte in Sone C <20, Gemiddelde soutgehalte 11 km stroomop vanaf die mond > 20 vir hoogstens 3 maande die jaar, soutgehalte <40 in soutmoeras sediment.													
					Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding aen rivierin vloei: DO >5 mg/l													
					Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)													
						Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop.													
				Habitat	Hidro dinamika	Gety verandering	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby die mond verander nie meer as 30% van die hede tydens lae strome (somer) nie.														

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese matter/materiaal mag nie verander met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegemeenskap.	Mediaan fytoplankton chlorophyll a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 3.5 µg / l oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van gelokaliseerde fytoplanktonblomme; handhaaf 'n hoë mediaan tussentydse bentiese mikroalgebiodiversiteit; mediaan tussentydse bentiese chlorofil a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 42 mg / m ² oorskry nie; terrein spesifieke chlorofil 'n konsentrasie wat nie 20 µg / l moet oorskry nie en seldigheid nie 10 000 selle / l oorskry nie.
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2013) wat deur die makrofiethabitats gedek word. Oppervlakwatergebied: 40 ha, Sand en modderbanke: 29 ha, Soutmoeras: 26 ha, Riet en waterbiesies 3 ha, Vloedvlakke: 6 ha; Inheemse plante (bv. Swartbosse, prickly pear, Tamarix) bedekking moet <5% van die totale vloedvlakke gebied bly; handhaaf die integriteit van die soutmoeras; hou die riet- en kronkelstande in die middel- en boonste vlakke van die monding in stand; rehabiliteer 10% van die vloedvlakte habitat deur enige landbou-berms en indringerplante te verwyder; handhaaf die integriteit van die oewersonne.
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die mudprawn (modderoesters) <i>Upogebia africana</i> op modderbanke in die middelmondige riviermonding (Sones A en B); mudprawn/spruitdigtheid moet nie meer as 25% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke atwyk nie; handhaaf ryk ongewerweldse gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos); die dominante spesies in die gebied (dierplankton en benthos) mag nie met meer as 40% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke atwyk nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Viessamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindingskategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: la-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), lb-marine en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), lla vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), llb-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), llc wateropruinis (20-80%), llm mariene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), lV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie la spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie lla verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Die riviermonding moet 'n diverse gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike taksonomiese groepe insluit (sien die 2015 EWR-verslag). Seeswaeweltjieneste moet gereeld op die riviermond gesien word; Afgesien van meeus, swaeweltjies en regionaal toenemende spesies soos Egiptiese Gans, behoort die riviermond gewoonlik meer as 200 voëls te ondersteun; aantal van voëls, behalwe meeus, swaeweltjies en plaaslik- toenemende spesies, moet nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings minder as 120 wees nie; getalle watervoëlsespesies moet nie minder as 15 vir 3 opeenvolgende tellings wees nie

Tabel 24: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise I18 Hessequa

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
I18 Hessequa	H90E	I18-E14	Goukou Riviermonding	gxi3	B/C Hoeveelheid Vloei	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeieregime soos per aanbevole ekologiese vloei. Verseker die volharding van varswater sydelingsterreine in die onderste en middelstreek	Maande Jan Feb Mar Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
								van die riviermonding. Rivierin vloei moet nie daal nie. Handhaaf watervlakke in fonteine (bepaal deur basislynstudie).	MMR/MRT (% Nat) 8.7 8.4 8.1 7.8 7.5 7.2 7.0 6.8 6.5 6.2 6.0 5.8 5.5 5.2 5.0 4.8 4.5 4.2 4.0
								Rivierin vloei: NOx-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 100 µg / l oorskry nie, NH3-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde NOx-N moet nie 100 µg / l oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 150 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N moet nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry word nie, geen enkele meet oorskry nie 100 µg / l	
							DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	
							DIP	Rivierin vloei: PO4-P moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde PO4-P mag nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 50 µg / l oorskry nie.	
					Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Soutgehalte moet nie 0 by die riviermonding oorskry nie, gemiddelde soutgehalte in Sone C <20, Gemiddelde soutgehalte 11 km stroomop vanaf die mond > 20 vir hoogstens 3 maande die jaar, soutgehalte <40 in soutmoeras sedimente
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding and rivierin vloei: DO > 5 mg/l
							pH		6.0 < pH > 8.0 (swartwaterstelsel)
							Enterococci		≤ 185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoogeen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤ 500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipes in die riviermonding gevind word.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop
					Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Getyverandering	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie >10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeiëreime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgaegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Mediaan fytoplankton chlorofyll a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 3.5 µg / l oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van gelokaliseerde fytoplanktonblomme; handhaaf 'n hoë mediaan tusentydse bentiese mikroalgebomassa; mediaan tusentydse bentiese chlorofyll a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 42 mg / m2 oorskry nie; terrein spesifieke chlorofyll 'n konsentrasie wat nie 20 µg / l moet oorskry nie en seldigheid nie meer as 10000 selle / l moet oorskry nie.
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietegroep, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofeithabits gedek word. Oopoppervlak watergebied: 206, Sand en modder. banke: 35, onderwater makrofiete: 5, Soutmoeras: 57, Riet en waterbiesies: 21; hou riete in waterbiesies in laer en middel bereike (gekoppel aan varswater sypelingsterreine); handhaaf die riet- en waterbiesies in die boonste vlakke van die riviermonding; rehabiliteer 20% van die vloedvlakte habitat deur die verwydering van landbou en indringerplante; handhaaf die integriteit van die oewersone
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die mudprawn (modderoester) <i>Upogebia africana</i> op modderbanke in die midde riviermonding (Zones A en B); mudprawn (modderoester) moet nie meer as 25% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke afwyk nie; onderhou ryk ongewerweldse gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos); die dominante spesies in die gebied (dierplankton en benthos) mag nie met meer as 40% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlakke afwyk nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Vis	Vis samestelling, oorsprong en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorsprong van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	<p>Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding-verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorsprong) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numeriese samestelling moet bestaan uit: la-riviermondings-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorsprong), lb-mariene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), lla vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), llb-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), llc mariene opportuniste (20-80%), llm mariene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), lvn inheemse vis (1-5%), v katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie la-spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat (Kategorie lla vereis dat afhanklikes goed verteenwoordig moet word deur groot ontginte spesies.</p>
						Voëls	Avifauna samestelling, oorsprong en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorsprong van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	<p>Die riviermonding moet 'n diverse gemeenskaplike gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike taksonomiese groepe insluit (sien 2015 EWR verslag); Seeswaeweljieste moet gereed op die riviermond gesien word; Afgesien van mees, swaeweljieste en regionaal toenemende spesies soos Egiptiese Gans, behoort die riviermond gewoonlik meer as 200 voëls te ondersteun; nommers van voëls, behalwe mees, swaeweljieste en regionaal toenemende spesies, moet nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings minder as 120 wees nie; Getalle watervooëlspesies moet nie minder as 15 vir 3 agtereenvolgende tellings wees nie.</p>

Tabel 25: Hulpbrongehaltesdoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise 14 Groot-Brak

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																																																																																																																												
G14 Groot-Brak	K10F	G14-E15	Klein-Brak Riviermonding	gx14	C	Hoeveelheid/Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf 'n vloei regime om die vereiste habitat vir voëls, vis, makrofiete, mikroalge en watergehalte te skep.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maande</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ok</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Des</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mrt</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mei</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sept</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jaaarliik</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> <td>MMR/MRT (% Nat)</td> </tr> </table>	Maande	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Ok	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Nov	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Des	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Jan	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Feb	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Mrt	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Apr	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Mei	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Jun	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Jul	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Aug	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Sept	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.4	77.0	Jaaarliik	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	MMR/MRT (% Nat)
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IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						DIN		Rivierinvloei: NOx-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 100 µg / l oorskry nie, NH3-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde NOx-N moet nie 100 µg / l oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 150 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N moet nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry word nie, geen enkele meet oorskry nie 100 µg / l.
					Voedingstowwe		Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	
						DIP		Rivierinvloei: PO4-P moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opwelling of vloede): gemiddelde PO4-P mag nie 20 µg / l tydens opname oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 50 µg / l oorskry nie.
				Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	'n Soutgehalte gradiënt moet altyd teenwoordig wees in die boonste vlakke van die riviermonding (Sone D en F). 'n REI-sone moet altyd teenwoordig wees in die boonste vlakke van die riviermonding (Sone D en F), soutgehalte mag nie 35 oorskry nie.
					Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DO >5 mg/l
						TSS		TSS <5 mg/l (lae vloei)
						pH		7.0 < pH > 8.5
						Enterococci		≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
				Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondoestande behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyne.
					Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groepes en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton moet nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie; fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigheid oorskry nie; nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.
					Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitatte; voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water; verhoed dat h toename in voedingstowwe en makroalgbloem voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in die oewersone.
				Biota	Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die mudprawn (modderoester) <i>Upogebia africana</i> op modderbanke in die middel riviermonding (Sones A en B); mudprawn (modderoester) moet nie met meer as 25% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislyne afwyk nie; onderhou ryk ongewerweldse gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos); die dominante spesies in die gebied (dierplankton en benthos) mag nie met meer as 40% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislyne afwyk nie.

IJA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																																																																																																																																																										
							Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	<p>Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondinge- inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib- mariene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), IIb- riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III mariene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot/ontginsde spesies.</p>																																																																																																																																																										
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna- groepe.	<p>Riviermonding moet 'n diverse gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike groepe insluit. Soutmoeras / vleilande in die vloedvlakte moet ryk wees aan voëllewe. Tussentydse gebiede moet 'n goeie digtheid en diversiteit van beide groter en kleiner waardvoëls hê; Getalle waardvoëls op die hele stelsel mag nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings onder 30 spesies of minder as 250 voëls val nie; Getalle waardvoëls in die onderste riviermonding moet nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings onder 10 spesies of 50 voëls (uitgesonderd swaewelgijtes en meeus) val nie.</p>																																																																																																																																																										
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								Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Rivierinvloei: NOx-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 100 µg / l oorskry nie, NH3-N moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens opweiling of vloede); gemiddelde NOx-N moet nie 100 µg / l oorskry nie, geen enkele meet van 150 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N moet nie 20 µg / l oorskry word nie, geen enkele meet oorskry nie 100 µg / l																																																																																																																																																										

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						DIP		Rivierinvloei: PO ₄ -P moet nie oor 2 agtereenvolgende maande 20 µg / ℓ oorskry nie; Riviermonding (behalwe tydens upwelling of vloede): gemiddelde PO ₄ -P mag nie 20 µg / ℓ oorskry nie, geen enkele meting van 50 µg / ℓ oorskry nie.
					Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	'n Soutgehalte gradiënt moet altyd teenwoordig wees in die boonste vlakke van die riviermonding (Sone D en F). 'n REI-sone moet altyd teenwoordig wees in die boonste bereike van die riviermonding (Sone D en F), soutgehalte mag nie 35 oorskry nie.
				Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.		Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DO >5 mg/ℓ
				Patogene	pH			6 < pH < 8.5 in riviermonding
					Enterococci			≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Escherichia coli			≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondtoestande behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyne te styg nie.
				Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.		Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyne.
					Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap in die medium lae biomassa.		Handhaaf lae fytoplanktonbiomassa. Handhaaf mikroalgegroepdiversiteit soos gemeet vir die basislyne opname; fytoplankton biomassa behoort nie met meer as 20% te styg nie; fytoplankton groeiverteikings te veranderinge van 20% of meer; subtydse bentiese mikroalgebiomassa in die mondfase en lae tussentydse bentiese mikroalgebiomassa in die oopfase te handhaaf; Epipeliese diatome dui op brak toestande tydens die geslote fase.
				Biota	Mikroalge			

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitate soos vir hede (2013): Onderwater makrofiet, <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> beddens: ~ 5 ha, <i>Zostera capensis</i> teenwoordig tydens oop mondstoestande, tussentydse soutmoeras: ~ 13 ha, supratidale en vloedvlak soutmoer: ~ 26.6 ha), Reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) en waterbiesie staan in die middel / boonste bereik: ~ 2,5 ha); voorkom buitensporige filamentiese makrogal groei. Oppervlakte bedek moet die helfte wees wat bedek word deur onderwater makrofiete en minder as 50% van die oop wateroppervlakte; handhaaf die sonering van soutmoeras en verspreiding van verskillende spesies langs 'n hoogtegradiënt. Verseker die langtermyn-voelharding van tussentydse soutmoeras spesies soos <i>Triglochin spp.</i> en <i>Cotula coronopifolia</i> ; voorkom hipersalient sediment en grondwater toestande in die soutmoeras. Sediment elektriese geleidingsvermoë moet ongeveer 30 mS wees en soortgelyk aan grondwaterwaardes.
					Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Digtheid van mudrawn moet meer as 100-150 graafdiertalle per m2 in die hoogste digtheidsareas wees; In die dierplankton moet die digtheid van <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> hesei die vlakke van ongeveer 5000-10000 m3 in die boonste riviermonding in die lente oorskry. Soutgehalte variasie in die riviermonding is hoogs veranderlik en die mond bly vir lang periodes gesluit - dit kan ook lei tot die tydelike afwesigheid van sommige ongewerweldse spesies wat hier verwag kan word.
					Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vissamestelling behoort die vyf riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing. Numeries moet samestelling bestaan uit: Riviermonding spesies (40-60%), Riviermonding-geassosieerde seespesies (30-50%), Inheemse varswatervis (1-5%); Kategorie la spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens twee spesies bevat (bv. <i>G. aestuaria</i> , & <i>Hyporhamphus capensis</i>); Kategorie Ila verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur ten minste twee groot ontginte spesies.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G14 Groot-Brak	III	K10A	G14-E17	Blinde Riviermonding					
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifaunagroepe.	Handhaaf die spesiesrykheid, oorvloed en digtheid van voëltellings van inwoners en trekvoëls, mees, swaewelgies, waardvoëls en watervoëls binne 15% van die huidige staat. (2006).
						Hoeveelheid/Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf die vloeieregime so naby moontlik teenwoordig (klein stelsel benodig die meeste vloei).	Maande Ok Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Nov Des
						Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIN moet nie 100 µg/l (gemiddelde) oorskry nie.
						Soutgehalte	DIP	TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIP moet nie 20 µg/l (gemiddelde) oorskry nie.
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	<20 (verwagte omvang 5-15)
						Gehalte	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	>5 mg/l
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit	Turbiditeit moet nie 10 NTU in lae vloeiëiseisoen oorskry nie.	Turbiditeit moet nie 10 NTU in lae vloeiëiseisoen oorskry nie.
						Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Habitat	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondtoestande behoort nie met > 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.

IJA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgaegemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalgaë biomassa: fytoplankton moet nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fitoplanktonblomme.
						Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietegroep, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitats. Riet en waterbiesies: 0,04 ha, Sand / modderbanke: 0,05 ha, Oop water: 1,66 ha; voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water; verhoed dat 'n toename in voedingstowwe en makroalgeblomme voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in die oewersone.
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding; vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hesser</i> of riviermonding congenerics in die dierplankton van die riviermonding; bevolkings van hierdie spesies moet nie van gemiddelde basislyne afwyk nie (soos in eerste drie besoeke bepaal) met meer 30%
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmedian val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																					
									Maande	723 Okt	723 Nov	723 Des	723 Jan	723 Feb	723 Mrt	723 Apr	723 Mei	723 Jun	723 Jul	723 Aug	723 Sept	723 Jaanlik								
G14 Groot-Brak	K10A	G14-E18	Tweekulien Riviermonding	gxi20	D	Hoeveelheid/Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeieregime so naby moontlik aanwesig (klein stelsel benodig die meeste vloei)	723 Okt	723 Nov	723 Des	723 Jan	723 Feb	723 Mrt	723 Apr	723 Mei	723 Jun	723 Jul	723 Aug	723 Sept	723 Jaanlik									
						Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIN moet nie 100 µg/l (gemiddelde) oorskry nie.																					
						Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	<20 (verwagte omvang 5-15)																					
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	>5 mg/l																					
						Patogene	Enterococci	Escherichia coli	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)																					
									Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.																					
						Habitat	Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.																				
						Biota	Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton moet nie meer as 3,5 µg / l (mediaan), fytoplankton nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bogeniese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.																				

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	<20 (verwagte omvang 5-15)
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	>5 mg/l
						Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli		≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipes in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondtoestande behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
					Habitat	Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton moet nie meer as 3,5 µg / l (mediaan), fytoplankton nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bogeniese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m2 (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fitoplanktonblomme.
					Biota	Makrofiete	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgae-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofieethabitat. Riet en waterbiesies: 0,04 ha, Sand / modderbanke: 0,05 ha. Oop water: 1,66 ha; voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water; voorkom die verspreiding van voedingstowwe en makroalgbomme voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia spp.</i>) in die oewersone.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese	
G14 Groot-Brak	K10B	G14-E20	Hartenbos Riviermonding			Ongewerweldes	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietegroep, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel <i>Callithrix kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding; vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> hesser of riviermonding congener in die dierplankton van die riviermonding; bevolkings van hierdie spesies moet nie van gemiddelde basislyne afwyk nie (soos in eerste drie besoeke bepaal) met meer 30%.	
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondige voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.	
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom.	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.	
					Hoeveelheid/Vloei		MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf ten minste die huidige basisvloei.	Maande 59.7 60.3 60.8 61.1 61.4 61.7 62.0 62.3 62.6 62.9 63.2 63.5 63.8 64.1 64.4 64.7 65.0 65.3 65.6 65.9 66.2 66.5 66.8 67.1 67.4 67.7 68.0 68.3 68.6 68.9 69.2 69.5 69.8 70.1 70.4 70.7 71.0 71.3 71.6 71.9 72.2 72.5 72.8 73.1 73.4 73.7 74.0 74.3 74.6 74.9 75.2 75.5 75.8 76.1 76.4 76.7 77.0 77.3 77.6 77.9 78.2 78.5 78.8 79.1 79.4 79.7 80.0 80.3 80.6 80.9 81.2 81.5 81.8 82.1 82.4 82.7 83.0 83.3 83.6 83.9 84.2 84.5 84.8 85.1 85.4 85.7 86.0 86.3 86.6 86.9 87.2 87.5 87.8 88.1 88.4 88.7 89.0 89.3 89.6 89.9 90.2 90.5 90.8 91.1 91.4 91.7 92.0 92.3 92.6 92.9 93.2 93.5 93.8 94.1 94.4 94.7 95.0 95.3 95.6 95.9 96.2 96.5 96.8 97.1 97.4 97.7 98.0 98.3 98.6 98.9 99.2 99.5 99.8 100.1 100.4 100.7 101.0 101.3 101.6 101.9 102.2 102.5 102.8 103.1 103.4 103.7 104.0 104.3 104.6 104.9 105.2 105.5 105.8 106.1 106.4 106.7 107.0 107.3 107.6 107.9 108.2 108.5 108.8 109.1 109.4 109.7 110.0 110.3 110.6 110.9 111.2 111.5 111.8 112.1 112.4 112.7 113.0 113.3 113.6 113.9 114.2 114.5 114.8 115.1 115.4 115.7 116.0 116.3 116.6 116.9 117.2 117.5 117.8 118.1 118.4 118.7 119.0 119.3 119.6 119.9 120.2 120.5 120.8 121.1 121.4 121.7 122.0 122.3 122.6 122.9 123.2 123.5 123.8 124.1 124.4 124.7 125.0 125.3 125.6 125.9 126.2 126.5 126.8 127.1 127.4 127.7 128.0 128.3 128.6 128.9 129.2 129.5 129.8 130.1 130.4 130.7 131.0 131.3 131.6 131.9 132.2 132.5 132.8 133.1 133.4 133.7 134.0 134.3 134.6 134.9 135.2 135.5 135.8 136.1 136.4 136.7 137.0 137.3 137.6 137.9 138.2 138.5 138.8 139.1 139.4 139.7 140.0 140.3 140.6 140.9 141.2 141.5 141.8 142.1 142.4 142.7 143.0 143.3 143.6 143.9 144.2 144.5 144.8 145.1 145.4 145.7 146.0 146.3 146.6 146.9 147.2 147.5 147.8 148.1 148.4 148.7 149.0 149.3 149.6 149.9 150.2 150.5 150.8 151.1 151.4 151.7 152.0 152.3 152.6 152.9 153.2 153.5 153.8 154.1 154.4 154.7 155.0 155.3 155.6 155.9 156.2 156.5 156.8 157.1 157.4 157.7 158.0 158.3 158.6 158.9 159.2 159.5 159.8 160.1 160.4 160.7 161.0 161.3 161.6 161.9 162.2 162.5 162.8 163.1 163.4 163.7 164.0 164.3 164.6 164.9 165.2 165.5 165.8 166.1 166.4 166.7 167.0 167.3 167.6 167.9 168.2 168.5 168.8 169.1 169.4 169.7 170.0 170.3 170.6 170.9 171.2 171.5 171.8 172.1 172.4 172.7 173.0 173.3 173.6 173.9 174.2 174.5 174.8 175.1 175.4 175.7 176.0 176.3 176.6 176.9 177.2 177.5 177.8 178.1 178.4 178.7 179.0 179.3 179.6 179.9 180.2 180.5 180.8 181.1 181.4 181.7 182.0 182.3 182.6 182.9 183.2 183.5 183.8 184.1 184.4 184.7 185.0 185.3 185.6 185.9 186.2 186.5 186.8 187.1 187.4 187.7 188.0 188.3 188.6 188.9 189.2 189.5 189.8 190.1 190.4 190.7 191.0 191.3 191.6 191.9 192.2 192.5 192.8 193.1 193.4 193.7 194.0 194.3 194.6 194.9 195.2 195.5 195.8 196.1 196.4 196.7 197.0 197.3 197.6 197.9 198.2 198.5 198.8 199.1 199.4 199.7 200.0 200.3 200.6 200.9 201.2 201.5 201.8 202.1 202.4 202.7 203.0 203.3 203.6 203.9 204.2 204.5 204.8 205.1 205.4 205.7 206.0 206.3 206.6 206.9 207.2 207.5 207.8 208.1 208.4 208.7 209.0 209.3 209.6 209.9 210.2 210.5 210.8 211.1 211.4 211.7 212.0 212.3 212.6 212.9 213.2 213.5 213.8 214.1 214.4 214.7 215.0 215.3 215.6 215.9 216.2 216.5 216.8 217.1 217.4 217.7 218.0 218.3 218.6 218.9 219.2 219.5 219.8 220.1 220.4 220.7 221.0 221.3 221.6 221.9 222.2 222.5 222.8 223.1 223.4 223.7 224.0 224.3 224.6 224.9 225.2 225.5 225.8 226.1 226.4 226.7 227.0 227.3 227.6 227.9 228.2 228.5 228.8 229.1 229.4 229.7 230.0 230.3 230.6 230.9 231.2 231.5 231.8 232.1 232.4 232.7 233.0 233.3 233.6 233.9 234.2 234.5 234.8 235.1 235.4 235.7 236.0 236.3 236.6 236.9 237.2 237.5 237.8 238.1 238.4 238.7 239.0 239.3 239.6 239.9 240.2 240.5 240.8 241.1 241.4 241.7 242.0 242.3 242.6 242.9 243.2 243.5 243.8 244.1 244.4 244.7 245.0 245.3 245.6 245.9 246.2 246.5 246.8 247.1 247.4 247.7 248.0 248.3 248.6 248.9 249.2 249.5 249.8 250.1 250.4 250.7 251.0 251.3 251.6 251.9 252.2 252.5 252.8 253.1 253.4 253.7 254.0 254.3 254.6 254.9 255.2 255.5 255.8 256.1 256.4 256.7 257.0 257.3 257.6 257.9 258.2 258.5 258.8 259.1 259.4 259.7 260.0 260.3 260.6 260.9 261.2 261.5 261.8 262.1 262.4 262.7 263.0 263.3 263.6 263.9 264.2 264.5 264.8 265.1 265.4 265.7 266.0 266.3 266.6 266.9 267.2 267.5 267.8 268.1 268.4 268.7 269.0 269.3 269.6 269.9 270.2 270.5 270.8 271.1 271.4 271.7 272.0 272.3 272.6 272.9 273.2 273.5 273.8 274.1 274.4 274.7 275.0 275.3 275.6 275.9 276.2 276.5 276.8 277.1 277.4 277.7 278.0 278.3 278.6 278.9 279.2 279.5 279.8 280.1 280.4 280.7 281.0 281.3 281.6 281.9 282.2 282.5 282.8 283.1 283.4 283.7 284.0 284.3 284.6 284.9 285.2 285.5 285.8 286.1 286.4 286.7 287.0 287.3 287.6 287.9 288.2 288.5 288.8 289.1 289.4 289.7 290.0 290.3 290.6 290.9 291.2 291.5 291.8 292.1 292.4 292.7 293.0 293.3 293.6 293.9 294.2 294.5 294.8 295.1 295.4 295.7 296.0 296.3 296.6 296.9 297.2 297.5 297.8 298.1 298.4 298.7 299.0 299.3 299.6 299.9 300.2 300.5 300.8 301.1 301.4 301.7 302.0 302.3 302.6 302.9 303.2 303.5 303.8 304.1 304.4 304.7 305.0 305.3 305.6 305.9 306.2 306.5 306.8 307.1 307.4 307.7 308.0 308.3 308.6 308.9 309.2 309.5 309.8 310.1 310.4 310.7 311.0 311.3 311.6 311.9 312.2 312.5 312.8 313.1 313.4 313.7 314.0 314.3 314.6 314.9 315.2 315.5 315.8 316.1 316.4 316.7 317.0 317.3 317.6 317.9 318.2 318.5 318.8 319.1 319.4 319.7 320.0 320.3 320.6 320.9 321.2 321.5 321.8 322.1 322.4 322.7 323.0 323.3 323.6 323.9 324.2 324.5 324.8 325.1 325.4 325.7 326.0 326.3 326.6 326.9 327.2 327.5 327.8 328.1 328.4 328.7 329.0 329.3 329.6 329.9 330.2 330.5 330.8 331.1 331.4 331.7 332.0 332.3 332.6 332.9 333.2 333.5 333.8 334.1 334.4 334.7 335.0 335.3 335.6 335.9 336.2 336.5 336.8 337.1 337.4 337.7 338.0 338.3 338.6 338.9 339.2 339.5 339.8 340.1 340.4 340.7 341.0 341.3 341.6 341.9 342.2 342.5 342.8 343.1 343.4 343.7 344.0 344.3 344.6 344.9 345.2 345.5 345.8 346.1 346.4 346.7 347.0 347.3 347.6 347.9 348.2 348.5 348.8 349.1 349.4 349.7 350.0 350.3 350.6 350.9 351.2 351.5 351.8 352.1 352.4 352.7 353.0 353.3 353.6 353.9 354.2 354.5 354.8 355.1 355.4 355.7 356.0 356.3 356.6 356.9 357.2 357.5 357.8 358.1 358.4 358.7 359.0 359.3 359.6 359.9 360.2 360.5 360.8 361.1 361.4 361.7 362.0 362.3 362.6 362.9 363.2 363.5 363.8 364.1 364.4 364.7 365.0 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415.1 415.4 415.7 416.0 416.3 416.6 416.9 417.2 417.5 417.8 418.1 418.4 418.7 419.0 419.3 419.6 419.9 420.2 420.5 420.8 421.1 421.4 421.7 422.0 422.3 422.6 422.9 423.2 423.5 423.8 424.1 424.4 424.7 425.0 425.3 425.6 425.9 426.2 426.5 426.8 427.1 427.4 427.7 428.0 428.3 428.6 428.9 429.2 429.5 429.8 430.1 430.4 430.7 431.0 431.3 431.6 431.9 432.2 432.5 432.8 433.1 433.4 433.7 434.0 434.3 434.6 434.9 435.2 435.5 435.8 436.1 436.4 436.7 437.0 437.3 437.6 437.9 438.2 438.5 438.8 439.1 439.4 439.7 440.0 440.3 440.6 440.9 441.2 441.5 441.8 442.1 442.4 442.7 443.0 443.3 443.6 443.9 444.2 444.5 444.8 445.1 445.4 445.7 446.0 446.3 446.6 446.9 447.2 447.5 447.8 448.1 448.4 448.7 449.0 449.3 449.6 449.9 450.2 450.5 450.8 451.1 451.4 451.7 452.0 452.3 452.6 452.9 453.2 453.5 453.8 454.1 454.4 454.7 455.0 455.3 455.6 455.9 456.2 456.5 456.8 457.1 457.4 457.7 458.0 458.3 458.6 458.9 459.2 459.5 459.8 460.1 460.4 460.7 461.0 461.3 461.6 461.9 462.2 462.5 462.8 463.1 463.4 463.7 464.0 464.3 464.6 464.9 465.2 465.5 465.8 466.1 466.4 466.7 467.0 467.3 467.6 467.9 468.2 468.5 468.8 469.1 469.4 469.7 470.0 470.3 470.6 470.9 471.2 471.5 471.8 472.1 472.4 472.7 473.0 473.3 473.6 473.9 474.2 474.5 474.8 475.1 475.4 475.7 476.0 476.3 476.6 476.9 477.2 477.5 477.8 478.1 478.4 478.7 479.0 479.3 479.6 479.9 480.2 480.5 480.8 481.1 481.4 481.7 482.0 482.3 482.6 482.9 483.2 483.5 483.8 484.1 484.4 484.7 485.0 485.3 485.6 485.9 486.2 486.5 486.8 487.1 487.4 487.7 488.0 488.3 488.6 488.9 489.2 489.5 489.8 490.1 490.4 490.7 491.0 491.3 491.6 491.9 492.2 492.5 492.8 493.1 493.4 493.7 494.0 494.3 494.6 494.9 495.2 495.5 495.8 496.1 496.4 496.7 497.0 497.3 497.6 497.9 498.2 498.5 498.8 499.1 499.4 499.7 500.0	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIN <200 µg/l Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIP <50 µg/l
						Voedingstowwe	DIN DIP	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge nie.		
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge		
						Stelsel	Turbiditeit	Stelsel veranderlikes moet Turbiditeit <20 NTU in lae vloei seisoen		

IJA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Veranderlikes	Sechii diepte Opgeloste suurstof Enterococci	nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	Sechii diepte should >0.5 m in the fresher part of the riviermonding >5 mg/l ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)	
					Patogene	Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)	
					Hidro dinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondoestande behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.	
					Habitat	Sediment characteristics, Channel shape/size	Vloei regime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.	
					Mikroalge	Biomassa en samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa. Fytoplankton mag nie 8 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. Fytoplankton mag nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; Bentiese mikroalge moet nie 42 mg / m2 (mediaan), dinoflagellate, chlorofiete en / of sianobakterieë> 10% van die verwante oorskrif oorskry nie	
					Biota	Biomassa en samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitat; voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water; verhoed dat 'n toename in voedingstowwe en makroalgbloem voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia spp.</i>) in die oewersone.	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Ongewerweldes	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding; vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hesseri</i> of riviermonding congenerie in die dierplankton van die riviermonding; bevolkings van hierdie spesies moet nie van gemiddelde basislyne afwyk nie (soos in eerste drie besoeke bepaal) met meer 30%.
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding-verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numeriese samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondings-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-marine en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), IIb-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc mariene opportuniste (20-80%), III mariene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia-spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat (Kategorie IIa vereis dat afhanklikes goed verteenwoordig moet word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna groepe	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.

Tabel 26: Hulpbrongehalvedoelwitte vir RIVIERMONDINGS in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Geïntegreerde Eenheid van Analise G15 Kus

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese																				
									Maande	80.3	80.3	79.1	74.5	73.4	71.3	80.5	82.1	82.7	85.9	84.3	83.7	81.9	79.3						
G15 Kus	K30A	G15-E21	Maalgate Riviermonding	gx16	B	Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeieregime (klein stelsel benodig meeste vloei).	80.3	80.3	79.1	74.5	73.4	71.3	80.5	82.1	82.7	85.9	84.3	83.7	81.9	79.3							
							DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.																					
							DIP	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewewidese diere, makrofiete en mikroalge																				
							Soutgehalte	Gehalte	Gemiddelde soutgehalte >10																				
							Turbiditeit	Turbiditeit	<10 NTU in lae vloei seisoen																				
							Opgeloste suurstof	Opgeloste suurstof	>5 mg/l																				
							Enterococci	Enterococci	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)																				
							Escherichia coli	Escherichia coli	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)																				
							Mondtoestand	Hidrodinamika	Geslote mondtoestand behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.																				
							Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Sediment	Kanaalvorm/grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.																				

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 1 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. Fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eerinnalig) oorskry nie; bogeniese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.
						Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitats, voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water, verhoed dat 'n toename in voedingsstowwe en makroalge voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in die oewersone.
					Biota	Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna-samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Vestig teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkreef. <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%
						Vis	Vis-gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
						Voëls	Avifauna-gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese											
									Maande	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	84.9	84.3	84.8	87.0	89.1	87.8	86.8	86.1	85.0	Jaantik
G15 Kus	K30B	G15-E22	Gwaing Riviermonding	gxi7	B	Hoeveelheid	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf die vloeieregime so naby moontlik teenwoordig (klein stelsel benodig die meeste vloei).	Maande	84.9	84.3	84.8	87.0	89.1	87.8	86.8	86.1	85.0	Jaantik
									Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIN <100µg/l								
										DIP	TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvloei: DIP <20 µg/l								
									Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Gemiddelde soutgehalte >10								
										Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	<10 NTU in lae vloei seisoen							
									Patogene		Opgeloste suurstof	Escherichia coli	>5 mg/l							
										Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoëen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)						
									Mondtoestand			Handhaaf verbindings met marine omgewing	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)							
									Mikroalge	Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloeieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Geslote mondstoestand behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.							
												Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.							
								Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie; fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seidigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m2 (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.												

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K30C	G15-E23	Kaaimans Riviermonding	gxi8		Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitats, voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water, verhoed dat 'n toename in voedingstowwe en makroalgbloem voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in die oewersone.
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna-samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Vestig teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkreefel, <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> hessi of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%.
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die proporsie/verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna groepe	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
						Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloei regime (klein stelsel benodig die meeste vloei).	Maande 70.9 OK 74.5 Nov 74.7 Des 70.7 Jan 70.4 Feb 72.8 Mrt 72.3 Apr 73.7 Mei 69.5 Jun 67.3 Jul 74.1 Aug 73.8 Sept 72.5 Jaarlik
							DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvoer: DIN
							DIP		Volledige riviermonding en rivierinvoer: DIP <20 µg/l

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Gemiddelde soutgehalte >10
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	<10 NTU in lae vloei seisoen >5 mg/l
						Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoëen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Mondoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop
					Habitat	Hydrodinamika	Gety verandering	Vloeiëreime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie >10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.	
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seidigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.	
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitats, voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water; verhoed dat 'n toename in voedingstowwe en makroalge voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. Acacia spp.) in die oewersone.	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K30D	G15-E24	Wilderness Riviermonding	gxi9		Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna-samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiëse makrofauna en dierplankton.	Vestig teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkreef, <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%.
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die proporsie van die riviermondings-afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna groepe	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
					Hoeveelheid Vloei		MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf 'n vloieregime om die vereiste habitat vir voëls, vis, makrofiete, mikroalge en watergehalte te skep.	Maande Okt Nov Des Jan Feb Mrt Apr Mei Jun Jul Aug Sept Okt Jaarlik
				B		Voedingstowwe DIN		Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	Rivierinloei, NOx-N moet nie 50 µg/l oor twee agtereenvolgende maan de oorskry nie, NH3-N nie meer as 10 µg / l oor twee agtereenvolgende maande oorskry nie, Riviermonding: Gemiddelde NOx-N <50 µg / l, geen enkele meet> 100 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N <10 µg / l, geen enkele meet> 100 µg / l, Meer: gemiddelde NOx-N <50 µg / l, geen enkele meet> 100 µg / l, gemiddelde NH3-N <20 µg / l

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						DIP		Rivierinloei, PO4-P moet nie oor 10 agtereenvolgende maaande 10 µg / l oorskry nie; Riviermonding: gemiddelde PO4-P <10 µg / l, geen enkelmonster > 50 µg / l; Mere: gemiddelde PO4-P <20 µg / l
					Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldse diere, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Riviermonding in die geslote toestand: gemiddelde soutgehalte in Sone A <12, gemiddelde soutgehalte in Sone B: <10, gemiddelde soutgehalte in Sone C <5; Die gemiddelde soutgehalte van die mere +2 vanaf die basislyn (2013) en die verskeidenheid moet nie soos volg verbeter word nie: Serpentine: 12 ± 10, Eilandvlei: 8 ± 5, Langvlei: 10 ± 4, Rondevlei: 10 ± 5.
					Turbiditeit			Gemiddelde <5 NTU (lae vloei) deurlopend
					Opgeloste suurstof			>5 mg/l deurlopend
					pH			Rivierinloei: 6.0 < pH > 7.0 (Touw), 7.0 < pH > 8.0 (Duiwe), Riviermonding: 6.0 < pH > 8.5, Mere: 7.0 < pH > 8.5
					Stelsel Veranderlikes		Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Enterococci		Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	
					Escherichia coli		Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipes in die riviermonding gevind word	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Patogene			
					Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand		Geslote mondtoestand moet nie by >10% van gevestigde basislyn styg nie.
				Habitat				
					Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeiting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groepes en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seidigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.
						Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietegroepes, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofiet habitatte gedek word; handhaaf die verspreiding van sensitiewe makrofiethabitats (bv. soutmoeras, onderwater makrofiete); geen indringerplante nie; verhoed dat die riete in oop water versprei word.
					Biota	Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bogenoemde makrofauna en dierplante.	Handhaaf die teenwoordigheid van sandkrewel <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste Touw-riviermonding. handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die bentiese amphipod <i>Grandidierella lignorum</i> dwarsdeur die mere en riviermondings.
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke proporsionele (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-marlene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ib-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III marlene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Escherichia coli	watdraagbare patoogeen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hydrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipes in die riviermonding gevind word	Geslote mondtoestand moet nie by >10% van gevestigde basislyn styg nie.
				Habitat		Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seldigtheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fitoplanktonblomme.
				Biota		Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietegroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofiet habitatte gedek word; handhaaf die verspreiding van sensitiewe makrofiethabitats (bv. soutmoeras, onderwater makrofiete); geen indringerplante nie; verhoed dat die riete in oop water versprei word.
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe van bogenoemde makrofauna en dierplantte.	Handhaaf die teenwoordigheid van sandkrewel Callichirus kraussi op sandbanke in die onderste Touw-riviermonding. handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die bentiese amphipod Grandierella lignorum dwarsdeur die mere en riviermondings.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hydrodinamika	Montoestand Gety verandering	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop
					Habitat	Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie >10% van gevestigde basislyne verander nie. Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyne.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Mediaan fytoplankton chlorophyll a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 3.5 µg / l oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van gelokaliseerde fitoplanktonblomme; handhaaf 'n hoë mediaan tussentydse bentiese mikroalgebomassa; mediaan tussentydse bentiese chlorofil a (minimum 5 plekke) moet nie 42 mg / m2 oorskry nie; terrein spesifieke chlorofil 'n konsentrasie wat nie 20 µg / l moet oorskry nie en seldigheid nie meer as 10000 selle / l moet oorskry nie.
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitate; voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in die oewersone.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K50B	G15-E27	Knyrna Riviermonding	gxi12		Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna-samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Vestig teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel, <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> of riviermonding kongeneries In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesie nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke proporsionele (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-mariene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ib-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III mariene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna groepe	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
						Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloei regime so na as moontlik natuurlik.	Maande 88.8 Jaanik 90.5 Sept 88.3 Aug 86.8 Jul 87.5 Jun 87.1 Mei 84.7 Apr 82.5 Mrt 86.1 Feb 83.9 Jan 82.7 Des 87.9 Nov 87.5 Okt
						Gehalte	DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	DIN nie > 100 µg/L eenmalig. DIP not > 20 µg/L eenmalig.
						Voedingstowwe	DIP		

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Naam	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPCs oorskry vir vis, ongewerweidse diere, makrofiete en mikroalge	
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota	Turbiditeit >10 NTU in lae vloei >5 mg/L in riviermonding. ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoëen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipes in die riviermonding gevind word.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop
					Habitat	Hydrodinamika	Gety verandering	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathmetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie >10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte		Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-groep en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 3.5 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seidigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bentiese mikroalge moet nie 23 mg / m ² (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fitoplanktonblomme.
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofietegroep, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die huidige gebied (2014) wat deur die makrofiet habitate gedek word; handhaaf die verspreiding van sensitiewe makrofietehabitats (bv. soutmoeras, onderwater makrofiete); geen indringerplante nie; verhoed dat die riete in oop water versprei word.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Naam	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps amestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makfauna en dierplankton.	dierplankton. Handhaaf ryk bevolkings van die mudprawn (modderoester) <i>Upogebia africana</i> op modderbanke in die middel riviermonding (Sones A en B); mudprawn(modderoester) digtheid moet nie met meer as 25% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlaakte afwyk nie; onderhou ryk ongewerweldes gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos); die dominante spesies in die gebied (dierplankton en benthos) mag nie met meer as 40% in elke seisoen van gemiddelde basislynvlaakte afwyk nie.
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Vis samestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-marlene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ib-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III marlene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K60G	G15-E28	Noetsie Riviermonding			Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskaps amesteling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna- groepe.	Riviermonding moet 'n diverse gemeenskap bevat wat verteenwoordigers van al die oorspronklike groepe insluit. Soutmoeras / vleilande in die vloedvlakte moet ryk wees aan voëllewe. Tussentydse gebiede moet 'n goeie digtheid en diversiteit van beide groter en kleiner waadvoëls hê; Getalle watervoëls op die hele stelsel mag nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings onder 30 spesies of minder as 250 voëls val nie; Getalle watervoëls in die onderste riviermonding moet nie vir drie agtereenvolgende tellings onder 10 spesies of 50 voëls (uitgesonderd swaeweltygies en mees) daal nie.
					Hoeveelheid	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeieregime (klein stelsel benodig meeste vloei)	Maande 93 5 93 4 93 7 93 1 93 1 93 5 93 5 93 8 92 1 94 0 93 0 92 8 94 3 94 3 94 3 92 5 92 5
						Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIN nie >100 µg/L eenmalig.
						Soutgehalte	DIP	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldese diere, makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIP nie > 20 µg/L eenmalig.
				B		Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	10 < Soutgehalte <40
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota	>10 NTU in lae vloei >5 mg/L in riviermonding.
						Patogene	Enterococci	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Geslote mondtoestand moet nie by >10% vanaf gevestigde basislyn styg nie
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte		Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge-gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge-biomassa: fytoplankton nie > 1.0 µg / L (mediaan), > 11 mg / m ² (mediaan); Fytoplankton nie > 20 µg / L en / of seldigheid nie > 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig); Voorkom die vorming van fytoplanktonblomme
						Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitat, voorkom 'n toename in voedingstof insette wat lei tot makroalg blomme, beheer die verspreiding van indringer plante in die oewersone
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Vestig teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkreefel, <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> of riviermonding kongeneres In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K60G	G15-E29	Piesang Riviermonding			Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, voorkom kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Visamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbinding kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-mariene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ib-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), IIc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III mariene rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ortginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna groepe	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
					Hoeveelheid	Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf ten minste huidige basisvloei	Maande 71.4 Okt 71.2 Nov 69.5 Des 68.8 Jan 63.6 Feb 69.2 Mrt 70.9 Apr 81.5 Mei 68.1 Jun 66.8 Jul 74.7 Aug 86.1 Sept 73.8 Jaarlik
						Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	DIN not >100 µg/L eenmalig.
						Soutgehalte	DIP	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota	DIP not > 20 µg/L eenmalig.
					Gehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	5 < Soutgehalte <40
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit	Handhaaf verbindings met ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)	>10 NTU in lae vloei
						Patogene	Opgeloste suurstof		>5 mg/L in riviermonding.
							Enterococci		

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Escherichia coli	Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
					Habitat	Hydrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykdom van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalgegroepe en medium lae biomassa.	Geslote mondtoestand moet nie by >10% vanaf gevestigde basislyne styg nie
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyne.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge groepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton nie > 3.5 µg / L (mediaan), > 11 mg / m ² (mediaan); Fytoplankton nie > 20 µg / L en / of selgtheid nie > 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig); Voorkom die vorming van fytoplanktonblomme
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitats (riete en sedisse dek tans 3,14 ha, onderwater makrofiete en soutmoeras teenwoordig); voorkom die verspreiding van riete in oop water; verhoed dat 'n toename in voedingsstofwe en makroalgeblomme voorkom die verspreiding van indringende bome (bv. <i>Acacia</i> spp.) in die oewersone.
						Ongewerweides	Makrofauna gemeenskaps samestelling, oorvoed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvoed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel. <i>Callinurus</i> kraussi op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesie nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K60G	G15-E30	Keurbooms Riviermonding			Vis	Visgemeenskapsamstelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: la-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), lb-mariene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), Ila vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ib-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), Ilc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III marine rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie Ila verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskapsamstelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
					Hoeveelheid Vloei		MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeieregime so na as moontlik natuurlik.	Maande 90.6 90.5 90.8 88.8 88.8 83.0 83.0 85.5 89.3 92.0 92.3 91.8 92.8 91.8 90.0
					Voedingstowwe		DIN	Anorganiese nutriëntkonsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge	DIN nie >100 µg/L eenmalig.
		A/B			Gehalte		DIP	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldese diere, makrofiete en mikroalge	DIP nie >20 µg/L eenmalig.
					Stelsel Veranderlikes		Soutgehalte	Stelsel Veranderlikes not to exceed TPCs for biota	Gemiddelde soutgehalte > 10 bo-aan die riviermonding in die Keurbooms en / of Bitou Arm, gemiddelde soutgehalte > 20 langs die lengte van die stelsel
					Patogene		Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof Enterococci	> 10 NTU in lae vloei > 5 mg/L in riviermonding. ≤ 185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdrywende/waterborne patogene moet in 'n Aanvaarbare kategorie gehou word vir volle kontakreaksie	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat verseker dat die watergehalte en habitat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding voorkom.	Riviermonding mond permanent oop.
					Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Gety verandering	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat verseker wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word.	Gemiddelde gety omvang naby mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie >10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
					Biota	Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge groepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton nie > 3.5 µg / L (mediaan). > 11 mg / m ² (mediaan); Fytoplankton nie > 20 µg / L en / of seldigheid nie > 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig); Voorkom die vorming van fytoplanktonblomme

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf die verspreiding van sensitiewe makrofiet habitate (bv. Soutmoeras, onderwater makrofiete, riete en waterbiesies) (van spesiale belangrik is die onderwater makrofiete in die Bitou Arms as habitat vir die bedreigde seeperd <i>H. capensis</i>); rehabiliteer die Bitou-vleilande deur die verwydering van stuwalle, berms, ou brûe; beperk die verspreiding van indringerplante; handhaaf die integriteit van die oewersone.
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf hoë biomassa en diversiteit van bentiese ongewerwelse diere in die lagoon-gebied in die onderste riviermonding, handhaaf ryk ongewerwelse gemeenskappe wat verband hou met die REI sone in die boonste riviermonding (dierplankton en benthos).
						Vis	Visgemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: la-riviermonding-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), lb-marine en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), Ila vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ilb-riviermonding-geassosieerde spesies (5-15 %), Ilc marine opportuniste (20-80%), III marine rondswerwers (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ila spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie Ila verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskaps samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K70A	G15-E32	Sout (Oos) Riviermonding	gx17		Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitate, voorkom 'n toename in voedingstof insette wat lei tot makroalg blomme, beheer die verspreiding van indringer plante in die oewersone
						Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps amestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkreefel, Callinichus kraussi op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copopod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskaps amestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
							MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeregime (klein steisel benodig die meeste vloei).	Maande 88.7 88.8 88.0 86.0 86.0 83.2 83.2 83.1 84.2 86.1 85.6 84.6 85.8 86.8 85.6 88.0 88.0 88.0 Jaarlik
							DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPCs oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIN nie > 100 µg/L eenmalig.
							DIP		DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Gemiddelde soutgehalte <10 aan die hoof van die riviermonding (verwagte gemiddelde omvang 5 - 10 vir die meeste van die stelsel)
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	>10 NTU in lae vloei >5 mg/L in riviermonding.
						Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patoogeen moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
						Hydrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word..	Geslote mondoestande behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyn te styg nie.
					Habitat	Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeiting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge groepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton nie > 3.5µg / L (mediaan). > 11 mg / m2 (mediaan) oorskry nie: Fytoplankton nie> 20 µg / L en / of seldigheid nie> 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig); Voorkom die vorming van fytoplanktonblomme
					Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitate, voorkom 'n toename in voedingstof insette wat lei tot makroalg blomme, beheer die verspreiding van indringer plante in die oewersone

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	K70A	G15-E33	Groot (Wes) Riviermonding	gxi23	B	Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps amestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel, Callinichus kraussi op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hesse</i> of riviermonding kongenies. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
G15 Kus	K70A	G15-E33	Groot (Wes) Riviermonding	gxi23	B	Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskaps amestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
						Hoeveelheid Vloei	MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloei regime (klein stelsel benodig die meeste vloei).	Maande Okt 87.9 Nov 88.0 Des 87.2 Jan 84.3 Feb 82.7 Mrt 84.1 Apr 85.3 Mei 87.3 Jun 86.7 Jul 85.7 Aug 86.9 Sept 87.9 Okt 86.7
G15 Kus	K70A	G15-E33	Groot (Wes) Riviermonding	gxi23	B	Voedingstowwe	DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIN nie >100 µg/L eenmalig.
						Gehalte	DIP	TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIP nie >20 µg/L eenmalig.
G15 Kus	K70A	G15-E33	Groot (Wes) Riviermonding	gxi23	B	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewerweldes, makrofiete en mikroalge.	Gemiddelde soutgehalte <10 aan die hoof van die riviermonding (verwagte gemiddelde omvang 5 - 10 vir die meeste van die stelsel)
						Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	>10 NTU in lae vloei >5 mg/L in riviermonding.

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
					Patogene	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
				Habitat	Hidrodinamika	Mondtoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word..	Geslote mondstoende behoort nie met> 10% van gevestigde basislyne te styg nie.
					Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathymetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met> 30% van gevestigde basislyne.
					Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps samestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge groepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton nie > 3.5µg / L (mediaan). > 11 mg / m2 (mediaan) oorskry nie; Fytoplankton nie> 20 µg / L en / of seldigtheid nie> 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig); Voorkom die vorming van fytoplanktonblomme
				Biota	Makrofiete	Omvang, verspreiding en rykdom van makrofiete	Handhaaf omvang, verspreiding en rykheid van makrofietgroepe, beperk kolonisasie / verspreiding van die EFZ deur uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf verspreiding van makrofiet habitate, voorkom 'n toename in voedingstof insette wat lei tot makroalg blomme, beheer die verspreiding van indringer plante in die oewersone
					Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkreefel. Callinectes kraussi op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hesse</i> of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	II	G15-E34	Bloukrans Riviermonding	gxi18		Vis	Visgemeenskap samesstelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samesstelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies	Vissamestelling behoort die 5 riviermonding verbindings kategorieë in soortgelyke verhoudings (diversiteit en oorvloed) te bevat onder die verwysing (sien 2015 EWR verslag); numerieke samestelling moet bestaan uit: Ia-riviermondinge-inwoners (50-80% van die totale oorvloed), Ib-mariene en riviermondingtelers (10-20%), IIa vereis riviermonding afhanklike (10-20%), Ib-mariene oppoortuniste (20-80%), III mariene rondswerwer (nie meer as 5% nie), IV inheemse vis (1-5%), V katadrome spesies (1-5%); Kategorie Ia spesies moet lewensvatbare bevolkings van minstens 4 spesies bevat; Kategorie IIa verpligte afhanklikes moet goed verteenwoordig word deur groot ontginte spesies.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskaps samesstelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samesstelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.
					Hoeveelheid Vloei		MMR/MRT (% Nat)	Handhaaf vloeieregime (klein stelsel benodig die meeste vloei).	Maande Okt 98.1 Nov 99.0 Des 98.3 Jan 98.7 Feb 97.1 Mrt 97.2 Apr 98.1 Mei 97.6 Jun 97.7 Jul 98.2 Aug 98.9 Sept 98.0 Jaantik
					Voedingstowwe		DIN	Anorganiese nutriënt konsentrasies moet nie TPC's oorskry vir makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIN nie >100 µg/L eenmalig.
					Gehalte	Soutgehalte	DIP	Soutgehalte verspreiding moet nie TPC's oorskry vir vis, ongewenweides, makrofiete en mikroalge.	DIP nie >20 µg/L eenmalig.
					Stelsel Veranderlikes	Turbiditeit Opgeloste suurstof	Soutgehalte	Gemiddelde soutgehalte <10 aan die hoof van die riviermonding (verwagte gemiddelde omvang 5 - 10 vir die meeste van die stelsel).	
					Patogene	Enterococci	Stelsel Veranderlikes moet nie TPC's oorskry vir biota.	>10 NTU in lae vloei >5 mg/L in riviermonding.	
							Enterococci	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 ^{ste} persentiel)	

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
							Escherichia coli	Konsentrasies van waterdraagbare patogene moet in 'n aanvaarbare kategorie gehandhaaf word vir volle kontakreaksie.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 ^{ste} persentiel)
							Montoestand	Handhaaf verbindings met Marine omgewing op 'n vlak wat watergehalte verseker en habitat wat geskik bly vir biota wat tipies in die riviermonding gevind word..	Riviermonding mond permanent oop.
					Habitat	Hydrodinamika	Gety verandering		Gemiddelde gety omvang naby mond tydens lae vloei (somer) mag nie >10% van gevestigde basislyn verander nie.
						Sediment	Sediment eienskappe, Kanaalvorm / grootte	Vloieregime is voldoende om natuurlike bathmetrie/badmeting en sediment eienskappe te handhaaf.	Kanaalvorm / grootte, sediment korrelgrootte en organiese materiaal mag nie verander met > 30% van gevestigde basislyn.
						Mikroalge	Biomassa en gemeenskaps amestelling van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge gemeenskap.	Handhaaf die samestelling en rykheid van fytoplankton- en bentiese mikroalge groepe en medium lae biomassa.	Handhaaf lae / mediaan fytoplankton / bentiese mikroalge biomassa: fytoplankton mag nie 1.0 µg / l (mediaan) oorskry nie. fytoplankton moet nie 20 µg / l en / of seidigheid oorskry nie, nie meer as 10 000 selle / ml (eenmalig) oorskry nie; bogeniese mikroalge moet nie 11 mg / m2 (mediaan) oorskry nie; voorkom vorming van fytoplanktonblomme.
					Biota	Ongewerweldes	Makrofauna gemeenskaps amestelling, oorvoed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvoed van verskillende groepe bentiese makrofauna en dierplankton.	Handhaaf teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van sandkrewel, Callinectes kraussi op sandbanke in die onderste riviermonding, vestig die teenwoordigheid / afwesigheid van die copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hesse</i> of riviermonding kongeneries. In die dierplankton van die riviermonding mag die bevolking van hierdie spesies nie afwyk van gemiddelde basislyne (soos bepaal in eerste drie besoeke) met meer 30%

IUA Klas	Kwartêre opvang gebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Biofisiese Nodus Naam	TEC Komponent	Sub-Komponent	Aanwyser	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
						Vis	Vis gemeenskap samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende groepe vis, verhoed kolonisasie / toename van uitheemse spesies.	Handhaaf vissamestelling wat ten minste 2 riviermondings voortplantingspesies (Kategorie I), 3 riviermondingsafhanklike seespesies insluit (Kategorie IIa en IIb) en 1 inheemse katadrome spesies (Kategorie V); Die inwoners van riviermondings moet numeries oorheers, maar die verhouding van riviermondings afhanklike seespesies (gebaseer op oorvloed) moet nie minder as 2% val nie.
						Voëls	Avifauna gemeenskaps samestelling, oorvloed en rykdom	Handhaaf samestelling, rykdom en oorvloed van verskillende avifauna-groepe.	Handhaaf bevolking van oorspronklike groepe voëls teenwoordig op die riviermonding; aantal voëls in enige groep, behalwe spesies wat regionaal toeneem soos Egiptiese ganse, moet nie onder die basislynmediaan val nie (bepaal deur vorige data en of aanvanklike opnames) aantal spesies en / of voëls getel vir drie agtereenvolgende somer of winter tellings.

Tabel 27: Hulpbrongehalteeelwitte vir GRONDWATER in prioriteit Hulpbronne in die Breede-Gouritz Waterbestuursgebied

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	H10A, H10B, H10C H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-1 BBB-3				Seisoenale onttrekking: watervlak herstel van onttrekking impak gedurende die natseisoen, met inagneming van klimaatsverandering en droogte siklusse.		
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F H40B H20H, H10H, H40C H30B	BB-2 BB-4 BB-5 BB-6				Grondwaterverbruik moet Nie van toepassing		
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H40J	BB-7	Grondwater (alle)	Hoeveelheid	Onttrekking	Permanente onttrekking: Daling van watervlak stabiliseer onder oorweging van waterdraer reaksietyd.		
A2 Middel Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K							
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg Wes	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40H	BO-2						

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E	GGr-3						
		J24B	GGA-1						
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGA-2a, 2b and 2c						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4						
F13 Laer Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGo-2						
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-2						
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3	Grondwater (all)					
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-2	Grondwater (Kus Cenozoic Deposito's)					
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5	Grondwater (Kus Cenozoic Deposito's)					
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-2						
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	K70A	GC-3						
		H40J							
A2 Middel Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg Wes	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1	Grondwater (bonatuurlike waterdraers)					
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
F13 Laer Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1	Grondwater (alle)					

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
G15 Kus	II	K20A	GC-1					
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3					
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H40J						
A2 Middel Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7					
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1					
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40H	BO-2					
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B		Grondwater (alle)	Hoeveelheid Ontlading	Buffersones	Geen grondwater-onttrekking rondom vleiand en rivier-FEPA's in ooreenstemming met die implementeringshandleiding vir FEPA's nie.	250m
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3					
B5 Overberg Wes	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1					
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E, J21A, J21B, J23A	GGf-3					
F13 Laer Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGa-2a, 2b en 2c					
G15 Kus	II	K20A	GGo-1					
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H20H, H10H, H40C	GC-1					
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-3	Grondwater (Kus Cenozoic Deposito's)				
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3					
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1					
B5 Overberg Wes	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1					

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3					Instandhouding lae vloeiëreistes: 0.490Mm ³ /a (3.93%MRT) by Ni4; 2.067Mm ³ /a (13.40%MRT) by G5H003.	Nie van toepassing
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	H10A, H10B, H10C H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-1 BB-3 BB-2						
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H40B H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-4 BB-5 BB-6						
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H40J							
A2 Middel Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg Wes	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40H	BO-2	Grondwater (alle)	Gehalte	Patogene	E-coli	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakkende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie	0 tellings / 100ml
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E	GGr-3						
		J24B	GGa-1						
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4						
F13 Laer Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGO-1						
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGO-2						
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-2						
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	H10A, H10B, H10C H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-1 BB-3						
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	III	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F H40B	BB-2 BB-4 BB-5	Grondwater (alle)	Gehalte	Patogene	Totale Koliform	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakkende neiging vanaf	<10 tellings / 100ml

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
A3 Breede Werkende syviere	III	H30B	BB-6					natuurlike agtergrond toon nie	
A2 Middel Breede Renosterveld	III	H40J	BB-7						
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	III	H40K	BR-1						
B5 Overberg Wes	II	H60A, H60B, H60C	BO-1						
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40C, G40D	BO-2						
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
		J11E	GGr-3						
		J24B	GGa-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4						
F13 Laer Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGo-2						
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-2						
				Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosiese kusafsettings		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<6.8 mg/l
				Gehalte		Soute	EC		<311 mS/m
				Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)	Grondwater moet geskik wees vir huishoudelike gebruik na behandeling; en grondwatergehalte sal nie 'n verswakende neiging vanaf natuurlike agtergrond toon nie.	<2.4 mg/l
				Gehalte		Soute	EC		<236 mS/m
				Grondwater (Nardouw Groep)		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<4.4 mg/l
				Gehalte		Soute	EC		<119 mS/m
				Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosiese kusafsettings		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<9.6 mg/l
				Gehalte		Soute	EC		<73 mS/m
A1 Boonste Breede Sytakke	II	H10A, H10B, H10C	BB-1						
				Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<1.8 mg/l
				Gehalte		Soute	EC		<109 mS/m
				Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<11.0 mg/l
				Gehalte		Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese	
A3 Breede Werkende syriviere	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F			Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<168 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<1.8 mg/l	
						Soute	EC		<329 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.7 mg/l	
						Soute	EC		<63 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.1 mg/l	
	H10H, H20H, H40C	BB-5			Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<591 mS/m
							Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<9.8 mg/l
							Soute	EC		<170 mS/m
							Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
							Soute	EC		<589 mS/m
							Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<4.4 mg/l
H30B	BB-6			Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings /	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<119 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<10 mg/l	
						Soute	EC		<280 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l	
						Soute	EC		<741 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l	
H40J, H40K	BB-7			Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings /	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<10 mg/l	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<280 mS/m	
						Soute	EC		<3.6 mg/l	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<741 mS/m	
						Soute	EC		<3.8 mg/l	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<10 mg/l	
B4 Riviersonderend Theewaters	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1		Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<280 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l	
						Soute	EC		<741 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l	
						Soute	EC		<741 mS/m	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l	
B5 Overberg Wes	G40A, G40C, G40D	BO-1		Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<3.6 mg/l	
						Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l	

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
H16 Overberg Weskus	II	G40H	BO-2	Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)		Soute	EC		<589 mS/m
				Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l
				Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<117 mS/m
				Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<280 mS/m
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B		Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<589 mS/m
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B		Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<3.8 mg/l
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<117 mS/m
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B		Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<10 mg/l
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<280 mS/m
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B		Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<741 mS/m
F10 Overberg Oos Renosterveld	II	G50B		Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l
H17 Overberg Oos Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3	Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<117 mS/m
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E	GGa-1	Grondwater (all)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<11.7 mg/l
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep)	Gehalte	Soute	SO4		<600 mg/l
				Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<231 mS/m
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<12.0 mg/l
E8 Touws	III	J21A, J21B, J21D, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c	Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosofiese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<237 mg/l
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<226 mS/m
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Soute	SO4		<15.8 mg/l
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<525 mg/l
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1	Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<310 mS/m
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<15.9 mg/l
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Soute	SO4		<634 mg/l
				Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Soute	EC		<367 mS/m
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1	Grondwater (Beaufort Groep, Karoo Supergroep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe	NO3 (as N)		<9.8 mg/l

IUA	Klas	Kwartêre Opvanggebied	RU	Hulpbron Naam	Komponent	Sub Komponent	Aanwyser/ Maatstaaf	Verhalende RQO	RQO Numeriese
				Grondwater (Cenozoic Kus deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings		Soute	EC		<170 mS/m
				Grondwater (Witteberg Groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<11.0 mg/l <420 mS/m
				Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<3.6 mg/l <589 mS/m
				Grondwater (Bokkeveld Groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<11.0 mg/l <589 mS/m
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4	Grondwater (Tafelberg groep)	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<11.0 mg/l <170 mS/m
F13 Laer Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1	Grondwater (Kus Cenozoic Deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<3.3 mg/l <170 mS/m
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGo-2a and 2b	Grondwater (Kus Cenozoic Deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<4.5 mg/l <316 mS/m
G15 Kus	II	K40D	GC-2	Grondwater (Kus Cenozoic Deposito's)/ Kainosoïese kusafsettings	Gehalte	Voedingstowwe Soute	NO3 (as N) EC		<11.0 mg/l <170 mS/m

ISEBE AMANZI NOGUTYULO**UMTHETHO WAMANZI WESIZWE, KA1998
(UMTHETHO NO.36 KA1998)****AMAHLELO APHAKANYISIWEYO EMIJELO YAMANZI NEENJONGO NGEKWALITI
YEMIJELO**

Mina, Lindiwe Sisulu, uMphathiswa weSebe lokuhlaliswa kwabantu, aManzi noGutyulo, ngokwemiqathango yesiqendu 13(1) soMthetho waManzi weSizwe, ka1998 (uMthetho No. 36 ka1998), ndishicilela olu xwebhu lwamahlelo emijelo yamanzi aphakanyisiweyo, neenjongo ngekwaliti yemijelo yamanzi kwiShedyuli eya kuxelwa phantsi kweSiqendu S13(1) soMthetho.



**L N SISULU, MP
UMPHATHISWA WESEBE LOKUHLALISWA KWABANTU, AMANZI NOGUTYULO**

UMHLA:

ISHEDYULI**INKCAZO NGOMJELO WAMANZI**

La mahlelo aphakanyiswayo emijelo yamanzi neenjongo malunga nekwalit yomjelo aqingqwa ngayo yonke imijelo (okanye indawana nje) yemijelo ebalulekileyo yamanzi njengoko kubonisiwe apha ngezantsi:

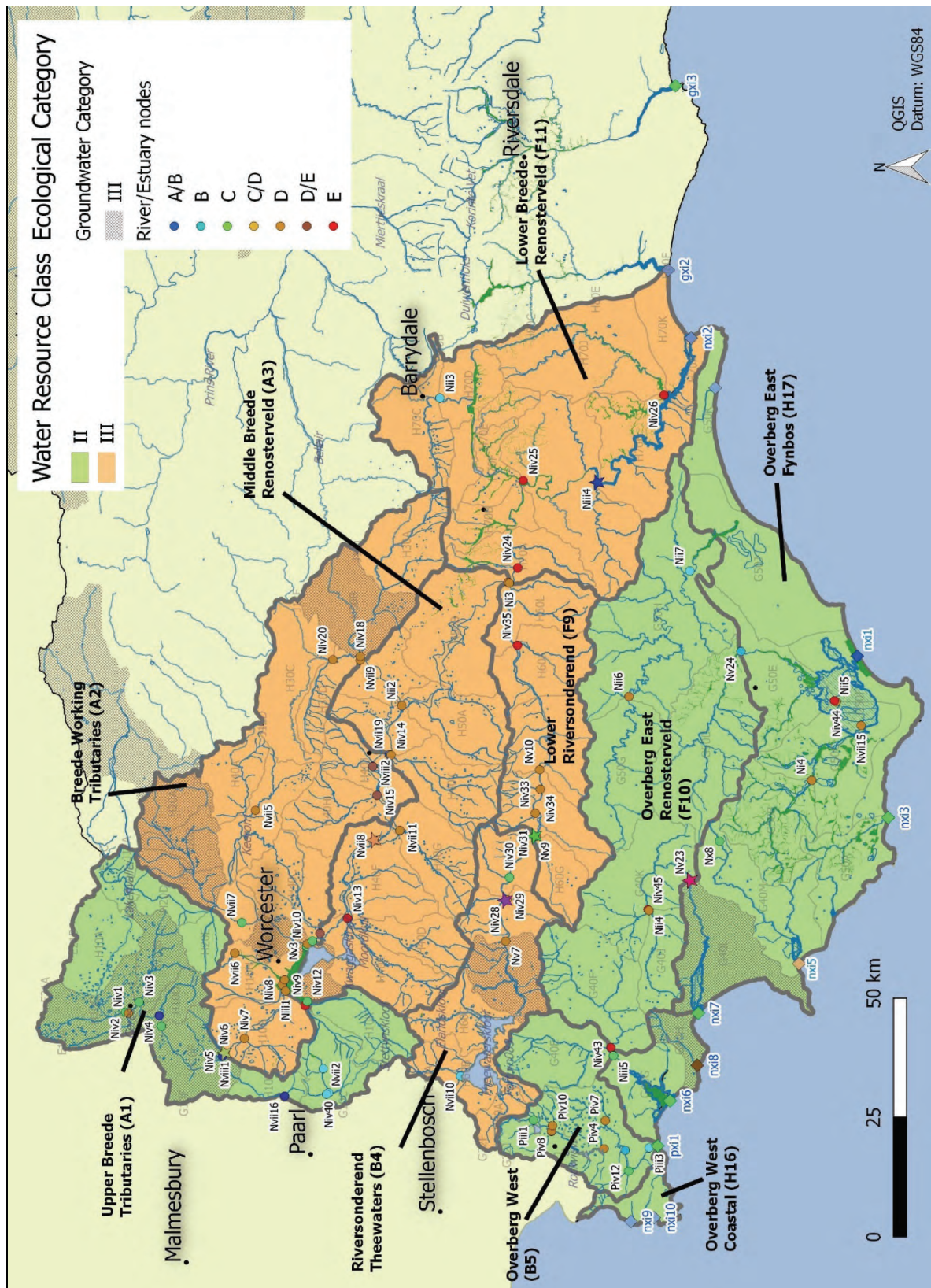
Ummandla wolawulo lwamanzi: Breede-Gouritz
 Ingqingqi yofunxo-manzi: G40-G50, H10- H90, J10-J40, K10-K70 (lingingqi zofunxo zebakala eliphezulu
 Imilambo: Ummandla i-Breede Overberg: umlambo iBreede, umlambo iRivieronderend, umlambo iOverberg, neminye imilambo emincinane eselunxwemeni, ummandla iGouritz Coastal: umlambo iGouritz, umlambo iBuffels, umlambo iTouws, umlambo iGroot, umlambo Gamka, umlambo i-Olifants, umlambo iKammanassie, neminye imilambo emincinane eselunxwemeni.

A. AMAHLELO EMIJELO APHAKANYISWAYO NGOKWEEMFUNO ZESIQENDU 13(4)(a)(i)(aa) SOMTHETHO WAMANZI WESIZWE, KA1998

- i. Amahlelo aphakanyisiweyo emijelo yamanzi kummandla wolawulo lwamanzi i- Breede-Gouritz adwelisiwe phaya kuTafile 1 ngokwehlelo lilonke ngeunithi nganye ebumbeneyo ngokohlalutyo (i- IUA), ebonisiweyo kuMzobo 1 wommandla iBreede Overberg nebonisiweyo kuMzobo 2 wommandla iGouritz Coastal.
- ii. Ii-IUAs zihlelwa ngokwebakala losetyenziso oluvumelekileyo nangokhuselo lwazo njengeHlelo 1 elibonisa ukhuselo lwendalo oluphezulu nosetyenziso olusezantsi; iHlelo II elibonisa ukhuselo oluphakathi nosetyenziso oluphakathi; neHlelo III elibonisa ukhuselo olusezantsi nosetyenziso oluphezulu.
- iii. UTafile 1 ubonisa i-IUA, ihlelo layo lomjelo wamanzi nokwakheka kwayo ngokwendawo yobonisele. Ukwakheka ngokwendawo yobonisele kuquka intaphane yamaqhubu ngokobume bendalo namele iziphelo zemilambo okanye iyunithi zemijelo (iiRUs). IBakala lendawo yokuphilisana emaligcinwe ngeRU nganye ye-IUA libonisiwe.

B. IINJONGO MALUNGA NEKWALITI YOMJELO YEMIJELO YAMANZI NGOKWEEMFUNO ZESIQENDU 13(4)(a)(i)(bb) SOMTHETHO WAMANZI WESIZWE, KA1998

- i. Iinjongo zekwaliti yomjelo (iiRQOs) ziyachazwa ngeRU nganye yongxamiseko ye- IUA yonke ngokomthamo wamanzi, indawo yokuphilisana, ibiota, nangokwekwali yamanzi. IiRUs zongxamiseko zommandla iBreede Overberg zibonisiwe kuMzobo 3 neRUs zongxamiseko zommandla iGouritz Coastal zibonisiwe kuMzobo 4.
- ii. UTafile 2 ukuya kuTafile 17 zibonisa iiRQOs ZEMILAMBO ekwiiRUs zongxamiseko.
- iii. UTafile 18 ukuya kuTafile 26 zibonisa iiRQOs ZAMACHWEBA akwiiRUs zongxamiseko.
- iv. UTafile 27 ukuya kuTafile 40 zibonisa iiRQOs ZAMANZI APHANTSI KOMHLABA akwii RUs zongxamiseko.
- v. I-RQOs ziza kusebenza ukusukela kuloo mhla zither zatyikitywa ngawo ngokuqingqwe yimiqathango yeSiquendu 13(1) soMthetho waManzi weSizwe, ngaphandle kokuba uMphathiswa ubona ngenye indlela.



UMzobo 1: Amahlelo emijelo yamanzi aphakanyiweyo ngoMmandla iBreede Overberg

UTafle 1: UShwankathelo lwamahlelo emijelo yamanzi nge-Unithi nganye ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo namabakala okuphilisana

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le-IUA	Ummandla woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10B		Titus River	Niv3	C	21.45
		H10C		Koekedou River	Niv1	D	18.80
		H10C		Dwars River	Niv2	C	74.90
		H10C		Breede River	nvi4	C	126.90
		H10D		Witels River	Niv4	A	84.30
		H10D		Breede River	Nvi3	C	252.80
		H10E		Witte River	Nvii16	A	42.50
		H10F		Witte River	Niv5	A	141.70
		H10F		Wabooms River	Niv6	D	7.40
		H10F		Breede River	Nviii1	D	434.90
		H10J		Elands River	Niv40	B	58.10
		H10J		Krom River	Niv41	B	8.90
		H10J		Molenaars River	Nvii2	B	105.60
		H10G		Slanghoek River	Niv7	D	32.60
A2 Breede Woring tributaries	III	H10G		Breede River	Niii1	D	497.60
		H10J		Smalblaar River	Niv42	E	191.20
		H10H		Jan du Toit River	Niv8	D	17.90
		H10H		Hartbees River	Nvii6	D	4.00
		H10H		Hartbees River	Niv9	D	10.30
		H10K		Holsboot River	Niv12	C	119.60
		H10H		Breede River	Nv3	C	850.90
		H20F		Hex River	Nv18	D	10.90
		H20G	A2-R03	Hex River	Nvii7	C	102.80
		H20H		Hex River	Niv10	D	107.10
		H40C		Breede River	Nii1	C	957.90
		H40B		Koo River	Nvii5	D	0.90
		H40C		Nuy River	Niv11	D/E	29.30
		H30B		Kingna River	Niv18	D	27.80
H30C		Pietersfontein River	Niv20	D	17.30		
H30D		Keisie River	Nvii9	D	21.10		

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le- IUA	Ummandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
A3 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40D		Doring River	Niv13	E	47.50
		H40F	A3-R04	Breede River	Nvii8	C/D	1042.80
		H40F		Breede River	Ni1	A/B	1043.40
		H40G		Poesjenels River	Nvii11	D	16.10
		H40H		Vink River	Niv15	D/E	15.60
		H40J		Willem Nels River	Nviii2	D/E	5.20
		H40J		Breede River	Nvii19	A/B	1081.90
		H40K		Keisers River	Nvii12	D	7.10
		H40K		Keisers River	Niv14	D	12.60
		H40L		Breede River	Nvi1	D	1099.90
B4 Upper Riversonderend	III	H30E		Kogmanskloof River	Nii2	D	52.00
		H50A		Breede River	Niii3	D	1153.40
		H50B	A3-R05	Breede River	Ni2	D	1170.10
		H60B	B4-R06	Du Toits River	Nvii10	B	43.90
		H60D	B4-R07	Riviersonderend River	Nv7	C	370.20
		H60E	B4-R08	Baviaans River	Niv28	B	7.90
		H60E		Sersants River	Niv29	D	4.50
		H60F		Gobos River	Niv30	C	12.40
		H60F	B4-R09	Riviersonderend River	Nv9	D	413.70
		H60G		Kwartel River	Niv31	D	10.70
F9 Lower Riversonderend	III	H60H		Soetmelksvlei River	Niv33	D	4.00
		H60H		Slang River	Niv34	D	2.10
		H60H		Riviersonderend River	Nv10	D	442.90
		H60J		Riviersonderend River	Nv11	D	463.10
		H60K		Kwassadie River	Niv35	E	5.90
		H60K		Riviersonderend River	Nv12	D	474.50
		H60L	F9-R10	Riviersonderend River	Ni3	D	483.80

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le-IUA	Ummandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C	B5-R11	Palmiet River	Piii1	C	250.40
		G40C		Witklippieskloof River	Piv10	D	15.10
		G40C		Palmiet River	Piv9	D	78.70
		G40C		Palmiet River	Pvi1	D	100.50
		G40C		Klipdrif River	Piv8	D	13.60
		G40D		Klein-Palmiet River	Piv4	D	13.70
		G40D		Krom/Ribbok River	Piv7	D	27.50
		G40D	B5-R12	Palmiet River	Piii2	B/C	206.70
		G40D		Dwars/Louws River	Piv12	C	25.20
		G40D	B5-R13	Palmiet River	Piii3	B	250.50
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40D	B5-E01	Palmiet Estuary	Pxi1	B/C	173.44
		G40B	H16-E02	Buffels Estuary	Bxi1	B	8.80
		G40B	H16-E03	Rooiels Estuary	Bxi2	A	9.44
		G40F		Swart River	Niv43	E	42.10
		G40E		Bot River	Niii5	C	74.10
		G40G	H16-E04	Bot Estuary	Nxi6	B	77.67
		G40H	H16-E05	Onrus Estuary	Nxi8	D	4.75
		G40J		Hartbees River	Nii4	D	18.40
		G40K		Steenbok River	Niv45	E	10.80
		G40K	F10-R14	Klein River	Nv23	C/D	38.38
F10 Overberg East Renosterfeld	II	G50G		Sout River	Nii6	D	4.20
		G50H		DeHoopVlei River	Nii7	B	27.10
		G40L	H17-E06	Klein Estuary	Nxi7	B	51.21
		G40M		Uilkraal River	Nx8	C	2.40
		G40M	H17-E07	Uilkraal Estuary	Nxi5	C	6.28
		G50A	H17-E08	Ratel Estuary	Nxi3	B	3.42
		G50B	H17-R15	Nuwejaar River	Ni4	C/D	12.50
		G50C		Heuningnes River	Nvii15	C/D	17.80
		G50C		Heuningnes River	Niv44	C/D	18.80
		G50D	H17-R16	Kars River	Nv24	B/C	15.40
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50E		Kars River	Nii5	E	21.60
		G50F	H17-E09	Heuningnes Estuary	Nxi1	B	30.56
		G50K	H17-E10	Klipdriffontein Estuary	Bxi3	A	0.75

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le- IUA	Ummandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
F11 Lower Breede Renosterveld	II	H70A		Leeu River	Niv24	E	5.80
		H70B		Klip River	Niv24a	E	24.50
		H70B		Breede River	Nv2	C	1701.40
		H70C		Huis River	Nvii14	C	3.20
		H70C		Tradouw River	Nlii3	B	19.40
		H70F		Buffeljags River	Niv25	E	119.40
		H70G	F11-R17	Breede River	Nlii4	C	1832.70
		H70H		Breede River	Nviii3	B	1841.20
		H70J		Slang River	Niv26	E	10.00
		H70K	F11-E11	Breede Estuary	Nxi2	B	1022.56
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11C		Buffels River	giv34	A	13.10
		J11F		Buffels River	gv25	C	24.30
		J21A		Gamka River	gv18	B	26.70
		J21D		Gamka River	giv3	B	31.90
		J22F		Koekemoers River	giv1	C	7.40
		J22K		Leeu River	giv2	C	17.10
		J23C		Gamka River	gv17	B	58.20
		J23F		Gamka River	giv21	B	68.00
		J23J		Gamka River	gv27	C	69.60
		J24D		Dwyka River	gv14	A	4.00
E8 Touws	III	J12C		Ysterdams River	giv30	D	2.80
		J12B		Donkies River	giv31	D	6.90
		J12D		Touws River	giv28	D	16.40
		J12H		Touws River	giv27	B	26.40
		J12K		Brak River	giv26	C	2.90
		J12L	E8-R18	Doring River	gviii1	C/D	2.90
		J12L	E8-R19	Touws River	gv5	B/C	33.50
		J11H	E8-R20	Buffels River	gv4	C	27.40
		J11J	E8-R21	Groot River	gv6	D	29.70
		J11K		Groot River	giv32	D	30.50
J13A		Groot River	gv7	C	77.70		
J13C	E8-R22	Groot River	giii3	B	78.10		

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le- IUA	Ummandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
D7 Gouritz-Olifants; Lower Gouritz	III	J25A	D7-R23	Gamka River	giv20	C	79.80
		J25D		Nels River	giv18	E	10.90
		J25E		Gamka River	gii2	C	111.80
		J31C	D7-R24	Olifants River	giii2	C	11.80
		J32E		Traka River	giv15	C/D	2.80
		J33B		Olifants River	gv33	D	25.00
		J33D		Meirings River	gv21	C	21.40
		J33F		Olifants River	giv11	E	79.90
		J34C	D7-R25	Kammanassie River	gv36	C/D	41.20
		J34F		Kammanassie River	giv10	D	59.20
		J35A		Grobelaars River	gvii2	C	16.90
		J35A		Grobelaars River	giv9	E	30.70
		J35D		Olifants River	gv19	E	224.50
		J35F		Olifants River	giv17	D	253.40
		J40A		Gouritz River	giv16	C	394.90
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40B	F13-R26	Gouritz River	gi4	C	489.10
		J40C		Gouritz River	gv28	D	21.40
		J40D		Gouritz River	gv9	C	571.80
		J40E	F13-E12	Gouritz Estuary	Gxi1	C	294.69
F12 Duienhoks	III	H80B		Duienhoks River	giii5	E	62.50
		H80C		Duienhoks River	gv11	D	75.10
		H80D	F12-R27	Duienhoks River	giii8	D	83.30
		H80E	F12-E13	Duienhoks Estuary	Gxi2	B	73.65
		H90B		Korinte River	giii6	D	34.20
I18 Hessequa	III	H90A	I18-R28	Goukou River	giii7	C/D	50.90
		H90C		Goukou River	gv10	D	92.90
		H90D		Goukou River	gv41	C	104.90
		H90E	I18-E14	Goukou Estuary	Gxi3	B/C	89.94

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le- IUA	Ummandla wobonisele	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
G-14 Groot Brak	III	K10D		Brandwag River	g1v25	D	17.90
		K10E		Moordkuil River	gv39	D	15.70
		K10F	G14-E15	Klein-Brak estuary	Gx14	C	39.10
		K20A	G14-R29	Groot-Brak River	gviii2	B/C	15.30
		K20A		Varing River	gviii12	C/D	6.00
		K20A		Varing River	gviii3	D	8.40
		K20A		Groot-Brak River	gvii7	B/C	27.00
		K20A	G14-E16	Groot-Brak estuary	Gx15	D	16.77
		K10A	G14-E17	Blinde estuary	Gxi19	B	0.90
		K10A	G14-E18	Tweekuilen estuary	Gxi20	D	0.94
		K10A	G14-E19	Gericke estuary	Gxi21	C	0.29
		K10B	G14-E20	Hartenbos estuary	Gxi22	C	4.15
		K30A		Maalgate River	gviii4	D	15.30
		K30A		Maalgate River	gvii8	D	22.84
G-15 Coastal	II	K30A	G15-E21	Maalgate Estuary	Gx16	B	29.81
		K30B	G15-R30	Malgas River	gvii9	C	8.16
		K30B		Gwaing River	gviii6	E	13.92
		K30B	G15-E22	Gwaing Estuary	Gx17	B	22.64
		K30C		Swart River	gviii7	D	16.10
		K30C	G15-R31	Kaaimans River	gviii11	B	17.53
		K30C		Silver River	gviii8	B	14.90
		K30C	G15-E23	Kaaimans Estuary	Gx18	B	35.32
		K30D		Touws River	gviii12	B	16.70
		K30D		Klein River	gx8	D	2.50
		K30D	G15-E24	Wilderness Estuary	Gx19	B	29.01
		K40A	G15-R32	Diep River	giii10	B	12.40
		K40B		Hoekraal River	giii13	B	27.90
		K40C	G15-R33	Karatara River	gviii13	B	11.20
K40C		Karatara River	giii11	B	33.90		
K40D	G15-E25	Swartvlei Estuary	Gx10	B	87.60		
K40E	G15-R34	Goukamma River	gviii9	B/C	30.40		
K40E	G15-E26	Goukamma Estuary	Gxi11	A/B	46.25		
K50A	G15-R35	Knysna River	gvii14	B	26.50		
K50A		Knysna River	giii12	B	46.60		

I-Unithi ebumbeneyo yohlalutyo (i-IUA)	Ihlelo lomjelo wamanzi le-IUA	Ummandla woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu lenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-MAR yendalo (million m ³ /a)
		K50B	G15-R36	Gouna River	gviii11	A/B	27.60
		K50B	G15-E27	Krynsna Estuary	Gxi12	B	68.83
		K60G		Noetzie River	gviii10	B	4.80
		K60G	G15-E28	Noetsie estuary	Gxi13	B	3.59
		K60G		Piesang River	gx3	E	7.30
		K60G	G15-E29	Piesang Estuary	Gxi14	C	5.12
		K60C	G15-R37	Keurbooms River	giv6	C	46.10
		K60D		Palmiet River	giv5	A	42.10
		K60E		Keurbooms River	gx9	B	91.30
		K60F		Bitou River	giv4	C	23.60
		K60G	G15-E30	Keurbooms Estuary	Gxi15	A/B	131.60
		K70A		Buffels River	gx4	B/C	1.80
		K70A	G15-E31	Majies Estuary	Gxi16	A/B	3.25
		K70A		Sout River	gx5	B	3.80
		K70A	G15-E32	Sout(Oos) Estuary	Gxi17	A	5.99
		K70A	G15-E33	Groot(Wes) Estuary	Gxi23	B	11.10
		K70B		Bloukrans River	gviii15	B	31.20
		K70B	G15-E34	Bloukrans Estuary	Gxi18	A	11.10

UTafle 2: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo kwimingenela ye-Upper Breede engu- A1

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo woboniso	I-I-RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinokungqongileyo yendalo	I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	I-Salathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10F	A1-R01	Breede River	D	Ikwality	Umthamo	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iBreede uhlatle ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala D.	Low High Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)
						Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams per litre (50 th percentile)
						Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe lili kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre EC (95 th percentile)
						Ityhathintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH range	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)
						Iityhefu	I-Ammonia I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	I-Ammonia I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
						Ipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwiibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
						Ulwakhiwo lomhlaba	Inqaku i-GAI	Inqaku i-GAI malibe phakathi kwebakala (42-57%).	Inqaku le-GAI malibe phakathi kwebakala (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
						Indawo yokuphila	Inqaku i-VEGRAI Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala (42-57%).	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinokangaleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10J	A1-R02	Molenaars River					Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane		lindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi > 50%
									Inqaku leFRAI	I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
							iBiota	Izizwanyana ezingenamathambombo	Inqaku leMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezizwanyana ezingenamathambombo	I-MIRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%)	Ibakala D (42-57%)
							Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iMolenaars uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kwebakala B.	Inqaku leSASS > 70, ASPT > 5.0
								Izondlo	iPhosphate (PO ₄ -P) 1-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) Iyonke	Inqanaba lezondlo mazigcinwe kulo mlambo zikwimeko enetyuwa zezondlo ezikwizinga eliphantsi.	> iintsapho ezili-15 kubuninzi ku obungu A-C
								Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe lili kwimpilo yasemanzini	linyanga Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct Sep
									Iqondo lepH I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	Low High 3.381 3.434 3.434 3.588 4.149 4.39 4.002
								Iityhefu	I-Ammonia	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	0.909 0 0.454 0 1.022 1.584 2.506 0.454 0.454 3.381 3.434 3.434
								Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwebakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	0.869 0.454 0 1.022 1.584 2.506 0.454 0.454 3.381 3.434 3.434

I- Ithelo IUA	Ummandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yaseManzini.	≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)
							lityhefu	I-Ammonia I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabongozi kwimpilo yaseManzini.	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
							lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
							Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku le-GAI malibe phakathi kwebakala C/D (57-62%).	Ibakala C/D (57-62%)
							Indawo yokuphila	Inqaku iVEGRAI Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi
							lintonzi	Inqaku leFRAI	I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
							Izilwanyana ezingenamatha mbo	Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	I-MIRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala C (62-77%)	Ibakala C (62-77%) Inqaku leSASS > 100, ASPT > 6.3

I-IUA	Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							Indawo yokuphila			Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	

UTafle 5: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Riversonderend Theewaters B4

I-IUA	Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange eleko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																					
											lityanga	High	Low	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep						
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60B	B4-R06	Du Toits River			Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iDuToits uhlele ukwimeko elinganyayo okanye engcono kunebakala B.	1.406	0.369	1.041	0.122	0.658	0	0	0.425	0.362	0	0	0.376	0.564	1.032	1.491	2.588	1.725	3.218	0.54	1.825	1.663	
									I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre (50 th percentile)																					
									I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) yonke	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenatathe libi kwimpilo yaseamanzini	≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre (50 th percentile)																					
									Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenatathe libi kwimpilo yaseamanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																					
									Iqondo lepH	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yaseamanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																					
									i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Ufshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)																					
									I-Atrazine	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yaseamanzini.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)																					
									I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yaseamanzini.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)																					
									I-Escherichia coli	Iipathojini	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																					

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla wobonisel	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkang eleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																				
											Months	Low	High	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep						
B4 Riversoenderend Theewaters	III	H60E	B4-R07	Riversoenderend River	nv7	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	10.539	6.134	1.421	0.426	0.799	0.437	0.593	0.451	0.542	0	3.079	2.983	7.023	7.927	10.297	19.787	13.51	7.927	11.009		
							Izondlo	Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) yonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)	≤ 165 izihlandlo/100ml (95 th percentile)	0.292	0.224	0.109	0	0.117	0	0.059	0.026	0.029	0	0.049	0.026
B4 Riversoenderend	III	H60E	B4-R08	Baviaans River	niv28	B	Ikwilithi	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iBaviaans uhiale ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala B.	0.292	0.224	0.109	0	0.117	0	0.059	0.026	0.029	0	0.049	0.026	0.029	0.068	0.153	0.127	0.197	0.296	0.247		
							Izondlo	Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe	≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre PO ₄ -P	0.292	0.224	0.109	0	0.117	0	0.059	0.026	0.029	0	0.049	0.026	0.029	0	0.049	0.026	0.029	0.068	0.153

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinokangaleko yendalo	I-ITEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
									I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) yonke	ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre TIN
								lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabuginwe bukumananaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)
								lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelewa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 130 izihlandlo/100ml (95 th percentile)
								Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku i-GAI	Inqaku le-GAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%).	Ibakala B (82-87%)
								Indawo yokuphila	Inqaku iVEGRAI Umda wobuncikane Umda osemazantsi Umda osemantla Umda osemantla	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%).	Ibakala B (82-87%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi > 20%
								Iintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala A/B (87-92%).	Ibakala A/B (87-92%) Ibakala A/B (87-92%)
								I-Biota	Inqaku leMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	I-MIRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala A/B (87-92%)	Inqaku leSASS > 160, ASPT > 7.5 > iintsapho ezili ezikubuninzi buka A – C

I- IUA	I- Ihlelo wobonisel o	Ummandla	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinokang eleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																																																																												
B4 Riversoendernd Theewaters	III	H60F	B4-R09	Riversoendernd River			Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iRiversoendernd uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala B.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>lityanga</td> <td>High</td> <td>4.019</td> <td>0</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>3.087</td> <td>0.26</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>1.053</td> <td>0</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>0.893</td> <td>0.488</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.663</td> <td>0</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.606</td> <td>0</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>2.593</td> <td>0</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>3.19</td> <td>3.442</td> <td>May</td> <td>7.717</td> <td>3.334</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>8.86</td> <td>11.163</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>22.114</td> <td>12.12</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>3.334</td> <td>12.038</td> <td>Sep</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Low</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)</p> <p>≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)</p> <p>≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50th percentile)</p>	lityanga	High	4.019	0	Oct	3.087	0.26	Nov	1.053	0	Dec	0.893	0.488	Jan	0.663	0	Feb	0.606	0	Mar	2.593	0	Apr	3.19	3.442	May	7.717	3.334	Jun	8.86	11.163	Jul	22.114	12.12	Aug	3.334	12.038	Sep		Low																																				
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								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																																																												
								Iityuwa	I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) yonke	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 55 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																																																												
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								Utsintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)																																																																													
								Iityhefu	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)																																																																													
								Iipathojini	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)																																																																													
								Ukwakheka komhlaba	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																																																													
								Iindawo yokuphila	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	Ibakala D (42-57%)																																																																													
								Ityani lwaselunxwemeni	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	Ibakala D (42-57%)																																																																													
								Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi																																																																													
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									Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi > 30%																																																																													

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
								Iintlanzi	Inqaku leFRAI	I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
								Izizwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Inqaku leMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezizwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Inqaku i-MIRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala C/D (57-62%).	Ibakala C/D (57-62%)
									Inani leentsapho	Inqaku leSASS > 40, ASPT score > 4.3	
										> iintsapho ezingama kubuninzi buka A - C	

UTafle 6: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Lower Breede Renosterveld

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
F9 Lower Breede Renosterveld	III	H60L	F9-R10	Riversonderend River	ni3	D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iRiversonderend uhale ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala B.	linyanga High Low flows (million cubic metres) Amanzi ogcino
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) Iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	4.699 0 0.849 1.231 1.044 0.775 0.709 3.032 3.73 4.024 9.023 13.054 14.173 14.076 Sep Aug Jul Jun May Apr Mar Feb Jan Dec Nov Oct
								Ikwality	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenatuthe ibi kwimpilo yaseamanzini	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
								Ufshintshatshintsho lwamanzi lityhefu	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikiteyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yaseamanzini.	95 th %tile ≤ 85 milliSiemens/metre EC 6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)

I-IUA	Ihlelo woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								I-Endosulfan	makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yaseManzini. Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwiBakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
							Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli		≤ 165 izihlandlo/100ml (95 th percentile)

UTafle 7: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Overberg West B5

I-IUA	Ummandla woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																																																																		
B5 Overberg West	G40C	B5-R11	Palmiet River	piii1	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iPalmiet uhlathe ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala B.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Flow (million cubic metres)</td> <td>1.438</td> <td>0.413</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>1.054</td> <td>0.093</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.56</td> <td>0.267</td> <td>0</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.179</td> <td>0</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>0</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.266</td> <td>0</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.604</td> <td>0.723</td> <td>May</td> <td>1.127</td> <td>1.413</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>1.523</td> <td>2.17</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>1.73</td> <td>0.435</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>1.69</td> <td>0.871</td> <td>Sep</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maintenance</td> <td>Low</td> <td>High</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Flow (million cubic metres)	1.438	0.413	Oct	1.054	0.093	Nov	0.56	0.267	0	Jan	0.179	0	Feb	0	Mar	0.266	0	Apr	0.604	0.723	May	1.127	1.413	Jun	1.523	2.17	Jul	1.73	0.435	Aug	1.69	0.871	Sep	Maintenance	Low	High																													
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							Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre PO ₄ -P																																																																		
							Iityuwa	I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe ibi kwimpilo yaseManzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																																																		
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yaseManzini.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)																																																																		
							Iityhefu	I-Atrazine	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yaseManzini.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)																																																																		
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I- IUA	I- Ihlelo woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																																																				
B5 Overberg West	G40D	B5-R13	Palmiet River	B	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iPalmet uhlele ukwimeko einganayo okanye engcono kunebakala B.	<p>≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)</p> <p>≤ 0.1 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)</p> <p>≤ 0.15 milligrams per litre (95th percentile)</p> <p>Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwebakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.</p> <p>Inqaku iGAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%).</p> <p>I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala E (23-37%).</p> <p>Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B/C (77-82%).</p> <p>Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B/C (77-82%).</p> <p>SASS score > 110, ASPT > 6.5</p> <p>Iintsapho ezintlanu, <i>Corydalidae</i>, <i>Elmidae</i>, <i>Hydropsychidae</i>, <i>Cordulidae</i>, <i>Chlorocyphidae</i></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>lityanga</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sep</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>10.02</td> <td>4.71</td> <td>2.463</td> <td>1.955</td> <td>1.118</td> <td>1.488</td> <td>2.142</td> <td>3.016</td> <td>11.08</td> <td>12.83</td> <td>13.49</td> <td>12.78</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>0.049</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>1.907</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>8.623</td> <td>2.385</td> <td>8.302</td> <td>14.21</td> <td>0.049</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maintenance</td> <td>0.049</td> <td>0.097</td> <td>1.907</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>0.954</td> <td>8.623</td> <td>2.385</td> <td>8.302</td> <td>14.21</td> <td>0.049</td> </tr> </table> <p>Flows (million Cubic metres)</p> <p>≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)</p> <p>≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)</p>	lityanga	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	High	10.02	4.71	2.463	1.955	1.118	1.488	2.142	3.016	11.08	12.83	13.49	12.78	Low	0.049	0.097	1.907	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954	8.623	2.385	8.302	14.21	0.049	Maintenance	0.049	0.097	1.907	0.954	0.954	0.954	0.954	8.623	2.385	8.302	14.21	0.049
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I- IUA	Ihlelo woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (I-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqaba angenafuthe ibi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
						Uthintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	5.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)
						lityhefu	I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
						lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
					Indawo yokuphila	Ukwakheka komhlaba Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Inqaku GAI Inqaku iVEGRAI	Inqaku iGAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%). I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%).	Ibakala B (82-87%) Ibakala B (82-87%)
						lintlanzi	Inqaku iFRAI	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala category (92-100%)
					I-Biota	Iziwanyan a ezingenamatha mbo	Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamatha mbo Inani leentsapho	Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala E (42-57%).	Ibakala B (82-87%) SASS score > 110, ASPT > 7.0 Iintsapho ezili-9 families, Ephemerellidae, Leptophlebiidae, Heptageniidae, Tricorythidae, Elmidae, Corydalidae, Trichoptera cased caddis 2 or > types, Pyraustidae, Athericidae

UTafile 8: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Overberg East Renosterveld F10

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-ITEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G40K	F10-R14	Klein River	nv23	C/D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino C/D	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iKlein uhlele ukwimeko elinganyayo okanye engcono kunebakala C/D	linyanga flows (million cubic metres) Maintenance High Low 0.465 0.398 0.358 0.179 0 0 0 0 0.091 0.199 0.064 0.126 0.196 0.516 0.767 0.293 0.413 2.013 0.502 0.541 0.502
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
								Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe ibi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 180 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
								Ukwaliti	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	iph, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
								Iityhefu	I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
								Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwiibakala eivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
								Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI malibe phakathi kwebakala C (62-77%).	Ibakala C (62-77%)
								Indawo yokuphila	Inqaku iVEGRAI	I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
								Iintlanzi	Inqaku iFRAI	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala E (22-37%).	Ibakala E (22-37%)
								I-Biota	Inqaku iMIRAI	Inqaku leMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala C (62-77%).	Ibakala C (62-77%)

I- IUA	I- Ihlelo	Ummandla I- woboniselelo RU	I- Igama elinqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	umlambo iKars uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kwebakala B/C	Maintenance Amanzi ogcino High 0.322 0.301 0.282 0.157 0 0 0 0 0 0 0.121 0.109 0 0 0.119 0 0.191 0.204 0.268 0.255 0.17 0.304 0.651 0.283 0.17
						Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Ityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (I- EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenatuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 310 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
						Utsintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
						Ityefu	I-Ammonia I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
						Ipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwebakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha onwabo. . .	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
						Ukwakheka kohlabani Utyani oluselunxwemeni	Inqaku iGAI Inqaku iVEGRAI	Inqaku iGAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%). I-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%).	Ibakala B (82-87%) Ibakala B (82-87%)
						Iintlanzi	Inqaku iFRAI	Inqanaba 3 leVEGRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala E (22-37%).	Ibakala E (22-37%)
						Iziliwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Inqaku iMIRAI	Inqaku leMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (82-87%)	Ibakala B (82-87%)

I-Ihlole IUA	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkang eleko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Umqaku iFRAI	lindi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, indidi zenkuni zehlabathi > 30%	
							lintonzi	Umqaku iFRAI	-FRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala C (62-77%).	Ibakala C (62-77%)
						iBiota	Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inqaku iMIRAI	Inqaku iMIRAI mayibe phakathi kwebakala D (42-57%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
							Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inani leentsapho	Inqaku iSASS > 40, ASPT inqaku > 4.3	> 15 families at abundances A - C

UTafle 11: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Touws E8

I-Ihlole IUA	Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkang eleko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
E8 Touws	J12L	E8-R18	Doring River	gviil1	C/D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iDoring Klein uhlatle ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyanehlobo ku2014 (Ibakala C/D)	0.017 0.031 Oct 0.021 0.031 Nov 0.019 0.031 Dec 0.012 0.031 Jan 0.009 0 Feb 0.015 0 Mar 0.016 0.079 Apr 0.017 0 May 0.013 0 Jun 0.01 0 Jul 0.012 0 Aug 0.012 0 Sep
							Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Ikwaliti	Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 1500 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
							Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Ummandla wobonisel	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkang eleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
E8 Touws	III	J12L	E8-R19	Touws River	gv5	B/C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iTouws uhlafe ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyangehlobo ku2014 (ibakala C)	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
							Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxweme ni n	Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Inqaku iGAI malilingane no C/D.	Ibakala C/D (57-62%) Ibakala C/D (57-62%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 10% Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 10%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 15%
							Iintlanzi		Umqaku iFRAI	I-FRAI mayivumele u C/D (i58.3%).	Ibakala C/D (57-62%) Ibakala D (42-57%)
							IBiota	Iziwanyana ezingenamathambombo	Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambombo Inani leentsapho	Inqaku iMIRAI	Inqaku iSASS > 90, ASPT inqaku > 4.5
								Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iTouws uhlafe ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyangehlobo ku2014 (ibakala C)	> iintsapho ezili 15 kubuninzi obungu A - C Iinyanga Amanzi ogcino (milligrams/litre) Low High 0.125 0.833 0.164 0.354 0.139 0.274 0.124 0.246 0.119 0.407 0.108 0.204 0.163 1.37 0.178 0.446 0.235 0 0.201 0 0.195 0.433 0.129 0.175
							Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	I-Inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
							Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukuumanqanaba angenafuthe ibi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 1500 millisiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla wo	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkang eleko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
E8 Touws	III	J11H	E8-R20	Buffels River	gv4	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iBuffels uhlale ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyangenhlobo ku2014 (ibakala C)	<p>6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5th and 95th percentiles)</p> <p>≥ 6 milligrams litre (5th percentile)</p> <p>≤ 165 counts/100ml (95th percentile)</p>
							Izondlo	Ikwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI mailingane no B	Ibakala B (82-87%)
							Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxweme	Inqaku iVEGRAI Umda wobucikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Inqanaba 4 leVEGRAI libe ngu 78% ubuncikane kumda wonxweme	<p>Ibakala B/C (77-82%)</p> <p>Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi</p> <p>Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%</p> <p>Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%</p>
							Ibiota	Iintlanzi	Umqaku iFRAI	I-FRAI iza kuvumela u C/D (i59%).	Ibakala C/D (57-62%)
								Izizwanyana ezingenamathamb mbo	Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezizwanyana ezingenamathamb o	MIRAI score to be within B/C (78 - 82%) Category	Ibakala B/C (77-82%)
								Inani leentsapho	Inani leentsapho	> lintsapho ezili-10, ezi-5 zinenqaku iSASS > 5, ubuninzi A-C	<p>Inqaku iSASS > 45, ASPT>4.0</p> <p>> lintsapho ezili-10, ezi-5 zinenqaku iSASS > 5, ubuninzi A-C</p>
							Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iBuffels uhlale ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyangenhlobo ku2014 (ibakala C)	<p>0.073</p> <p>0.106</p> <p>0.11</p> <p>0.111</p> <p>0.113</p> <p>0.097</p> <p>0.083</p> <p>0.057</p> <p>0.07</p> <p>1.588</p> <p>0.078</p> <p>0.517</p> <p>0.078</p> <p>1.588</p> <p>0.078</p> <p>0.517</p> <p>0.068</p> <p>0.517</p> <p>Low</p> <p>High</p> <p>(Million cubic</p> <p>Amanzi</p>
							Ikwalti	Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)

I- IUA	Ihlelo woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkang eleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
			ilityuwa				Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Iqondo lepH	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 320 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
			Utshintshatshinti sho lwamanzi				i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikileyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
			lipathojini				I-Escherichia coli		Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelewa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala eivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
			Ukwakheka komhlaba				Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI malilingane no D	Ibakala D (42-57%)
			Utyani lwaselunxweme ni n				Inqaku iVEGRAI Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Inqaku iVEGRAI Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Ibakala D (42-57%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Inqanaba 4 leVEGRAI libe ngu~57% kumda wonxweme.	Ibakala D (42-57%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5% Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 10%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 30%
			Intlanzi				Inqaku iFRAI	Inqaku iFRAI	I-FRAI iza kuvumela u B/C (179%).	Ibakala B/C (77-82%) Ibakala C (62-77%)
			Izilwanyana ezingenamathambombo				Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambombo	Inqaku iMIRAI libe phakathi kwebakala C.	Inqaku iSASS > 90, ASPT > 5.0	Inqaku iSASS > 90, ASPT > 5.0
							Inani leentsapho		> iintsapho ezili-15, ezisi-7 zinenqaku leSASS > 6, ubuninzi A - C	> iintsapho ezili-15, ezisi-7 zinenqaku leSASS > 6, ubuninzi A - C

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniseliso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-ITEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
								sho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)	
										Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini	

UTafle 12: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Gouritz-Olifants D7

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniseliso	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-ITEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo														
											lityanya	Amanzi (million cubic ogcino)	Low	High	Okt	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J25A	D7-R23	Gamka River	giv20	C	Ikwaliti	Izondlo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iGamka uhlafe ukwimeko elinganyayo okanye engcono kuneyangenhlobo ku2014 (ibakala C)	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo ≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	0.167	0.167	0.162	0.16	0.22	0.382	0.487	0.241	0.232	0.262	0.232	0.192	0.342
													0.342	0	0	0	0	0.94	2.707	0.94	2.707	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.94
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J25A	D7-R23	Gamka River	giv20	C	Ikwaliti	Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P)	I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo ≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	≤ 90 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)	Ibakala C (62-77%)	Ibakala C (62-77%)							
												Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	Inqaku iGAI maliingane no C	Inqaku iVEGRAI libe ngu									

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Umandla I-woboniselelo RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama elinokanye leko yendalo	I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
								I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
								Ukutsala umbane (-i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini.	≤ 600 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
								Iqondo lePH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)
								I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwiwakala eivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
								Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI mallingane no B	Inqanaba B (82-87%) Inqanaba B/C (77-82%)
								Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane		Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi
								Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane	Inqanaba 4 leVEGRAI libe ngu ~57% kumda wonxweme .	Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi
								Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane		Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 15%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 40%
								Inqaku iFRAI	I-FRAI mayivumele u D (i50.1%).	Ibakala D (42-57%) Ibakala C (62-77%)
								Inqaku iMIRAI		
								Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala C (60-79%)	Inqaku iSASS > 90, ASPT > 5.0
								Inani leentsapho		> iintsapho ezili-19 families, ezi-7 zinenqaku iSASS > 7, ubuninzi A - C

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UTafle 14: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Duiwenhoks F12

I-Ihlolelo IUA	I-Ummandla woboniseliso	I-I-RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkangaleko yendalo	I-I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	I-Salathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo																																				
F12 Duiwenhoks	III	H80D	F12-R27	Duiwenhoks River	giii8	D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>linyanga</td> <td>Oct</td> <td>1.775</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Nov</td> <td>1.676</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Dec</td> <td>1.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.648</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.489</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.781</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.861</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>May</td> <td>0.981</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Jun</td> <td>1.014</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Jul</td> <td>1.207</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Aug</td> <td>2.649</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Sep</td> <td>1.522</td> </tr> </table>	linyanga	Oct	1.775		Nov	1.676		Dec	1.151		Jan	0.648		Feb	0.489		Mar	0.781		Apr	0.861		May	0.981		Jun	1.014		Jul	1.207		Aug	2.649		Sep	1.522
linyanga	Oct	1.775																																												
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									Amanza aza kwanela khonukuze umlambo iDuiwenhoks uhiale ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyangehlobo ku2014	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)</td> <td>Low</td> <td>1.151</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>High</td> <td>1.775</td> </tr> </table>	Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.151		High	1.775																														
Maintenance flows (million cubic metres)	Low	1.151																																												
	High	1.775																																												
									Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)																																				
									Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanganaba angenatuthe libi kwimpilo yaseamanzini	≤ 270 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																																				
									ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yaseamanzini.	6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																																				
									Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwiwakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)																																				
									Inqaku iGAI mailingane no D	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																																				
									Inqaku iGAI	Ibakala D (42-57%)																																				
									Inqaku iVEGRAI	Ibakala C/D (57-62%)																																				
									Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane	Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi																																				
									Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane	Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%																																				
									Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 10%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 20%																																				

I- Ithlelo IUA	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokangaleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						IBiota	Intlazi izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inqaku iFRAI Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo Inani leentsapho	IFRAI mayivumele uD kumlambo iDuiwenhoks IMIRAI (40 - 59%) mayivumele uD kumlambo iDuiwenhoks.	Ibakala D (42-57%) Ibakala D (42-57%) Inqaku iSASS > 60, ASPT inqaku > 5 > iintsapho ezili-10, ubuninzi A - C, ubukho be Simulidae, Ancyliidae

UTafle 15: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Hessequa I18

I- Ithlelo IUA	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokangaleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
I18 Hessequa	H90C	I18-R28	Goukou River	giii7	C/D	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iDuiwenhoks uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kuneyangehlobo ku2014 (Ibakala C/D)	0.794 1.734 Oct 0.764 1.734 Nov 0.171 Dec 0 1.025 Jan 0.139 0.381 Feb 0.688 0 Mar 0.688 0 Apr 0.653 0 May 0.598 0 Jun 0.691 0 Jul 0.654 1.025 Aug 1.025 Sep
							Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)
						Ikwaliti	Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC) Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenatuthe ilibi kwimpilo yasemanzini ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	≤ 130 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile) 6.5 ≥ pH ≤ 8.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo woboniseliso RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo
						Iityhefu	I-Atrazine I-Endosulfan	Amanqanaba eetyhefu makangabinabungozi kwimpilo yasemanzini. Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile) ≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)
						Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli		≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
						Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI mallingane no D	Ibakala D (42-57%)
							Inqaku iVEGRAI	Ibakala C (62-77%)	
					Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5% Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 10%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 10%	
							Inqaku iFRAI	I-FRAI mayivumele u D (50.8%).	Ibakala D (42-57%)
					IBiota	Iintlazi lizilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala D EC (40 - 59%)	Ibakala D (42-57%)
							Inani leentsapho	Inqaku iSASS > 90, ASPT inqaku > 5.8	> 12 intsapho ezili-12, ezi-5 zinenqaku leSASS > 8, ubuninzi A - C

UTafle 16: Iinjongo zekwalithi yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Groot Brak G14

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo woboniseliso RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-I-RQO yobaliso	I-I-RQO yobalo																												
G14 Groot	III	K20A	G14 Groot Brak River	B/C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzwe umlambo (Grootbrak uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>1.171</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>0.073</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>0.147</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.147</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.533</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </table>	Aug	0	Sep	0	Oct	1.171	Nov	0.073	Dec	0.147	Jan	0	Feb	0.147	Mar	0.533	Apr	0	May	0	Jun	0	Jul	0	Aug	0	Sep	0
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I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Izizwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwahluka kwezizwanyana ezingenamathambobo Inani leentsapho	Inqaku iMIRA maiibe phakathi kwebakala A (92-100%).	Ibakala A (92-100%) Inqaku iSASS > 170, ASPT > 7.9

UTafle 17: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZEMILAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Coastal G15

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
G15 Coastal	II	K30B	G15-R30	Malgas River	gvi9	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzo umlambo iMalgas uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono (ibakala C)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>lityanga</td> <td>0.296</td> <td>1.218</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.169</td> <td>0.204</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.123</td> <td>0.085</td> <td>0.812</td> <td>0.077</td> <td>0.219</td> <td>0.042</td> <td>0.219</td> <td>0.081</td> <td>1.044</td> <td>0.081</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.204</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.169</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.204</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.169</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.204</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.169</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.204</td> </tr> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>0.296</td> <td>1.218</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.169</td> <td>0.204</td> <td>0.211</td> <td>0.123</td> <td>0.085</td> <td>0.812</td> <td>0.077</td> <td>0.219</td> <td>0.042</td> <td>0.219</td> <td>0.081</td> <td>1.044</td> <td>0.081</td> <td>0.211</td> 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</table>	lityanga	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	High	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	Low	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	Maintenance	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	Manzi ogcino	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	(million cubic metres)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≤ 0.075 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≤ 1.75 milligrams/litre (50 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≤ 55 millSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	5.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≥ 6 milligrams litre (5 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≤ 0.073 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≤ 0.079 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	≤ 0.0013 milligrams per litre (95 th percentile)	0.296	1.218	0.211	0.169	0.204	0.211	0.123	0.085	0.812	0.077	0.219	0.042	0.219	0.081	1.044	0.081	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204	0.211	0.169	0.211	0.204
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I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
								Utshintshatshini sho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	4.5 ≥ pH ≤ 7.5 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)
								lipathojini	Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala eivumelekileyo ngamaxesha onlwabo.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
								Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI Inqaku iVEGRAI	GAI score should equate to a B/C	Ibakala B/C (77-82%) D16 = 2mm, D50 = 16 mm, D84 = 64 mm
								Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane	Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane	VEGRAI level 4 of Category A.	Ibakala A (92-100%)
								Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	VEGRAI level 4 of Category A.	Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi
								lintonzi	Inqaku iFRAI	lindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 15%	lindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%
								lintonzi	Inqaku iMIRAI	FRAI shall yield a B.	Ibakala B (82-87%)
								lintonzi	Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	MIRAI score to be within A Category.	Ibakala A (92-100%)
								lintonzi	Inani leentsapho	Inqaku iSASS > 160, ASPT > 8	Inqaku iSASS > 160, ASPT > 8

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselelo	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkangeleko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																														
G15 Coastal	II	K40A	G15-R32	Diep River	gini10	B	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzwe umlambo iUpper Diep uhlatle ukwimeko elinganyayo okanye engcono kunebakala B)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>linyanga</td> <td>0.331</td> <td>0.412</td> <td>0.107</td> <td>0.237</td> <td>0.18</td> <td>0.173</td> <td>0.206</td> <td>0.412</td> <td>0.199</td> <td>0.201</td> <td>0.176</td> <td>0.173</td> <td>0.213</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)</td> <td>Low</td> <td>High</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	linyanga	0.331	0.412	0.107	0.237	0.18	0.173	0.206	0.412	0.199	0.201	0.176	0.173	0.213	0	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	Low	High												
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Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres)	Low	High																																							
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Amanqanaba ezondlo zomlambo makagcinwe ekwimo elungele umthamo wamanzi okanye kwimeko engcono.	≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre (50 th percentile)																														
								Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)																														
								Ukwaliti	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	5 ≥ pH ≤ 7 (5 th and 95 th percentiles)																														
								Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 165 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)																														
								Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI Inqaku iVEGRAI	Inqaku iGAI maliingane no B.	Ibakala B (82-87%) D16 = 10mm, D50 = 100 mm, D84 = 300 mm																														
								Indawo yokuphila	Umda wobuncikane ugqume intiaphane Umda osemantla ugqume intiaphane	Ibakala A/B (87-92%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga <20%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%																															

I- IUA	I- Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo	
G15 Coastal	II	K40C	G15-R33	Karatara River	gvii13	B	Indawo yokuphila	Utyani lwaselunxweme ni	Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane Umda osemazantsi ugqume intaphane	Inqaku iFRAI Inqaku iMIRAI Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo Inani leentsapho Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi Umthamo Izondlo Ikwilithi	I-FRAI mayivumele u B. Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B (80-90%). Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzwe umlambo iKaratara uhale ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala A/B. Inqanaba lezondlo mazigcinwe kulo mlambo zikwimeko enetyuwa zezondlo ezikwizinga eliphantsi. Ubukho beetyuwa mabuginwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini. IpH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini. Inqaku iGAI maliingane no A.	Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi < 5% Ibakala B (82-87%) Ibakala B (82-87%) Inqaku iSASS > 190, ASPT > 7 Iinyanga Amanzi ogcino (million cubic metres) ≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre (50 th percentile) ≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile) 4.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile) ≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile) Ibakala A (92-100%) D16 = 30mm, D50 = 80 mm, D84 = 200 mm Ibakala A/B (87-92%) Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungcono yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
G15 Coastal	II	K50B	G15-R36	Gouna River	gviii11	A/B	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzwe umlambo iGouna uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunebakala A/B.	<p>D16 = 30mm, D50 = 120 mm, D84 = 300 mm</p> <p>Ibakala A/B (87-92%)</p> <p>Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi</p> <p>Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 20%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%</p> <p>Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 40%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 5%</p> <p>Ibakala B (82-87%)</p> <p>Ibakala B (82-87%)</p> <p>Inqaku iSASS > 150, ASPT > 6.7</p>
							I-Biota	Iintlanzi	Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	I-Frai iza kuvumela u B.	
								Iziwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inani leentsapho Invertebrate diversity	Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B.	
								Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi ogcino (million cubic)	<p>1.377 0.067 Sep</p> <p>1.202 0 Aug</p> <p>0.954 0 Jul</p> <p>0.875 0 Jun</p> <p>0.898 0 May</p> <p>0.781 0.342 Apr</p> <p>0.76 0.684 Mar</p> <p>0.692 0 Feb</p> <p>0.778 0 Jan</p> <p>1.019 0 Dec</p> <p>1.328 1.197 Nov</p> <p>1.44 0.342 Oct</p> <p>High</p> <p>Low</p>
								Izondlo	I-Phosphate (PO ₄ -P) I-inorganic nitrogen (TIN) iyonke	Inqanaba lezondlo mazigcinwe kulo mlambo zikwimeko enetyuwa zezondlo ezikwizinga eliphantsi.	<p>≤ 0.025 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)</p> <p>≤ 0.70 milligrams per litre (50th percentile)</p>
								Iityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenatuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	<p>≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95th percentile)</p>
								Utshintshatshint	Iqondo lepH	ipH, ubushushu, neoksijini	<p>4.0 ≥ pH ≤ 7.0 (5th and 95th percentiles)</p>

I-Ihlole IUA	Ummandla woboniseliso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																																																	
G15 Coastal	K60C	G15-R37	Keurbooms River	giv6	C	Umthamo	Amanzana Amanzi amaninzi	Amanzana ogcino Amanzi amaninzi ogcino	Amanzi aza kwanela khonkuzwe umlambo iKeurbooms uhlele ukwimeko elinganayo okanye engcono kunangehlobo ku2014 (ibakala B).	Inqaku iSASS > 120, ASPT > 7.5	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>High</td> <td>1.697</td> <td>0.758</td> <td>Oct</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>1.448</td> <td>0</td> <td>Nov</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ogcino (million cubic meters)</td> <td>1.157</td> <td>0.758</td> <td>Dec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>0.788</td> <td>0</td> <td>Jan</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>0.508</td> <td>0</td> <td>Feb</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>0.627</td> <td>0</td> <td>Mar</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>0.669</td> <td>0</td> <td>Apr</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>0.833</td> <td>0.758</td> <td>May</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>0.875</td> <td>0</td> <td>Jun</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>1.123</td> <td>0</td> <td>Jul</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>1.395</td> <td>0.758</td> <td>Aug</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sep</td> <td>1.448</td> <td>3.389</td> <td>Sep</td> </tr> </table>	High	1.697	0.758	Oct	Low	1.448	0	Nov	ogcino (million cubic meters)	1.157	0.758	Dec	Jan	0.788	0	Jan	Feb	0.508	0	Feb	Mar	0.627	0	Mar	Apr	0.669	0	Apr	May	0.833	0.758	May	Jun	0.875	0	Jun	Jul	1.123	0	Jul	Aug	1.395	0.758	Aug	Sep	1.448	3.389	Sep
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I- IUA	Ihlelo	Umandla woboniselelo	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungela leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								lityuwa	Ukutsala umbane (i-EC)	Ubukho beetyuwa mabugcinwe bukumanqanaba angenafuthe libi kwimpilo yasemanzini	≤ 30 milliSiemens/metre (95 th percentile)
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Iqondo lepH i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	pH, ubushushu, neoksijini enyibilikisiweyo – konke oku kubalulekile kugcino lwempilo entle yasemanzini.	$5.5 \geq \text{pH} \leq 8.0$ (5 th and 95 th percentiles) ≥ 8 milligrams per litre (5 th percentile)
								lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli		≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
								Ukwakheka komhlaba	Inqaku iGAI	Inqaku iGAI maliingane no B.	Ibakala B (82-87%)
									Inqaku iVEGRAI	Ibakala B/C (77-82%)	
									Umda wobuncikane ugqume intaphane	Akukho zindidi zingaqhelekanga, akukho zindidi zeenkuni zehlabathi	
								Utyani lwaselunxwemeni	Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Inqanaba 4 leVEGRAI libengu ~58% kumda wonxweme.	Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 5%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 55%
									Umda osemantla ugqume intaphane	Iindidi ezingaqhelekanga < 30%, iindidi zenkuni zehlabathi < 20%	
								Intlanzi	Inqaku iFRAI	I-FRAI mayivumele u B	Ibakala B (82-87%)
									Inqaku iMIRAI	Ibakala B (82-87%)	
									Ukwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Inqaku iMIRAI malibe phakathi kwebakala B	Inqaku iSASS > 180, ASPT > 6.5
							iBiota	Imbo	Inani leentsapho	> iintsapho ezili-15, ezi-2 zinenqaku iSASS > 12, ubuninzi A - C	

I- Ihlelo IUA	Ummamda I-wobonisele RU	Igama I- lomjelo	Igama elinqanaba leko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Iziliwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	Ukushinyana kwemingxunya yeeproni yasesantini makungadluli kwi- 75 per m ² kuloo mimandla iyeyona ishinyeneyo kumazantsi echweba lomlambo; ii-amphipods mazibenaphezu kweebenthic fauna ngokobalo (<i>Grandidierella</i> sp. and <i>Corophium triaenonyx</i> nezihlala nqo phezu kweentlekele zamanz kumbindi nakumphezulu wechweba ngokulandelelanayo; phaya kummandla i-zooplankton, ukushinyana kwee- <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> mabubethe phaya koo-100 noo-5000 m ³ ehlotyeni phaya kwingingqi yombindi wechweba lomlambo
				Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina imigqeku yezi ntlanzi zilandelayo echwebeni lomlambo (oko kuxhomekeke kubuninzi): iindidi zechweba (10-20%); iindidi zolwandle ezayanyaniswa nechweba lomlambo (80-90%); nezo zizezomthonyama zihlala emanzini amatsha (~1%); zonke ezo zinyakazelayo ngokobalo mazimelwe ngu- 0+ juveniles.
				Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Gcina rhoqo umgqeku wezo zihamba emanzini, amangabanga noothekwane, nazo zonke iindidi zeentaka zasemanzini zinokuba sixhenxe nangaphezulu; amachweba omlambo makangasetyenziswa konkekonke ziinkkhu zasemanzini ezifana ooma- Redknobbed Coot; Amangabanga noothekwane mabangakulinge bangabonakali echwebeni kude kube zizihlandlo ezi- >5 ezilandelelanayo.

UTafle 19: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZAMACHWEBA OMLAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Overberg West Coastal H16

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummamda I- woboniseleloRU	H16-E02	I- Igama lomjelo	I- Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo													
										inyanga	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	84.4 Oct	69.5 Nov	28.7 Dec	11.2 Jan	8.9 Feb	13.4 Mar	35.3 Apr	64.3 May	87.8 Jun	91.2 Jul	91.7 Aug	89.8 Sep
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40B	Buffels Estuary		B	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina amanzi kumanqanaba angoku ubuncikane	inyanga	84.4 Oct	69.5 Nov	28.7 Dec	11.2 Jan	8.9 Feb	13.4 Mar	35.3 Apr	64.3 May	87.8 Jun	91.2 Jul	91.7 Aug	89.8 Sep	81.9 Annual
							Izondlo	DIN	Injivo yezondlo engevivo eyendalo mayingadluli kwi kwiiTPCs zeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	<100µg/l													
						Ikwaliti	Utshintshatshintshano lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintshano lwamanzi malungabethi ngaphaya kweeTPCs zebiota	>6 mg/l													
							Iipathojini	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)													
							Indawo yokuphila	I-Escherichia coli	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka ecwebeni lomlambo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)													
							Iintlango	Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo														
								Iimpawu zeentlango, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo. ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlango nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.														
						I-Biota	Ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobunzini beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezooplankton	<20 µg l-1													

I- IUA	Ihlelo woboniselolo	Ummamda I- woboniselolo	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40B	H16-E03	Rootels Estuary	bxi2	A	Urmthamo	Amanzi	Amanzi	Ummamda othatyathwe yimiggeku eyahlukileyo yee macrophyte mawungatshintshi nge->20 % kuloo mandla ugqunywe zindawo zokphila; ii macrophytes ezibudibana ezifana nokhula lwechibi (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) mazioloko zikho kwiimeko zokunqaba kwamanzi.
							ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemiggeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemiggeku yeemacrophyte, nciphisa ubanjo ngobhongwana/ukusasazeka a kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Ummamda makabe neendidi ezahlukayo zee <i>Callianassa kraussi</i> kwimida enesanti kunye nezee <i>Upogebia africana</i> kwimida enodaka.
								Ukwakheka komggeku weMacrofauna, ubuninzi nokuchuma	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zee benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	
								Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komggeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imiggeku yeentlanzi ekuka iindidi eziphila kumachweba ubuncikane (Ibakala I), iindidi zolwandle ezi-3 ezixhomekeke kumachweba omlambo (Amabakala Ila & Ilb) kunye nodidi olu-1 lwecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V). Abahlali basemachwebeni mabanyakazele ngokwamanani, kodwa ke loo milinganiselo wodidi lolwandle oluxhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubunizi) mawungawi ngaphantsi kwe- 2%.
								MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina amanzi kumanqanaba angoku ubuncikane	
								DIN	Injivo yezondlo engevivo eyendalo mayingadluli kwi kwiTPCs zeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	inyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) <100µg/l
								DIP		98.0 Oct 98.1 Apr 98.3 May 98.5 Jun 98.6 Jul 98.6 Aug 98.8 Sep 98.6 Annual
								Utsshintshatshintshano lwamanzi malungabethi ngaphaya kweeTPCs zebiota	Utsshintshatshintshano lwamanzi malungabethi ngaphaya kweeTPCs zebiota	
										<10 µg/l >6 mg/l

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I- woboniseleloRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqenqange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandelelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					lipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤ 130 counts/100ml (95 th percentile)
				Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshintshano lwaseamanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					Intlengi	Umpawu zeentlengi, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma kweendidi ze microalgae nobunzima obuphakathi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo wentlengi nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.
					ii-Microalgae	Ubuuzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Ummandla othatyathwe yimigqeku eyahlukileyo yee macrophyte mawungatshintshi nge->20 % kuloo mandla ugqunywe zindawo zokphila; ii macrophytes ezibudibana ezifana nokhula lwechibi (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>) mazioloko zikho kwiimeko zokunqaba kwamanzi.
				I-Biota	ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Amachweba makabe neendidi ezahlukayo zee <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> kwimida enesanti kunye nezee <i>Upogebia africana</i> kwimida enodaka.
					iiintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina imiqeku yeentlanzi equka iindidi eziphila kumachweba ubuncikane (Ibakala I), iindidi zolwandle ezi-3 ezixhomekeke kumachweba omlambo (Amabakala Ila & Iib) kunye nodidi olu-1 lwecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V). Abahlali basemachwebeni mabanyakazele ngokwamanani. Kodwa ke loo mlinganiselo wodidi lolwandle oluxhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubunizi) mawungawi ngaphantsi kwe- 2%.

I- IUA	Ihlelo woboniselolo	Ummandla I- RU	Igama elinqanaba leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
H16 Overberg West Coastal	G40G	H16-E04	Bot Estuary	B	Umfutho	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ukuze kudaleke indawo yokuhlala iintaka, iintlanzi, iimacrophytes, ii microalgae nomthamo wamanzi.	inyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) 80.2 75.7 63.9 58.2 58.2 60.3 63.7 75.5 80.9 83.8 85.8 87.7 85.0 81.8 Annual
						Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena emlanjeni (amanzinci): DIN <100 µg/l; Amanzi angena emlanje (amaninzi): DIN <300 µg/l; Ichweba (amanzi amancinci): DIN <100 µg/l (ngaphandle kwamaxa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa); Ichweba (Amanzi amaninzi): DIN <300 µg/l kwimida A & B (kumphazulu wechweba) ze ibe ngu- <100 µg/l kwimida C & D (kumazantsi ecweba) (ngaphandle kwamaxa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa)
					Ikwaliti		DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena emlanjeni (amanzinci): DRP <50 µg/l; Amanzi angena emlanjeni (amaninzi): DRP <80 µg/l; Ichweba (amanzi amancinci): DRP <50 µg/l (ngaphandle kwamaxa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa); Ichweba (Amanzi amaninzi): DRP <80 µg/l kwimida A & B (kumphazulu wechweba) ze ibe ngu- <50 µg/l kwimida C & D (kumazantsi ecweba) (ngaphandle kwamaxa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa)
						Ubukho beetywa	Ubukho beetywa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetywa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ehlotyeni : 8 <ubukho beetywa <40
						Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-pH I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo		6 < pH < 8.5
						Iipathojini	I-Enterococci I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	>4 mg/l ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniseleloRU	Igama I-tomjelo	Igama I-einenkange I-leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
				Indawo yokuphila	Utlshintshatshintsho lwasemanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinganaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka ecwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					lintlenge	Iimpawu zeentlenge, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenge zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlenge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.
					ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo obusezantsi be phytoplankton (< 6 ug l ⁻¹); ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton mabungavelel nnapahya nkwe -10 ug l ⁻¹ kwisithuba esingaphaya kweenyanga ezi- 6; gcina ukwahluka komgqeku wemicroalgal ngokomlinganiso ukulingiselela uphando olusisiseko (ukwanda kweeCyanophytes (hlaza nahlaza (okwengca) kuza kudata inkxalabo); ukwahluka komgqeku weephytoplankton mabungehli bube ngephantsi ko- 20% kobo beemeko ezisisiseko; Gcina ubunzima bendalo bangoku bemicroalgal (< 4 ug g ⁻¹); ubunzima bendalo be-benthic microalgal mabungabethi ngaphaya ko- 10 ug g ⁻¹ kwisithuba esingaphaya kweenyanga ezi- 6 .
				I-Biota	ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo2011) ugqunywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte: iimacrophytes ezidibeneyo (476 ha); iingcongolo neenqoboka (60 ha); umgxobozo weetyuwa (69 ha); neemacroalgae (238 ha); thintela ukhula oluninzi olunamagqudu; umlinganiselo wangoku wee macroalgae ukuya kwiimacrophytes ezidityanisiweyo mawugcinwe (umzekelo ukwisithuba se - 50%).

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniseloloRU	Igama elinqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo I-TEC	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
				Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	I-Zooplankton: ukushinyana kwe- <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> mabubethe phakathi koo 100 noo 5000 m ³ ehlotyeni kwingingqi esembindini wechweba; I-Benthic macrofauna: ukushinyana kwemingxunya ye-sandprawn <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> makudule ku-75 per m ² kwimimandla enokushinyana okuninzi kumazantsi echweba, ukushinyana kwemingxuma kumazantsi echweba mabungehli bubengaphatsi kwe 50 counts nge- m ² kwimimandla enokushinyana okuninzi, onke amahlelo ngokobukhulu ee- sand prawn makabe yinxalenye yemigqeku Iintlanzi ezincinci zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba mazingakulinge zingabikho echwebeni kude kudlule iminyaka emibini elandelelana; igalelo le-% leentlanzi zolwandle ezixhomekeke echwebeni kwimigqeku elapho malingehli de libe ngaphantsi kwe <60% yabahlali; ubuninzi beendidi ezingezomthonyama mazhale zingaphatsi kwe - 5 % yobunzima bendalo koyena mzimba mkhulu wechweba; igalelo le-% contribution leentlanzi neentlanzana zolwandle ezixhomekeke echwebeni kwimigqeku elapho malingehli de libe ngaphantsi kwe-15%
				Iintlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma, nobuninzi bemigqeku eyahlukayo yeentlanzi, Thintela ukwanda kweendidi ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Inani leendidi zeentaka zasemanzini eilbhaliweyo ngokomlinganiseo malingehli libe ngaphaya ko - 10% kwisithuba seminyaka emihlanu; xa lilonke inani leentaka ezihamba emanzini, amangabangaba noothekwane, okanye ke naliphi na inani leentaka ezikolu didi mazinganciphi de zibe ngaphantsi ngo-10% kwi-avareji esekiweyo kwisithuba seminyaka emihlanu, emva kolungiso olulungiselela iinguqu zeengingqi; amanani ehlobo ewonke eentaka zasemanzini makangagqithisi kwi - 15 000 ngeninyaka enaphezulu kwe- 4.
				Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I- woboniseleloRU	Igama I- Iqhubu elinenkange I- leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
H16 Overberg West Coastal	G40H		Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ukuze kudaleke indawo yokuhlala iintaka, iintlanzi, iimacrophytes, ii microalgae nomthamo wamanzi.	inyanga 55.8 54.2 53.8 52.9 51.2 49.7 49.0 50.0 49.8 51.7 54.8 51.8 Annua
				Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke <300µg/l
				Ubukho beetyuwa	DIP	mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DIP < 25 µg/l
			Ikwaliti	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamath ambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	5 < ubukho beetyuwa <40
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo Ubukho bodaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l Ubukho bodaka <5 NTU
				lipathojini	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-Escherichia coli	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinganaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
			Indawo yokuphila	Ubukho bepathojini	Ubume bomlomo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				lintlengi	limpawu zeentlengi, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo		Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengi nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a

I- IUA	Ihlelo woboniselolo	Ummandla I- woboniselolo	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqenqane leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Beka izondlo phantsi kweliso elibukhali ukuthintela ukububala kweemicroalga ngenxa yokuchithakala kwelindle ($> 20 \mu\text{g l}^{-1}$) nokunqanda ukuvela kweendidi zealga ezinobungozi kakhulu; gcina ukusasazeka kwemigqeku eyahlukayo yee-phytoplankton (ukwakheka kwemigqeku eziintlobo ngeentlobo, futhi ukhusele ukuxaka kwee Cyanophytes (blue-green algae) ezithi zenzeke phantsi kweemeko zokuchuma kwezondlo namanzi ahlaziyekileyo.
						I-Biota	ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo 2014) ugqunywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte: vula ummandla womgangatho wamanzi: 2.59, isanti neziduli: 1.86, Indawo egubungele zingcongolo kufuneka ilawulwe iginwe ngaphakathi kwecebo lolawulo lwezondlo elivuyiwe, Ukusasazeka ngakumbi kwengcongolo kunye nokwenzeka kongenelo lwesamanzini njenge fern <i>Azolla</i> kufuneka ithintelwe ngokunciphisa igalelo lezondlo, nqanda yonke into enokuba sesinye isiphazamiso esikhulayo kumda wonxweme; ncothula izityalo ezingezizo zomthonyama, ubeke nezinto ezikhula egadini ezitshabalalisayo ellsweni ukuze zinganweni.
							Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zeebenthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Ichweba lomlambo malibe nemigqeku enyakazayo yee <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> kwimida yesanti kunye nee <i>Upogebia africana</i> kwimida yodaka. Ukuhluma kwazo zombini ezi ndidi kuyadobala kubukho beetyuwa obungaphantsi kwe- 17 ppt ngamaxesha ezihlandlo zomlomo zexesha elide . E- <i>U. africana</i> nokukhutshelwa kwemibungu elwandle ze emva kokuba iyekile ukuba yimibungu ibuyiselewe echwebeni kuyema ngxi; ukuvalwa komlomo ixesha elide makungavunyelwa kuba oku kuya kubangela ukulahleka kweendidi zolwandle (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.)

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Ummamda I-woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokwaziweko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo Ubukho bodaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena kwichweba nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5mg/l, ubukho bodaka < 5 NTU Ubukho bodaka <5 NTU
								I-Enterococci	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
								I-Escherichia coli	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
								Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
								Iimpawu zeentlengi, ubume/ubukhu lu bejelo	Iimpawu zeentlengi, ubume/ubukhu lu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengi nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
								Ubunzima bendalo nokwakhela komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakhela komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakhela nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton, obulinganiswa njengeKlorofli-a ekuluhlulwamanzi, mabungadluli ku- 10 µg l ⁻¹ , gcina ubunzima bendalo be -benthic microalgae exhomekeke kakhulu kumaza ngethuba lokuvaleka komlomo nesebenza kakhulu ngamaza ze ngethuba lokuvuleka komlomo ugcine leyo isebenzisana kakhulu namaza; Ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton mabungadluli ku- 10 µg l ⁻¹ ; ubunzima bendalo be -benthic microalgae mabungatshintshatshintshi ngaphaya kwe -20 % xa ubuthethekisa nokujika kwabo kwixesha langoku; makungabikho nesuntswana elimtyuba ngexesha lokuvaleka komlomo.
								I-Biota	I-Biota		

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandeiwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						I-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyt e	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo2014) ogqunywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte:ummandla womgangatho wamanzi ovulekileyo : 741.6 ha; amanxweme esanti nodaka : 79 ha; iimacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo: 92 ha; umgobhozo weetyuwa: 170 ha; iingcongolo neenqoboka: 127 ha; ithafa leempuphuma: 280 ha (lisoloko lisendaweni) ne-110 ha (liphazamisekile); gcina ukusasazeka kweendidi zomgqeku, umzekelo iimacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo, udonga i <i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> ngethuba leemeko ezintyuba zokuvulwa komlomo, umgobhozo weetyuwa, i <i>Salicornia meyeriana</i> ngethuba leemeko ezintyuba zovulo lomlomo, iindonga ii <i>Phragmites australis</i> kumbindi / okanye kumphezulu weengca zomgobhozo weetyuwa obonisa iimeko ezintyuba.
							Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Iziliwanyana ezingenamathambo iiBenthic: Ichweba lomlambo malibe nemigqeku enyakazayo yee <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> kwimida yesanti kunye nee <i>U. Africana</i> kwimida yodaka. Ukuhluma kwazo zombini ezi ndidi kuyadodobala kubukho beetyuwa obungaphantsi kwe- 17 ppt ngamaxa ezihlandlo zomlomo zexesha elide . E- <i>U. africana</i> nokukhutshelwa kwemibungu elwandle ze emva kokuba iyekile ukuba yimibungu ibuyiselewe echwebeni kuyema ngxi; ubuninzi buka-C. <i>kraussi</i> and <i>U. africana</i> mabungehli ngaphantsi kuka- 50% wobuninzi obubhalweyo bubonke kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka; eziminyeayo mazibhaliswe kuluhlulwemigqeku (chonga imida apho le migqeku mininzi khona ukwedlula leyo ibhaliswe kuphando olwenziweyo, kulapho ke konke okulapha ngasentla kuya kuvavanywa khona); ii-Zooplankton : ukuvalwa komlomo ixesha elide makungavunyelwa kuba oku kuya kubangela ukulahleka kweendidi zolwandle (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) kwimigqeku yeezooplankton; ubuninzi beendidi ezibonakalayo zolwandle (umzekelo ii- <i>Pseudodiaptomus</i> sp.) mabungatshintshi ukwedlula u- 50% wamanqanaba angoku.

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama I- Iomjelo	Igama I- Ielinqhubo elinenkange I- Ieko yendalo	I- I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
H17 Overberg East	G40M	H17-E07	Ullikraal Estuary	C	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ukuze kudaleke indawo yokuhlala iintaka, iintlanzi, iimacrophytes, ii microalgae nomthamo wamanzi.	Gcina imigqeku elandelayo yeentlanzi eziphila echwebeni (oko kuxhomekeke kubuninzi); ezasechwebeni lomlambo (20-30%), eziziindidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba (60-70%), needidi eziphila kumanzi ahlaziyekileyo (u-<1%); zonke ke iindidi ezongameleyo ngokwamanani zimelwe ngu-0+ juveniles . ubuninzi beendidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba mazingehli ngaphantsi ko-50% wobuninzi; ubuninzi bezo zasechwebeni mabungandi ngaphaya kwe-50% wobuninzi bubonke bubonke; iindidi ezingezizo ezomthonyama eziphila emanzini ahlaziyekileyo mazingabikho tu apho echwebeni ; ngu- 0+ juveniles wazo zonke iintlanzi ezongameleyo emazibekho.
							Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	
							Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Ichweba malibe nomgqeku ochumileyo we - avifaunal oquka abameli bawo onke amaqela omthonyama.; inani elivisayo lamangabangaba afudukayo noothekwane abafudukayo, ndawonye nomgqeku ophilayo nosempilweni wamangabangaba endlu; ichweba lomlambo malixhase intaphane yeentaka ehlotyeni nenani elivisayo leentaka ebusika; amanani eentaka zasemanzini makangehli ngaphantsi ko- 600, awamangabangaba ngaphantsi ko- 100 ehlotyeni, oothekwane ngaphantsi ko- 250; xa lilonke inani leentaka malingehli ngaphantsi ko -1000 kwizihlandlo ezi- 3 ezilandelelanayo.
							MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ukuze kudaleke indawo yokuhlala iintaka, iintlanzi, iimacrophytes, ii microalgae nomthamo wamanzi.	58 8 Annual 58 8 Sep 58 8 Aug 58 8 Jul 58 8 Jun 58 8 May 58 8 Apr 58 8 Mar 58 8 Feb 58 8 Jan 58 8 Dec 58 8 Nov 58 8 Oct
							DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke <300µg/l
							DIP	mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DIP < 25 µg/l

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Ummandla I-wobonisele RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandeiwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	10 < Salinity <40
						Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiwey Ubukho bodaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO > 6 mg/l
						Iipathojini	I-Enterococci I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	Ubukho bodaka < 5 NTU
								Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
								Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
						Intlengi	Iimpawu zeentlengi, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo		Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengi nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo a
						I-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton, obulinganiswa njengeKlorofil-a ekuluhlulwamanzi, mabungadluli ku- 10 µg l ⁻¹ ; gcina ubunzima bendalo be-benthic microalgae exhomekeke kakhulu kumaza ngethuba lokuvaleka komlomo nesebenza kakhulu ngamaza ze ngethuba lokuvuleka komlomo ugcine leyo isebenzisana kakhulu namaza.

I- IUhlelo IUA	Ummamda I- woboniso RU	Igama Iomjelo	Igama elinenkange I- leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
H17 Overberg East	G50A	Ratel Estuary	nx13	B	Umntshamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina amanzi kumanganaba angoku ubuncikane	lityanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke <300µg/l Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DIP < 25 µg/l
						Izondlo	DIN DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidiluli iTPCs yee macrophytes ne microalgae	<p>Gcina ukusasazeka komgqeku weendidi zezityalo umzekelo iimacrophyte ezintywiliselwayo, iindonga i<i>Ruppia cirrhosa</i> ngethuba leemeko ezimtyuba zokuvaleka komlomo, umgqobhozo weetyuwa, umgqobhozo we<i>Salicornia meyeriana</i> ngethuba lokuvuleka komlomo, iindonga i<i>Phragmites australis</i> kumbindi/kumphezulu wengca yomgqobhozo weetyuwa obonisa iimeko zobumtyuba.</p> <p>Ichweba malibe nemigqeku enyakazayo ye <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> kwimida yesanti ne U. Africana kwimida yodaka</p> <p>Gcina imigqeku elandelayo yeentlanzi eziphila echwebeni (oko kuxhomekeke kubuninzi): ezasechwebeni lomlambo (20-30%), eziziindidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba (60-70%), needidi eziphila kumanzi ahlaziyekileyo ($\mu < 1\%$); Zonke ke iindidi ezongameleyo ngokwamanani zimelwe ngu-0+ juveniles</p> <p>Ichweba malibe nomgqeku ochumileyo we - avifaunal oquka abameli bawo onke amaqela omthonyama.; Inani elivisayo lamangabangaba afudukayo nothekwane abafudukayo, ndawonye nomgqeku ophilayo nosempilweni wamangabangaba endlu; ichweba lomlambo malixhase intaphane yeentaka ehlotyeni nenani elivisayo leentaka ebusika.</p>
						Izondlo	DIN DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidiluli iTPCs yee macrophytes ne microalgae	<p>Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.</p> <p>Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton</p> <p>Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama</p> <p>Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna.</p>
						Izondlo	DIN DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidiluli iTPCs yee macrophytes ne microalgae	<p>ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte</p> <p>Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna</p> <p>Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo</p> <p>Iintlanzi</p> <p>Iintaka</p>

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Ummandla I-wobonisele RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandeiwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	10 < ubukho beetyuwa <40
						Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiwey Ubukho bodaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO > 6 mg/l Ubukho bodaka < 5 NTU
						Iipathojini	I-Enterococci I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					Indawo yokuphila	Iintlunge	Iimpawu zeentlunge, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlunge zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwenitlunge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
					I-Biota	I-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina usasazeko lwemigqeku eyahlukayo ye phytoplankton nobunzima obuphantsi bendalo (< 20 µg l-1)

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa (obuphakathi) echwebeni inyuswe ngesheyi okwangoku ngenxa yokuncipha kwamanzi ahlaziyekileyo angenayo; sixhabe ukufikelela kula manqanaba kule mida ngemida: uMda A: 30, uMda B: 14, uMdaC: 6, uMda D: 2
					Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l
						Ubukho bodaka	Ubukho bodaka		8 < pH < 9
						I-Enterococci	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
					Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	I-Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
			Indawo yokuphila		Intlenga	Iimpawu zeentlenga, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Iimpawu zeentlenga, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlenga nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo-a
			i-Biota		I-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton, obulinganiswa njengeKlorofil-a ekuluhlu lwamanzi, mabungadluli ku- 10 µg l ⁻¹ kwichweba nakwi Soetendalsvlei (uMdaD); gcina ukwahluka kwemigqeku ye-phytoplankton umzekelo amasuntswana abemanzini ngethuba lolwandle.	

I- Ihlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokwaziweko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					I-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophytes	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ingenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Ummandla ogqunywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte ezahlukayo, ngakumbi ezo zomgobhozo weetyuwa osebenzisana namaza naleyo ixhomekeke kakhulu emazeni mawuvuyele ubuyele kwimeko yesiqhelo ngokuthi kubuyisele inkqubo yendalo yokuhamba kwamanzi (ngakumbi loomanzi omgangatho ehlotyeni) nangokuvumela umlomo ukuba usebenze njengesiqhelo kangoko (ubuncikane bobude bomlwayuzo weshayi mabandiswe bubeyi- 2.5 m), nto leyo iza kwandisa iimpuphuma zangasemva nobukho beetyuwa emhlabeni ; ummandla wangoku (ngo2014) ogqunywe ziindawo zokuphilisana zemacrophyte uyalandela: ummandla ovulekileyo wamanzi omgangatho:907.92, Isanti neeziduli :43.35, iimacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo :10.17, iingcongolo neenqoboka:1154.98, umgobhozo osebenzisana namaza:16.18 , umgobhozo oxhomekeke kumaza amaninzi:942.4
					Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Izilwanyana ezinathambo zeBenthic: ubuninzi be C. kraussi ne-U. Africana mabungehli ngaphantsi kwe- 50% kobuninzi obubhalisiweyo bubonke ngexesha ngalinye lomnyaka, ezimenyweyo mazibhaliswe phantsi koluhlu lwemigqeku elapho (chonga imida apho zininzi kakhulu ukwedlula oko kubhalisiweyo kuphando olwenzweyo, kulapho ke konke okulapha ngasentla kuya kuvavanywa khona; Zoo plankton: ukuvalwa komlomo ixesha elide kuza kunciphisa iindidi zolwandle (umzekelo ii Pseudodiaptomus sp.) kwimigqeku ye zooplankton, ubuninzi beendidi ezibonakalayo zolwandle (umzekelo iiPseudodiaptomus sp.) mazingajiki zibe ngaphaya kwe- 50% yamanqanaba angoku amanzi .

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummamda I-woboniso RU	Igama Iomjelo	Igama elinqenqange I-TEC leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	10 < ubukho beetyuwa <40
					Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiwey Ubukho bodaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO > 6 mg/l Ubukho bodaka urbidity < 5 NTU
					Ipathojini	I-Enterococci I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eligqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				Indawo yokuphila	limpawu zeentlunge, ubume/ubukhu lu bejelo		Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlunge zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlunge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
				IBiota	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae		Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina usazeko lwemigqeku eyahlukayo ye phytoplankton nobunzima obuphantsi bendalo (< 20 µg l-1)

I-Ihlobo IUA	Ummandla woboniso l-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungcono leko yendalo	I-Candelo I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						I-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigoke yeemacrophyte e	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigoke yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazeko lweendawo zokuphila zemacrophyte zangoku, utshintsho oluyi-20% kummandla ogqunywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte ezahlukeneyo (oku kumela iinguqu zendalo ngenxa yemeko etshintshatshintshayo yamachweba); iimacrophytes ezintywiliselwayo, njengekhula lechibi (<i>Potamogeton pectinatus</i>), mazibekho ngeemeko zokunqaba kwamanzi.
						Iziwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgoke weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	Ichweba lomlambo malibe nemigoke enyakazayo yee <i>Callinassa kraussi</i> kwimida yesanti kunye nee <i>Upogebia africana</i> kwimida yodaka.
						Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgoke weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgoke weentlanzi beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imigoke yeentlanzi equka iindidi ezi-2 eziphila echwebeni (ibakala I), ezi-2 eziindidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba (Ibakala II), olu-1 oluziindidi zecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V); imigoke yasechwebeni mayinyakazele ngokobalo (kangange->50%), kodwa ke umlinganiselo weendidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubuninzi) mawungehli ngaphantsi ko- 2%.

UTafle 21: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZAMACHWEBA OMLAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Lower Breede Renosterfeld F11

I-Ihlobo IUA	Ummandla woboniso l-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungcono leko yendalo	I-Candelo I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
F11 Lower Breede Renosterfeld	H70K	Brede Estuary	nx12	B	Umfuthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yeempuphuma ngokwebakala lamanzi elindululweyo	Iinyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) Amanzi angena echwebeni naseamanjeni ewonke <300µg/l Amanzi angena echwebeni naseamanjeni ewonke: DIP < 25 µg/l
					Ikwaliti	Izondlo	DIN DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	47.2 Annual 27.3 Sep 51.3 Aug 47.6 Jul 61.2 Jun 56.6 May 59.7 Apr 41.7 Mar 34.6 Feb 33.0 Jan 34.0 Dec 50.1 Nov 51.6 Oct

I-IUA	I-Ihlelo	Ummamandla woboniseliso	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-ITEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-IRQO yobaliso	I-IRQO yobalo
								Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamathambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	UMda A (0-15 km kunxweme oluphezulu lomlomo): 40> ubukho beetyuwa >20, Zone B (15-30 km): 30> Salinity >10, Zone C (30-40 km): 20> ubukho beetyuwa >5, Zone D (40-50 km): <10
								Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l
								lipathojini	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
									I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
								Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinganaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope echwebeni lomlambo.	Umlomo wechweba uhlala uvuliwe permanently open
								Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Uguquguquko lwamaza	Ukuhlalwa kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo wechweba akutshintshi ngaphezu ko- 10% ukusukela ngoku ngethuba lamanzi amancinci (ehlotyeni).	Ukulwatyuza kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo wechweba akutshintshi ngaphezu ko- 10% ukusukela ngoku ngethuba lamanzi amancinci (ehlotyeni).
								Intlengo	Iimpawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Iinkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Ubume/ubukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bekhozo lentlengo nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshi ngo- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo .
								Ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Iklorofili ye-phytoplankton esembindini (izikhundla ezi-5 ubuncikane) ingadluli ku-3.5 µg/l; thintela ukuvela kweentyatyambo zengingqi ze phytoplankton; Gcina ubunzima be-benthic microalgal kumphezulu wombindi wamaza; ibenthic chlorophyll a ekumbindi wamaza (izikhundla ezi-5 ubuncikane) ingadluli ku- 42 mg/m ² -ite ubukho beklorofili yengingqi bungadluli ku- 20 µg/l ze ukushinyana kwendlwana kungadluli ku- 10 000 cells/l.

I-Ihleo IUA	I-Ummandla woboniso	I-IRU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama elinqhubeleko yendalo	I-ICandelo	I-ICandelwana	I-Isalathiso	I-IRQO yobaliso	I-IRQO yobalo
						li-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo 2014) ugqunywe ziindawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte: ummandla wamanzi omgangatho: 20.5 ha, umgqobhozo weetyuwa wamaza amakhulu: 29.55 ha, iimacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo : 6 ha, iingcongolo neenqoboka : 4.8 ha, amanxweme esanti nodaka : 136 ha; gcina imfezeko yomgqobhozo weetyuwa oseleyo wamaza amakhulu; gcina iindonga zeengcongolo neenqoboka kumphuzulu wechweba; vuselela i- 20% yendawo yokuphila elithafa leempuphuma ngokuthi ususe imida yezolima nezityalo ezitshabalalisayo; gcina imfezeko yomda wonxweme; izityalo ezitshabalalisayo (umzekelo i- <i>Eucalyptus</i> , ipere elihlabayo, i <i>Tamarix</i>) umgqumo mawungabethi ngaphaya kwe -5% yommandla weithafa leempuphuma uwonke .
						izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Gcina ummandla wangoku wango (2014) ugqunywe ziindawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte; gcina usasazeko lweendawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte e-efthe-ethe (umzekelo umgqobhozo weetyuwa, iimacrophytes) ezintywiliselweyo; kungabikho zityalo zitshabalalisayo; thintela ukunwenwela kweengcongolo emanzini.
						Intlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	lingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqoke amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemilinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, iingqokelela mayi: imigqeku yasechwebeni (u-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-Ila obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I- Ilb yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omlambo (5-15%), Ilc marine opportunists (20-80%), i-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hay i ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catadromous (1-5%); iindidi zehlelo la maziqoke imigqeku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekelelo zehlelo lila mazibe nabamele neendidi ezininzi ezixhatshazwayo.

I-Ihleo IUA	Ummandla wobonisel o	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinikange leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						lintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Ichweba malibe nemigqeku ye- avifaunal eyahlukayo equka abameli bawo onke amaqela angundoqo emizobo (jonga ingxelo ka2015 yeEWR t); imiqhagi yoothekwane mayibonwe rhoqo echwebeni; ngaphandle nje kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi ezifana namadada aseYiphutha, ichweba malixhase iintaka ezingaphemu kwama- 200; iintaka ezininzi ngaphandle kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi mazingabethi ngaphantsi kwe- 120 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo; iindidi ezininzi zeentaka zasemanzini mazingabethi ngaphantsi kwe- 15 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo.

UTafle 22: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZAMACHWEBE OMLAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Lower Gouritz F13

I-Ihleo IUA	Ummandla wobonisel o	I-IRU	Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinikange leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																												
F13 Lower Gouritz	140E	F13-E12	Gouritz Estuary	gxi1	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yeempuphuma ngokwebakala lamanzi elindululweyo	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Iinyanga</td> <td>53.2</td> <td>59.8</td> <td>59.5</td> <td>46.4</td> <td>53.3</td> <td>59.7</td> <td>61.8</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>62.2</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>74.1</td> <td>57.8</td> <td>59.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</td> <td>53.2</td> <td>59.8</td> <td>59.5</td> <td>46.4</td> <td>53.3</td> <td>59.7</td> <td>61.8</td> <td>66.7</td> <td>62.2</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>74.1</td> <td>57.8</td> <td>59.7</td> </tr> </table> <p>Amanzi angena emlanjeni : NOx-N angadluli ku- 100 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo, NH₃-N angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo; Ichweba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngeiwa okanye ngeempuphuma): I-avareji NOx-N angadluli ku-100 µg/l, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku-150 µg/l, I-avareji NH₃-N angadluli ku- 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku 100 µg/l</p>	Iinyanga	53.2	59.8	59.5	46.4	53.3	59.7	61.8	66.7	62.2	62.8	74.1	57.8	59.7	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	53.2	59.8	59.5	46.4	53.3	59.7	61.8	66.7	62.2	62.8	74.1	57.8	59.7
Iinyanga	53.2	59.8	59.5	46.4	53.3	59.7	61.8	66.7	62.2	62.8	74.1	57.8	59.7																								
MMR/MAR (% Nat)	53.2	59.8	59.5	46.4	53.3	59.7	61.8	66.7	62.2	62.8	74.1	57.8	59.7																								
					Ikwaliti	Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae																													

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniseleloRU	Igama I- lomjelo	Igama I- elinqanaba I-TEC leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						DIP		Amanzi angena emlanjeni: PO ₄ -P angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo lchwaba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa okanye ngeempuphuma): I-avareji PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku -50 µg/l
				Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamat hambo, ye macrophytes ne microalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa mabungadluli ku-0 kwintloko yechweba, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa kuMda C < 20, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa ku-11 km kumphezulu ukusuka echwebeni > 20 ngaphezulu kwelenyanga ezintathu zonyka
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs ye biota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l
						I-Enterococci		≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
				Ipathojini	Ipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle	Umlomo wechweba uhlale uvuliwe
				Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Uguquququko lwamazwa	kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ukulwatyuzwa kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo wechweba akutshintshi ngaphezu ko- 30% ukusukela ngoku ngethuba lamanzi amancinci (ehlotyeni).
				Iindawo yokuphila	Iintlenge	Iimpawu zeentlenge, ubume/ubukhulu u bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenge zamanzi	Ubume/ubukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bekhozo lentlenge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshi ngo- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo.

UTafile 23: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZAMACHWEBA OMLAMBO ekwi-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlatyulo ye Duiwenhoks F12

I-Ihlolelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokwaziweyo I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso (% Nat)	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo												
								Iinyanga	92.2	92.0	87.7	84.0	84.7	90.7	92.9	93.5	93.5	93.8	94.4	93.5
F12 Duiwenhoks	III	Duiwenhoks Estuary	B	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yamanzi ngokweTEC	92.2	92.0	87.7	84.0	84.7	90.7	92.9	93.5	93.5	93.8	94.4	93.5	91.9
					Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli ITPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Amanzi angena emlanjeni : NOx-N angadluli ku- 100 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo, NH ₃ -N angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo; Ichweba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa okanye ngeempuphuma); I-avareji NOx-N angadluli ku-100 µg/l, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku-150 µg/l, I-avareji NH ₃ -N angadluli ku- 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku 100 µg/l												
				Ikwaliti		DIP		Amanzi angena emlanjeni: PO ₄ -P angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo Ichweba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa okanye ngeempuphuma): I-avareji PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku -50 µg/l												
							Ukusasazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli ITPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingen amathambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa mabungadluli ku-0 kwintloko yechweba, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa kuMda C < 20, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa ku-11 km kumphezulu ukusuka echwebeni > 20 ngaphezulu kwelenyanga ezintathu zonyaka												
							Utshintshatsintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli ITPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l												
						I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwibakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)												
						I-Escherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)												

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I- woboniseleloRU	Igama elinqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo I- TEC	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
				Utshintshatshin tso emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba elinqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Umlomo wechweba uhlale uvuliwe
			Indawo yokuphila	lintlengo	limpawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu u bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Ubume/ubukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bekhazo lentlengo nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshi ngo- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo .
				li-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Iklorofili yephytoplankton esembindini (izikhundla ezi-5 ubuncikane) ingadluli ku-3.5 µg/l; thintela ukuvela kweentyatyambo zengingqi ze phytoplankton; Gcina ubunzima be- benthic microalgal kumphezulu wombindi wamazazi: ibenthic chlorophyll a ekumbindi wamazazi (izikhundla ezi-5 ubuncikane) ingadluli ku- 42 mg/m ² -site ubukho beklorofili yengingqi bungadluli ku- 20 µg/l ze ukushinyana kwendwana kungadluli ku- 10 000 cells/l.
			IBiota	li-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonnyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo 2013) ugqunywe zindawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte: ummandla wamanzi omgangatho: 40 ha, amanxweme esanti nodaka : 29 ha, umgxobhozo weentyuwa: 26 ha, iingcongolo neenqoboka: 3 ha, ithafa leempuphuma: 6 ha; izityalo ezitshabalalisayo (umzekelo ubilo lwentaka olumnyama, ipere elihlabayo , ITamarix) ugqumo malusale nge- < 5% yommandla wethafa leempuphuma uwonke; gcina imfezeko yomgxobhozo weentyuwa; gcina iindonga zeengcongolo neenqoboka kumbindi nakumphezulu wechweba; vuselela i- 10% yendawo yokuphila yethafa leempuphuma ngokuthi ususe yonke imida yezolimo nezityalo ezitshabalalisayo; gcina imfezeko yomda wonxweme

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummamda I- woboniseloloRU	Igama I- lomjelo	Igama I- leqhubu elinenkange I- TEC leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Iziliwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze- benthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Gcina imigqeku echumileyo yeeproni zodaka –ii <i>Upogebia africana</i> – kumanxweme odaka kumbindi wochweme (uMda A no B); ukushinyana kweproni zodaka mabungajiki kwi-avareji yamanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe 25% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka; gcina imigqeku yeziwanyana ezingenamathambobo ezinxulunyaniswa nomda i REI kumphezulu wochweme (izoo plankton nebensithos); iindidi ezongameleyo kuloo mda (izoo plankton nebensithos) mazingajiki kumanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe –40% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka .
					Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	lingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqokele amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemiinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, ingqokelela mayi qokelela: imigqeku yasechwebeni (u-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-lla obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I- llb yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omilambo (5-15%), Ilc marine opportunists (20-80%), I-lll ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hay ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catastrophic (1-5%); iindidi zehlelo la maziqokele imigqeku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekeleyo zehlelo Ila maziye nabamele neendidi ezininzi ezixhatshazwayo.
					Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee- Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee- Avifauna	Ichweba malibe nemigqeku ye- avifaunal eyahlukayo equka abameleli bawo onke amaqela angundoqo emizobo (jonga ingxelo ka2015 yeEWR t); imiqhagi yoothekwane mayibonwe rhoqo echwebeni; ngaphandle nje kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi ezifana namadada ase Yiphutha, ichweba malixhase iintaka ezingaphezu kwama- 200; iintaka ezininzi ngaphandle kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi mazingabathi ngaphantsi kwe- 120 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo; iindidi ezininzi zeentaka zasemanzini mazingabathi ngaphantsi kwe- 15 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo.

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla I- woboniselelo RU	Igama elinqhubo elinenkange leko yendalo	Igama I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo I-Enterococci I-Escherichia coli	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli ITPCs yebiota Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	Amanzi angena echwebeni nase mlanjani ewonke: DO >5 mg/l 6.0 < pH > 8.0 (inkqubo yamanzi amnyama) ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					lipathojini		Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinganaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nondawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Umlomo wechweba uhlale uvuliwe
				Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Uguquguquko lwamaza	Ukuphila okuninzi ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ukulwatyuzwa kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo wechweba akutshintshi ngaphezu ko- 10% ukusukela ngoku ngethuba lamanzi amancinci (ehlotyeni).
					lintlenge	limpawu zeentlenge, ubume/ubukhu lu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenge zamanzi	Ubume/ubukhu bejelo, ubukhulu bekhozo lentlenge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshi ngo- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo .
				Ibiota	I-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Iklorofili yephytoplankton esembindini (izikhundla ezi-5 ubuncikane) ingadluli ku-3.5 µg/l; thintela ukuvela kweentyatyambo zengingqi ze phytoplankton; Gcina ubunzima be- benthic microalgal kumphezulu wombindi wamaza; ibenthic chlorophyll a ekumbindi wamaza (izikhundla ezi-5 ubuncikane) ingadluli ku- 42 mg/m ² ; site ubukho beklorofili yengingqi bungadluli ku- 20 µg/l ze ukushinyana kwendlwana kungadluli ku- 10 000 cells/l.

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					li-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophytes	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo 2014) ugqunywe ziindawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte: ummandla wamanzi omgangatho: 206 ha, amanxweme esanti nodaka : 35 ha, iimacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo: 5 umgqobhozo weetyuwa: 57 ha, iingcongolo neenqoboka: 21 ha; gcina ingqokelela yeengcongolo, kumazantsi nakumbindi wechweba (eziqhotyoshelwe kwizikhundla zofunxo lwamanzi ahlaziyekileyo; gcina iindonga zeecongolo neenqoboka kumbindi nakumphezulu wechweba; vuselela i- 20% yendawo yokuphila yethafa leempuphuma ngokuthi ususe yonke imida yezolimo nezityalo ezitshabalalisayo; gcina imfezeko yomda wonxweme;
					Iziliwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Gcina imigqeku echumileyo yeepрони zodaka –i <i>Upogebia africana</i> – kumanxweme odaka kumbindi wochweme (uMda A no B); ukushinyana kweepрони zodaka mabungajiki kwi-avareji yamanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe 25% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka; gcina imigqeku yeziwanyana ezingenamathambo ezinxulunyanswa nomda i REI kumphezulu wochweme (izooplankton nebenthos); iindidi ezongameleyo kuloo mda (izooplankton nebenthos) mazingajiki kumanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe -40% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka . Iingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqike amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemiinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, ingqokelela mayiuke: imigqeku yasechwebeni (u-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-Ila obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I- Ilb yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omlambo (5-15%), Ilc marine opportunists (20-80%), i-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hayi ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catadromous (1-5%); iindidi zehlelo la maziqike imigqeku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekelelo zehlelo lila maziqike nabameli neendidi ezininzi ezixhatshazwayo.
					Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungqongileyo yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					lintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Ichweba malibe nemigqeku ye- avifaunal eyahlukayo equka abameli bawo onke amaqela angundoqo emizobo (jonga ingxelo ka2015 yeEWR t); iniqhagi yoothekwane mayibonwe rhoqo echwebeni; ngaphandle nje kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi ezifana namadada aseYiphutha, ichweba malixhase iintaka ezingaphezu kwama- 200; iintaka ezininzi ngaphandle kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi mazingabathi ngaphantsi kwe- 120 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo; iindidi ezininzi zeentaka zasemanzini mazingabathi ngaphantsi kwe- 15 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo.

UTafle 25: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZAMACHWEBE OMLAMBO ekwii-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo ye Groot-Brak G14

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungqongileyo yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																												
G14 Groot-Brak	K10F	Klein-Brak Estuary	gx14	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ukuze kudaleke indawo yokuhlala iintaka, iintlanzi, iimacrophytes, ii microalgae nomthamo wamanzi.	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>linyanga</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>75.1</td> <td>71.7</td> <td>70.2</td> <td>75.8</td> <td>77.9</td> <td>78.0</td> <td>78.1</td> <td>79.5</td> <td>78.8</td> <td>77.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Oct</td> <td>Nov</td> <td>Dec</td> <td>Jan</td> <td>Feb</td> <td>Mar</td> <td>Apr</td> <td>May</td> <td>Jun</td> <td>Jul</td> <td>Aug</td> <td>Sep</td> <td>Annual</td> </tr> </table> <p>MMR/MAR (% Nat)</p> <p>Amanzi angena emlanjeni : NOx-N angadluli ku- 100 µg/l kwinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo, NH₃-N angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo; Ichweba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngelwa okanye ngeempuphuma): I-avareji NOx-N angadluli ku-100 µg/l, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku-150 µg/l, i-avareji NH₃-N angadluli ku- 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku 100 µg/l</p>	linyanga	77.4	77.4	77.4	75.1	71.7	70.2	75.8	77.9	78.0	78.1	79.5	78.8	77.0		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual
linyanga	77.4	77.4	77.4	75.1	71.7	70.2	75.8	77.9	78.0	78.1	79.5	78.8	77.0																							
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Annual																							
				Ikwaliti	Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungavidluli ITPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae																													

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							DIP		Amanzi angena emlanjeni: PO ₄ -P angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwiinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo lchwaba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa okanye ngeempuphuma): i-avareji PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku -50 µg/l
						Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanazingenamath ambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa mabungadluli ku-0 kwintloko yechweba, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa kuMda C < 20, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa ku-11 km kumphezulu ukusuka echwebeni > 35 ngaphezulu kweinyanga ezintathu zonyaka
						Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	I-oksijini enyibilikisiweyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l
							I-TSS		TSS <5 mg/ l (low flow)
							I-pH		7.0 < pH > 8.5
							I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Ipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwiinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					Indawo yokuphila	lintlengo	Iimpawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu u bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengo nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummamda I-woboniso I-RU	Igama I-igama I-omjelo	Igama I-igama I-elenkange I-leko I-yendalo	I-Candelo I-TEC	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					i-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futu/iokanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton
				i-Biota	ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazo lweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; thintela ukunwenwema kweengongolo emanzini avulekileyo ; Thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgae; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (njengomnga) kumda oselunxwemeni .
					Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	Gcina imigqeku echumileyo yeeproni zodaka –ii <i>Upogebia africana</i> – kumanxweme odaka kumbindi wochweme (uMda A no B); ukushinyana kweeproni zodaka mabungajiki kwi-avareji yamanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe 25% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka; gcina imigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezinxulunyanyiswa nomda i REI kumphuzulu wochweme (izoooplankton neebenthos); iindidi ezongameleyo kuloo mda (izoooplankton neebenthos) mazingajiki kumanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe -40% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka .

I- Ihlelo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqenqange leko yendalo	ICandelo I-TEC	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	lingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqike amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemilinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, ingqokelela mayiqike: imigqeku yasechwebeni (u-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-lla obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I- llb yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omlambo (5-15%), Ilc marine opportunists (20-80%), i-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hayi ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catastrophic (1-5%); iindidi zehlelo la maziqike imigqeku ehubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekileyo zehlelo Ila mazibe nabameli neendidi ezininzi ezixhatsazwayo.
					Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Ichweba malibe nemigqeku ye- avifaunal eyahlukayo equka abameli bawo onke amaqela angundoqo emizobo; imigxobhozo yeetyuwa /imiwonyo kwithafa leempuphuma mayichume ngempilo yeentaka. Imimandla esebenzisana namaza mayibe nemigqeku eshinyeneyo neyahlukayo yamangabangaba amancinane namakhulu; inani leentaka ezininzi zasemanzini ezigwalise yonke le ndawo malingehli ngaphantsi kweentaka ezingama-30 okanye ngaphantsi kweentaka ezingama-250 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo ; inani leentaka ezisechwebeni elisezantsi malingehli ngaphantsi kweendidi ezili- 10 okanye iintaka ezingama- 50 (ngaphandle koothekwane namangabangaba kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo .

I- IUA	Ummandla I- woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinikange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
G14 Groot-Brak	K10A	G14-E17	Blonde Estuary	gxi19	B	Urmthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ikufuphi kweyakugala kangangoko (iinkqubo ezincinane zifuna awona manzi maninzi)	Ukushinyana kweproni zadaka mabubethe ngaphaya ko-100 – 150 burrow counts per m2 kweyona mimandla ishinyeneyo; kwi zooplankton, ukushinyana kwePseudodiaptomus hessei makubethe ngaphaya kwamanganaba angana-5000-10000 m3 kwichweba eliphezulu entlakohlaza. Ukugugququka kobukho beechwebeni kuyatshintshatshisha futhi umlomo uhlala uvaliwe kangaxesha elide. Oku kungakhokelela ekusweleni ezinye iindidi zezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilindelekileyo ukuba zibekho kulo mmandla.
							Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgquku weeMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	Ukushinyana kweproni zadaka mabubethe ngaphaya ko-100 – 150 burrow counts per m2 kweyona mimandla ishinyeneyo; kwi zooplankton, ukushinyana kwePseudodiaptomus hessei makubethe ngaphaya kwamanganaba angana-5000-10000 m3 kwichweba eliphezulu entlakohlaza. Ukugugququka kobukho beechwebeni kuyatshintshatshisha futhi umlomo uhlala uvaliwe kangaxesha elide. Oku kungakhokelela ekusweleni ezinye iindidi zezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezilindelekileyo ukuba zibekho kulo mmandla.
							Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgquku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgquku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	lingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqokelela amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemilinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, ingqokelela mayiquke: imigquku yasechwebeni (u-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-Ia obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I-Ib yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omilambo (5-15%), I-Ic marine opportunists (20-80%), I-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hayi ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catadromous (1-5%); iindidi zehelelo la maziqokelela imigquku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekelelo zehelelo Ila mazibe nabameli neendidi ezininzi ezixhatshazwayo.
							Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgquku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgquku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukuchuma nobuninzi nokushinyana beendidi nokushinyana kwemigquku yeentaka, amangabangaba ahlalayo nafudukayo, oothekwane iintaka ezingabazayo neentaka zeseamanzi ziphakathi kuka- 15 % wemeko yangoku (ngo2006).
							Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yokuhamba kwamanzi ikufuphi kweyakugala kangangoko (iinkqubo ezincinane zifuna awona manzi maninzi)	lityanga MMR/MAR (% Nat)
							Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo	69.2 Annual 70.3 Sep 70.7 Aug 69.9 Jul 69.0 Jun 70.1 May 69.3 Apr 68.7 Mar 64.8 Feb 65.6 Jan 67.8 Dec 69.9 Nov 69.5 Oct

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-wobonisele RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						DIP	eziingeziso zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	DIP ingabathi ngaphaya kwe 20 µg/l (average)
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusasazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamathambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	<20 (iqondo elilindelekileyo 5-15)
					Utshintshatshinti-oksijini sho lwamanzi	Ubukho bodaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>5 mg/l
					I-Enterococci	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	Ubukho bodaka bungadluli ku- 10 NTU ngexesha lemivula eziphantsi
					I-Escherichia coli	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					Iimpawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Iimpawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengo nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
					Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgquku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgquku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgquku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futshi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.

I- Ithlelo IUA	Ummandla I-wobonisele RU	Igama I- Iomjelo	Igama I- Iqhubu elinenkange I- Ieko yendalo	I- I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							DIP	ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	I-DIP mayingadluli ku 20 µg/l (average)
						Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusasazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamath ambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	<20 (iqondo eilindelekileyo 5-15)
						Utshintshatshinti-oksijini sho lwamanzi	I-Enterococci	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>5 mg/l
						Ipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Utshintshatshinti Ubume shano emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					Indawo yokuphila	Intlengo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengo nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummamda I- woboniso RU	Igama I- lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						I-Microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
						ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte ngenxa yobukho beendidi yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ukusasazeka kweendawo zikuphila ze macrophyte: lingcongolo neenqoboka : 0.04 ha, amanxweme esanti nodaka: 0.05 ha, amanzi avulekileyo : 1.66 ha; theintela ukunwenwela kweengcolo emanzini avulekileyo; thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgae; thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (njenomnga kumda wonxweme .
				I-Biota		Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezooiplankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callinurus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei okanye ii-congeneric</i> zechweba kwi- zooiplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%
						Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imigqeku yeentlanzi equka iindidi ezi-2 eziphila echwebeni (ibakala I), ezi-2 eziindidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba (ibakala II), olu-1oluziindidi zecatadromous yomthonyama (ibakala V); Imigqeku yasechwebeni mayinyakazele ngokobalo (kangange->50%), kodwa ke umlinganiselo weendidi zolwandle ezixhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubuninzi) mawungehli ngaphantsi ko- 2%.

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummamda I-woboniso I-RU	Igama I- Iomjelo	Igama I- Ielinqhubo I- Ielinkange I- Ieko I- Iyendalo	I- ITEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Iintfenge	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentfenge zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentfenge zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentfenge nezinto zendalo mazingatsintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
						IMicroalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futshi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zeephytoplankton.
					IBiota	IIMacrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezizityalo ezingezizo ezomithonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezizityalo ezingezizo ezomithonyama.	Gcina ukusasazeka kweendawo zikuphila ze macrophyte: lingcongolo neengoboka : 0.04 ha, amanxweme esanti nodaka: 0.05 ha, amanzi avulekileyo : 1.66 ha; theintela ukunwenwela kweengcolo emanzini avulekileyo; thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgae; thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (njenomnga) kumda wonxweme . Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callichirus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessi</i> Okanye <i>ii-congeneric</i> zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%
						Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	

I- Ihlalo IUA	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqenqane leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							Escherichia coli	ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
						Ufshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				Indawo yokuphila		Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi		Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlenga nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
							Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 42 mg/m ² (kumbindi); iDinoflagellates, iichlorophytes nee/okanye iicyanobacteria > 10% yobuninzi obubandakanyekayo .
				IBiota			ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ukusasazeka kweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; thintela ukunwenwela kweengcongolo emanzini; thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgae; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (umzekelo umrnga.) kumda wonxweme

I- IUA	Ihlelo	Ummandla I- woboniso	I- RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqenqane leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
								Iziliwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti: i- <i>Callichirus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee-copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye i-congeneric zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe-30%
									Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Imigqeku yeentlanzi mayiqike amahlelo eembutho zechweba ezi- 5 ngokwamanqanaba afanayo (ngokwahluka nobuninzi) kulawo kubhekiswa kuwo (kwingxelo ye –EWR ka2015); ngokobalo, umgqeku mawuqike: iintlanzi zechweba (eziyi- 50-80% yobuninzi bazo xa zizonke, ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lb (i-10-20%), ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke elunxwemeni (i-10-20%), i-iindidi lb ezidityaniswa namachweba (i-5-15%), ii-IIC ezilangazelela ukuphila elwandle (i-20-80%), i-III yezi bhadubhadu zaselwandle (ezingekho ngaphaya kwe 5%), i-IV zeentlanzi zomthonyama (i-1-5%), i-V maziqike imigqeku efudukayo eziziindidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ihlelo - Ila ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke mazimelwe ziindidi ezinkulu ezixhaphazekayo
								Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina umgqeku wokuqala wamaqela eentaka ezikhoyo echwebeni.; amanani eentaka kulo naliphi na iqela. ngaphandle kweendidi ezandayo ngokwendalo, njengamadada aseYiphutha, makangelhi ngaphaya kombindi osisiseko (athelekelelwa ziinkcukhacha zolwazi ezidlulileyo okanye uphando lokuqala) amanani eendidi okanye eentaka ezibalelwa amahlelo amathathu okanye izihlandlo zasebusika.

I-UA Ihlelo	Umandla l-woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqhubu elinokungqela leko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komqokekela phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komqokekela phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendawana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
						ubungakanani, ukusasazeka kwemigqokekela nokuchuma kwemigqokekela yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi yeemacrophytes ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqokekela yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazo lweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; thintela ukunwenwama kweengcongolo emanzini avulekileyo ; Thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgae; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (njengomngqo) kumda oselunxwemeni .
				IBiota		Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komqokekela weemacrophytes	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoo-plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callithirus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye ii-congeneric zechweba kwi- zoo-plankton yechweba; imigqokekela ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%.
						Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komqokekela weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komqokekela weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imigqokekela yeentlanzi ekuqaleni eziphila kumachweba ubucikane (Ibakala I), iindidi zolwandle ezi-2 ezixhomekeke kumachweba omilambo (Amabakala Ila & Ilb) kunye nodidi olu-1 lwecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V). Abahlali basemachwebeni mabanyakazele ngokwamanani, kodwa ke loo mlinganiselo wodidi lolwandle oluxhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubunzi) mawungawi ngaphantsi kwe- 2%.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	Igama leqhubu elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Intlengi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengi nezinto zendalo mazingatsintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
					IMicroalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku we phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku we phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off), ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
				I-Biota	IMacrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyt e	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomithonyama.	Gcina usasazo lweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; thintela ukunwenwema kweengcongolo emanzini avulekileyo ; Thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zamacroalgae; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalaisayo (njengomnga) kumda oselunxwemeni.
					Izilwayana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoooplankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> kunxweme wesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye ii-congeneric zechweba kwi- zoooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso	I-RU lomjelo	Igama elinqanaba leko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo Uguquguquko lwamaza	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwiinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Umlomo wechweba uhla uvulekile Ukulwatyuza kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo xa emanzi emancinci (ehlotyeni) makungaguquki ngo- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo.
				Indawo yokuphila	Intlenga	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ikhozo lentlenga nezinto zendalo mazingaguquki ngo- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					IMicroalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku we phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku we phytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); Ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
				iBiota	iMacrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka kwemigqeku nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zeziyalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zeziyalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazo lwendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; thintela ukunwenwema kweengongolo emanzini avulekileyo ; Thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgai; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (njengomnga) kumda oselunxwemeni.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						DIP		Amanzi angena emlanjeni: PO ₄ -P angadluli ku- 20 µg/l kwinyanga ezi- 2 ezilandelelanayo Ichweba (ngaphandle xa amanzi enyuka ngeliwa okanye ngeempuphuma): i-avareji PO ₄ -P not to exceed 20 µg/l ngethuba lophando, namnye umlinganiselo omakadlule ku -50 µg/l
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusasazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	Ubukho beetyuwa mabungadluli ku-0 kwintloko yechweba, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa kuMda C < 20, iavareji yobukho beetyuwa ku-11 km kumphezulu ukusuka echwebeni > 20 ngaphezulu kweinyanga ezintathu zonyka
					Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Ubukho bodaka i-oksijini enyibilikileyo ipH	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Amanzi angena echwebeni nasemlanjeni ewonke: DO >5 mg/l
					ipathojini	i-Enterococci i-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	>5 mg/l ngalo lonke ixesha Amanzi angena emlanjeni 6.0 < pH > 7.0 (Touw), 7.0 < pH > 8.0 (Duiwe), kwichweba : 6.0 < pH > 8.5, Lakes: 7.0 < pH > 8.5 ≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
					Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				Indawo yokuphila	Ubume bomlomo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengi zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengi nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a

I-IUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso	I-IRU Iomjelo	Igama elinqhubo leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
							Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabathi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabathi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabathi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
					iBiota		ubungakanani, ukusasazeka kwemigqeku nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku wango (2014) ugqinywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte; gcina ukusasazeka lweendawo zokuphila zemacrophyte e-ethe-ethe (umzekelo umgobhozo weetyuwa, iimacrophytes) ezintywiliselweyo; kungabikho zityalo zishabalalisayo; thintela ukunwenwela kweengcongolo emanzini.
							Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Gcina ubukho besproni zesanti iiCallichirus kraussi kumanxweme esanti kumazantsi echweba lomlambo iTouw; gcina imigqeku echumileyo ye - benthic amphipod Grandierella ignorum kwichibi nechweba xa lilonke

I-IUA Ihlelo	Umandla l-woboniselelo RU	I-Igama elinqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					DIP		Amanzi angenayo, i-PO ₄ -P mayingadluli kwi 10 µg/l kwiinyanga ezimbini ezilandelelanayo; Ichweba: i-avareji PO ₄ -P <10 µg/l, akukho nanye isampulu >50 µg/l; Ichibi: i-avareji PO ₄ -P <20 µg/l
				Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemicrophytes neemicroalgae	Ichweba likwimo yokuvaleka : i-avareji yobukho beetyuwa <12; i-avareji yobukho beetyuwa kumachibi ngu-t2 ukususela kuleyo yesiseko (yango2013)
				Ubukho bodaka	Ubukho bodaka		i-avareji <5 NTU (amanzi ahamba kancinci) okokoko
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>5 mg/l okokoko
				ipH	ipH		Amanzi angena emlanjeni : 6.0 < pH > 7.0 (Touw), 7.0 < pH > 8.0 (Duiwe), Ichweba : 6.0 < pH > 8.5, Amachibi 7.0 < pH > 8.5
				iEnterococci	iEnterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
				iEscherichia coli	iEscherichia coli		≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
				Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinganaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
			Indawo yokuphila	Ubume bomlomo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunjulo bomjelo neempawu zeentlango zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunjulo bomjelo neempawu zeentlango zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlango nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	Igama elinqhubeleleko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephytoplankton nebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off), ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
				IBiota		ubungakanani, ukusasazeka kwemigqeku nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezityalo ezingezizo ezomithonyama.	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezityalo ezingezizo ezomithonyama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku (ngo 2014) ugqunywe ziindawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte: gcina ukusasazeka kweendawo zokuphila ezi-ethe-ethe (umzekelo umgobhozo weetyuwa wamazama akhulu, imacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo); makungabikho zityalo zishabalalisayo. Thintela ukunwenwela kweengcongolo emanzini avulekileyo.
					Iziwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Gcina ubukho beproni zesanti ii -Callichirus kraussi kumanxweme esanti kwichweba elisezantsi iTouw; Gcina imigqeku echumileyo ye -benthic amphipod Granddierella Ignorurum kuwo onke amachibi namachweba

I-JUA lilelo	Ummandla woboniso RU	I-Igama lomjelo	I-Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
G15 Coastal						Intlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	lingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqike amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemilinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, lingqokelela mayiqike: imigqeku yasechwebeni (u-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-Ila obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I-Ib yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omlambo (5-15%), Ilc marine opportunists (20-80%), I-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hayi ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catastrophic (1-5%); iindidi zehelelo la maziqike imigqeku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekeleyo zehlelo lila maziqike nabameli neendidi ezininzi ezixhathazwayo.
						Intlaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Inkqubo yechibi emachwebeni mayibe neentlobo ngeentlobo zemigqeku ye -avifaunal equka abameli bawo onke amagela oqobo, nasecina imigqeku egcinelwe isimo seRamsar yinkqubo leyo; amanani eentlaka zaseManzini kwinkqubo leyo; amananzi ngaphandle kwezo ziya ngokubakho ezingingqini njengamadada aseYiphiutha – makangehli ngaphaya kweendidi ezingama- 40 okanye ngaphantsi kweentlaka ezingama-1500 kwiminyaka emithathu elandelelanayo.
					Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yamanzi.	linyanga
						Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	Annual
							DIP		87.5 Oct
									88.0 Nov
									87.5 Dec
									88.0 Jan
									87.5 Feb
									88.0 Mar
									87.5 Apr
									88.0 May
									87.5 Jun
									88.0 Jul
									88.0 Aug
									88.0 Sep
									87.5 Annual

I-UA Inlelo	Umandla l-woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqenqane leko yendalo	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	i-oksijini enyibilikileyo	i-ph	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	Ubukho bodaka >10 NTU kumanzi amancinci >5 mg/L in estuary.
				lipathojini	i-Enterococci		Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabuginwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
					Escherichia coli			≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Ubume bomlomo		Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Umlomo wechweba uhlafe uvuliwe
				Utshintshatshintsho emanzini		Uguququko lwamaza	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlango zamanzi	Ukulwatyaza kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo xa emanzi emancinci (ehlotyeni) makungaguquki ngo- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo.
				Indawo yokuphila	Intlango	Impawu zeentlango, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo		Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ikhozo lentlango nezinto zendalo mazingaguquki ngo- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				IBiota	I-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgquku weephaytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgquku weephaytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 10 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendawo makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe > 11 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungqongileyo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqoke yeemacrophytes	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqoke yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ukusasazeka kweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi eishabalalisayo (umzekelo umnga) kumda wonxweme .
						Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqoke weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callichirus kraussi</i> kunxweme wesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei okanye ii-congeneric</i> zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqoke yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%
						Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqoke weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqoke weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Imigqoke yeentlanzi mayi iquke amahlelo eembutu zechweba ezi- 5 ngokwamanqanaba afanayo (ngokwahluka nobuninzi) kulawo kubhekiswa kuwo (kwingxelo ye –EWR ka2015); ngokobalo, umgqoke mawuquke: iintlanzi zechweba (eziyi- 50-80% yobuninzi bazo xa zizonke, ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lb (i-10-20%), ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke elunxwemeni (i-10-20%), iindidi lb ezidityaniswa namachweba (i-5-15%), ii-llc ezilangazelela ukuphila elwandle (i-20-80%), i-lll yezibhadubhadu zaselwandle (ezingekho ngaphaya kwe 5%), i-IV zeentlanzi zomthonyama (i-1-5%), i-V zeendidi zecatadromous (i-1-5%); iindidi zehelelo - la mazi iquke imigqoke efudukayo eziindidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; Ihlelo - Ila ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke mazimelwe ziindidi ezinkulu ezixhaphazekayo

I-UA Inlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I- RU lomjelo	I- Igama elinokwaziweko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo	
G15 Coastal	K50B	G15-E27	Kynsna Estuary	gxi12	B	Ikwaliti	Umthamo	Amanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina umgqeku wokuqala wamaqela eentaka ezikhoyo echwebeni, amanani eentaka kulo naliphi na iqela, ngaphandle kweendidi ezandayo makangehli ngaphaya kombindi osisiseko (athelekeleliwa ziinkcukhacha zolwazi ezidlulileyo okanye uphando lokuqala) amanani eendidi okanye eentaka ezibalelwa amahlobo amathathu okanye izihlandlo zasebusika.
								MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Months	
								DIN	Q1	
								DIP	Q2	
									Q3	
									Q4	
									Q5	
									Q6	
									Q7	
									Q8	
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									Q99	
									Q100	

I-IUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso	I-igama elinokwaziweyo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
		Igama leqhubu elinokwaziweyo		Iintlele	Iimpawu zeentlele, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlele zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ikhozo lentlele nezinto zendalo mazingaguquki ngo- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku weephaytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephaytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
			I-Biota		ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophytes	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi ezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyamama.	Gcina ummandla wangoku wango (2014) ugqinywe ziindawo zokuphila zemacrophyte; gcina ukusasazeka lweendawo zokuphila zemacrophyte e-ethe-ethe (umzekelo umgobhozo weetyuwa, iimacrophytes) ezintywiliselweyo; kungabikho zityalo zishabalalisayo; thintela ukunwenwela kweengcongolo emanzini.
				Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Gcina imigqeku echumileyo yeproni zodaka –ii <i>Upogebia africana</i> – kumanxweme odaka kumbindi wochweme (uMda A no B); ukushinyana kweproni zodaka mabungajiki kwi-avareji yamanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe 25% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka; gcina imigqeku yeziilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezinxulunyaniswa nomda i REI kumphezulu wochweme (zooplankton nebenthos); iindidi ezongameleyo kuloo mda (zooplankton nebenthos) mazingajiki kumanqanaba omgangatho ngaphaya kwe -40% kwixesha ngalinye lomnyaka .

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqhubeleko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
G15 Coastal	G15-E28	Noestie Estuary	Gxi13	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yamanzi (inkqubo encinci ifuna awona manzi maninzi)	lingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqike amahlelo ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemilinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, ingqokelela mayiqike: imigqeku yasechwebeni (U-50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-Ila obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I-Ib yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omlambo (5-15%), Ilc marine opportunists (20-80%), I-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hayi ngaphezu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catatadromous (1-5%); iindidi zehelele la maziqike imigqeku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekelelo zehelele Ila maziqike nabameli neendidi ezininzi ezixhatsazwayo.
				Ikwaliti	Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo	Ichweba malibe nemigqeku ye- avifaunal eyahlukayo equka abameli bawo onke amaqela angundoqo ermizobo; imigxobhozo yeetyuwa /imiwonyo kwithafa leempuphuma mayichume ngempilo yeentaka. Imimandla esebenzisana namaza mayibe nemigqeku eshinyeneyo neyahlukeyo yamangabangaba amancinane namakhulu; inani leentaka ezininzi zasemanzini ezigcwalise yonke le ndawo malingehli ngaphantsi kweentaka ezingama-30 okanye ngaphantsi kweentaka ezingama-250 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo ; inani leentaka ezisechwebeni elisezantsi malingehli ngaphantsi kweendidi ezi-10 okanye iintaka ezingama-50 (ngaphandle koothekwane namangabangaba kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo .
								linyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) DIN not >100 µg/L once-off.
								93.5 93.4 90.7 91.1 85.5 82.1 94.0 93.0 92.8 94.3 94.3 92.5 Annual

I-IUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I- woboniselelo RU	I- Igama lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						DIP	ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	DIP not > 20 µg/L once-off.
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho bodaka	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	10 < ubukho beetyuwa <40
					Utshintshatshintsho sho lwamanzi	Turbidity Dissolved oxygen	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>10 NTU kumanzi amancinci >5 mg/L echwebeni .
					lipathojini	Enterococci Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
					Utshintshatshintsho sho emanzini	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwindanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edia ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					Indawo yokuphila	lilimpawu zeentlunge, ubume/ubukhu lu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlunge zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlunge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
					iBiota	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esembindini: iPhytoplankton hayi u- > 1.0 µg/L (umbindi) . iBenthic microalgae hayi u- > 11 mg/m ² (umbindi) ; iPhytoplankton hayi u- > 20 µg/L nokushinyana kweendawana hayi u- >10 000 cells/ml (once-off); Thiintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton .

I-IUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I- woboniso RU	Igama I- lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	ICandelo I- TEC	ICandeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazo lweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte; thintela ukunwenwa kweengcongolo emanzini avulekileyo ; Thintela ukwanda kwezondlo neentyatyambo zemacroalgae; Thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi etshabalalisayo (njengomnga) kumda oselunxwemeni.
					Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callichirus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei okanye ii-congeneric</i> zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyalelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%
					Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Iingqokelela zeentlanzi maziqoke amahele ezo zinxulumene namachweba ama -5 ngokwemilinganiselo efanayo (ukwahluka nobuninzi) ukuya kutsho kwezo zingaphantsi kwale referensi (jonga ingxelo ka2015 ye EWR); ngokobalo, iingqokelela mayiqoke; imigqeku yasechwebeni (u- 50-80% yobuninzi bubonke), ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lomlambo (10-20%), I-Ila obligate ezixhomekeke echwebeni (10-20%), I-II yeendidi ezinxulumene namachweba omlambo (5-15%), IIC marine opportunists (20-80%), I-III ezibhadulayo zolwandle (hay ngaphesvu kwe - 5%), IV iintlanzi zomthonyama (1-5%), V iindidi ze-catadromous (1-5%); iindidi zehlelo la maziqoke imigqeku eqhubayo zeendidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ezixhomekekeleyo zehlelo lla mazibe nabameli neendidi ezininzi ezixhatshazwayo.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqanaba leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo	
G15 Coastal	K60G	G15-E29	Piesang Estuary	gxi14	C	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Ichweba malibe nemigqeku ye-avifaunal eyahlukayo equka abameili bawo onke amaqela angundoqo emizobo (jonga ingxelo ka2015 yeEWR t); imiqhagi yoothekwane mayibonwe rhoqo echwebeni; ngaphandle nje kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi ezifana namadada aseYiphutha, ichweba malixhase iintaka ezingaphezu kwama- 200; iintaka ezininzi ngaphandle kwamangabangaba, oothekwane neendidi ezandayo ngokweengingqi mazingabathi ngaphantsi kwe- 120 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo; iindidi ezininzi zeentaka zasemanzini mazingabathi ngaphantsi kwe- 15 kwizihlandlo ezintathu ezilandelelanayo.
								MMR/MAR (% Nat)	71.4 77.2 69.5 68.8 63.6 70.9 81.5 68.1 66.8 74.7 66.1 73.8	
								DIN	DIN not >100 µg/L Kanye .	
								DIP	DIP not > 20 µg/L Kanye	
								Ubukho beetyuwa	5 < ubukho beetyuwa <40	
								Ubukho beetyuwa	>10 NTU kumanzi amancinci	
								Ubukho beetyuwa	>5 mg/Lechwebeni .	
								Ubukho beetyuwa	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)	
								Ubukho beetyuwa	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)	

I-UA Inlelo	Umandla l-woboniselelo RU	Igama elinqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candeliwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
			Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshint Ubume bomlomo	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
				Intlenga	Iimpawu zeentlenga, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlenga nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
				I-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku weephaytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephaytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
			IBiota	I-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina ukusasazeka kweendawo zokuphila zeemacrophyte: lingcongolo neengoboka okwangoku zigqume i-3. 14 ha, iindawo zokuphila zeemacrophytes ezintywiliselweyo nomgoboko weetyuwa ukho; thintela ukunwenwa kwemithi eishabalalisayo (njenomnga) kumda wonxweme .
				Izilwanyana ezingenamathambon	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoo-plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye <i>ii-congenerics</i> zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezindidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%

I-JUA	Ihlole	Ummandla woboniso	I-RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungcono leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo																										
								Intlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Imigqeku yeentlanzi mayi/ike amahlelo eembutsho zechweba ezi- 5 ngokwamanqanaba afanayo (ngokwahluka nobuninzi) kulawo kubhekiswa kuwo (kwingxelo ye –EWR ka2015); ngokobalo, umgqeku mawu/ike: iintlanzi zechweba (eziyi- 50-80% yobuninzi bazo xa zizonke, ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lb (i-10-20%), ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke elunxwemeni (i-10-20%), iindidi lb ezidityaniswa namachweba (i-5-15%), ii-llc ezilangazelela ukuphila elwandle (i-20-80%), i-lll yezibhadubhadu zaselwandle (ezingekho ngaphaya kwe 5%), i-IV zeentlanzi zomthonyama (i-1-5%), i-V zeendidi zecatadromous (i-1-5%); iindidi zehlelo - la mazi/ike imigqeku efudukayo eziindidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; Ihlelo - Ila ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke mazimelwe ziindidi ezinkulu ezixhaphazekayo																										
								Intlaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina umgqeku wokuqala wamaqela eentaka ezikhoyo echwebeni; amananani eentaka kulo naliphi na iqela. ngaphandle kweendidi ezandayo ingokwendalo, njengamadada aseYiphutha, makangehli ngaphaya kombindi osisiseko (athelekelelwa ziinkukhacha zolwazi ezidlulileyo okanye uphando lokuqala) amananani eendidi okanye eentaka ezibalelwa amahlobo amathathu okanye izihlandlo zasebusika.																										
G15 Coastal	II	K60G	G15-E30	Keurbooms Estuary	gxi15	A/B	Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inkqubo yamanzi ikufuphi kweyendalo ubuncikane	Iinyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) DIN not >100 µg/L once-off. DIP not >20 µg/L once-off.																										
							Ikwilithi	Izondlo	DIN DIP	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Annual</td> <td>90.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Sep</td> <td>91.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aug</td> <td>92.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jul</td> <td>91.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jun</td> <td>92.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>May</td> <td>92.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Apr</td> <td>89.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mar</td> <td>89.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Feb</td> <td>89.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jan</td> <td>89.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dec</td> <td>88.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nov</td> <td>88.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Oct</td> <td>88.6</td> </tr> </table>	Annual	90.0	1 Sep	91.8	Aug	92.8	Jul	91.8	Jun	92.3	May	92.0	Apr	89.3	Mar	89.5	Feb	89.0	Jan	89.3	Dec	88.8	Nov	88.5	Oct	88.6
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I-HUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	I-gama lomjelo	I-gama elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusasazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yeziwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa >10 kumphezulu wechweba eliseKourbooms nakwiBitou Am, I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa >20 ngakubude bendawo
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Ubukho beodyaka	Ubukho beodyaka	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	> 10 NTU kumanzi amancinci
				lipathojini	I-Enterococci	I-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	>5 mg/L echwebeni
					I-Escherichia coli	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxa olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
						Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
				Indawo yokuphila	Utshintshatshintsho emanzini	Tidal variation	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlunge zamanzi	Umlomo wechweba uhlale uvuliwe
				Intlunge		Iimpawu zeentlunge, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlunge zamanzi	Ukulwatyuza kwamaza ubuncikane kufuphi nomlomo xa emanzi emancinci (ehlotyeni) makungaguquki ngo- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo.
							Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ikhozo lentlunge nezinto zendalo mazingaguquki ngo- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo	

I-IUA Ihlelo	Umandla l-woboniso	I- RU lomjelo	Igama leqhubu elinokanye leko yendalo	I- TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						iiMicroalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku weephytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
					iBiota	iiMacrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyt e	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazeko lweendawo zokuphila ze macrophyte (umzekelo, umgobhozo weetyuwa, iimacrophytes ezintywiselweyo, iingcongolo neenqoboka kwiBitou Arms njengendawo yokuphila amahashe asekwandile <i>H. capensis</i>); vuselela iminyo yeBitou ngokususa amadonga anqamlezayo, iinduli ezimthabazi, neebhulorho ezindala; nciphisa ukwanda kwezityalo ezitshabalalisayo, ugcinwe nemfezeko yomda wonxweme
						Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Gcina ubunzima bendalo nokwahluka kwezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ze-benthic kwichibi lechweba elikumazantsi echweba; Gcina imigqeku yezilwanyana ezingenamathambo ezichumileyo ezinxulunyaniswa nomda weREI okumantla echweba (i-zooplankton ne-benthos).

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinqhubeleko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
G15 Coastal	K70A	Matjies Estuary	gxi16	Umthamo	Amanzi	Umthamo	Iintlanzi	Imigqeku yeentlanzi mayi-5 ngokwamanqanaba afanayo (ngokwahluka nobuninzi) kulawo kubhekiswa kuwo (kwingxelo ye-EWR ka2015); ngokobalo, umgqeku mawuquke: iintlanzi zechweba (eziyi- 50-80% yobuninzi bazo xa zizonke, ezikhula elwandle nasechwebeni lb (i-10-20%), ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke elunxwemeni (i-10-20%), iindidi lb ezidityaniswa namachweba (i-5-15%), ii-III ezilangazelela ukuphila elwandle (i-20-80%), i-III yezibhadubhadu zaselwandle (ezingekho ngaphaya kwe 5%), i-IV zeentlanzi zomthonyama (i-1-5%), i-V zeendidi zecatatromous (i-1-5%); iindidi zehlelo - la mazi-4 imigqeku efudukayo eziindidi ezi-4 ubuncikane; ihlelo - Ila ezinyanzelekileyo ukuba zixhomekeke mazimelwe ziindidi ezinkulu ezixhaphazekayo
						Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	
						Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	
						MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inqubo yamanzi (inqubo encinci ifuna amanzi amaninzi)	linyanga MMR/MAR (% Nat) DIN not >100 µg/L once-off.
						DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	70.5 Annual 74.1 Sep 71.6 Aug 66.8 Jul 65.8 Jun 68.4 May 67.9 Apr 67.9 Mar 65.0 Feb 68.0 Jan 69.1 Dec 73.8 Nov 73.6 Oct
						DIP		DIP not >20 µg/L once-off.

I-UA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-wobonisele RU	Igama elinqhubu elinenkange leko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
				Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli ITPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa > 20 ngaphezulu kwe-20% yexesha (elibonisa ukuncipha kwamanzi), I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa < 5 ngaphezulu kwe 20% yexesha (elibonisa uvalo olwandisiweyo).
			Utsintshatshints ho lwamanzi	Ubukho bodaka I-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Ubukho bodaka I-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Utsintshatshints ho lwamanzi mabungayidluli ITPCs yebiota	> 10 NTU kumanzi amancinci > 5 mg/L echwebeni.
			Iipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤ 185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile) ≤ 500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
				Utshintshatshintl sho emanzini		Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
			Iindawo yokuphila	Iintlenge	Iimpawu zeentlenge, ubume/ubukhulu lu bejelo	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenge zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlenge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo. a
			IIBiota	IIMicroalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Umandla I-woboniselelo RU	Igama elinqhubo elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					DIP	DIP	eziingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	DIP not >20 µg/L once-off.
				Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusasazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa <10 kwintloko yechweba (iqondo le-avareji elindelekileyo 5 - 10 kwiindawo ezininzi)
				Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi	Ubukho I-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>10 NTU kumanzi amancinci
				Ipathojini	Ipathojini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabungcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	>5 mg/L echwebeni .
							Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabungcinwe bukwi bakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml) (90 th percentile)
							Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwiinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)
				Indawo yokuphila	Hydrodynamics	Ubume bomlomo	Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwiinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiota edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10% kumgangatho osekiweyo
						Iimpawu zeentlengo, ubume/ubukhulu bejelo	Iinkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlengo zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlengo nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a
				Ibiota	ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendawana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinokungqongileyo yendalo	I-Candelo I-TEC	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyt e	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazeko lweendawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte, thintela ukwanda kwezondlo okuya kukhokelela ekudubuleni kweemacroalgae, ulawule ukwanda kwezityalo ezitshabalalisayo kumda wonxweme.
						Izinyaniso ezingenamathambobo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weeMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi zebenthic macrofauna nezoo plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callichirus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee-copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye <i>ii-congeneric</i> zechweba kwi-zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okugqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%.
						Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imigqeku yeentlanzi equka iindidi eziphila kumachweba ubuncikane (Ibakala I), iindidi zolwandle ezi-2 ezixhomekeke kumachweba omilambo (Amabakala Ila & Ilb) kunye nodidi olu-1 lwecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V). Abahlali basemachwebeni mabanyakazele ngokwamanani, kodwa ke loo mlinganiselo wodidi lolwandle oluxhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubunzi) mawungaw ngaphantsi kwe- 2%.
						Iintaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku wee-Avifauna	Gcina umgqeku wokugqala wamaqela eentaka ezikhoyo echwebeni, amanani eentaka kulo naliphi na iqela, ngaphandle kweendidi ezandayo ingokwendalo, njengamadada aseYiphutha, makangehli ngaphaya kombindi osisiseko (athelekelelwa ziinkukhacha zolwazi ezidlulileyo okanye uphando lokuqala) amanani eendidi okanye eentaka ezibalelwa amahlobo amathathu okanye izihlandlo zasebusika.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla woboniso	I-Ummamandla	I-RU lomjelo	Igama elinqhubo elinenkange leko yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo													
										Umfutho	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inqubo yamanzi (inqubo encinci ifuna amanzi amaninzi)	Iinyanga	87.9 Oct	88.0 Nov	87.2 Dec	84.3 Jan	82.7 Feb	84.1 Mar	85.3 Apr	87.3 May	86.7 Jun
G15 Coastal						Umthamo	Amanzi	MMR/MAR (% Nat)	Gcina inqubo yamanzi (inqubo encinci ifuna amanzi amaninzi)	Iinyanga	87.9 Oct	88.0 Nov	87.2 Dec	84.3 Jan	82.7 Feb	84.1 Mar	85.3 Apr	87.3 May	86.7 Jun	85.7 Jul	86.9 Aug	87.9 Sep	86.7 Annual
							Izondlo	DIN	Ubukho bezondlo ezingezizo zendalo mabungayidluli iTPCs yee macrophytes neemicroalgae	DIN not >100 µg/L once-off.													
							Ubukho beetyuwa	Ubukho beetyuwa	Ukusazeka kobukho beetyuwa mabungayidluli iTPCs yeentlanzi, yezilwanyanaezingenamat hambo, yeemacrophytes neemicroalgae	I-avareji yobukho beetyuwa <10 kwintloko yechweba (iqondo le-avareji elindelekileyo 5 - 10 kwiindawo ezininzi)													
							Utshintshatshintsho sho lwamanzi	Ubukho I-oksijini enyibilikileyo	Utshintshatshintsho lwamanzi mabungayidluli iTPCs yebiota	>10 NTU in low flow													
							Iipathojini	I-Enterococci	Ubukho bepathojini ezibangelwa ngamanzi mabugcinwe bukwbakala elivumelekileyo ngamaxesha olonwabo.	≤185 Enterococci/100 ml (90 th percentile)													
							Utshintshatshintsho sho emanzini	I-Escherichia coli	Ubume bomlomo ovaliweyo mabungandi nge- >10%	≤500 E. coli/100 ml (90 th percentile)													
						Indawo yokuphila			Gcina usondelelwano nommandla wolwandle kwinqanaba eliqinisekisa ukuba ikwaliti nendawo yokuphila ziyilungele ibiotope edla ngokufumaneka echwebeni lomlambo.	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ubukhulu bokhozo lwentlunge nezinto zendalo mazingatshintshii nge- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo.a													

I-HUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniso	I-RU lomjelo	Igama elinokungqongileyo yendalo	I-TEC	ICandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
						ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku weephytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku weephytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi : iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), iphytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); ibenthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 23 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
						ii-Macrophytes	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophytes	Gcina ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte, thintela ukusasazeka kweEFZ ngenxa yobukho beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama.	Gcina usasazeko lweendawo zokuphila ze-macrophyte, thintela ukwanda kwezondlo okuya kukhokelela ekudubuleni kweemacroalgae, ulawule ukwanda kwezityalo ezitshabalalisayo kumda woxweme.
					IBiota	Izilwanyana ezingenamathambo	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weMacrofauna.	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezoo-plankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweproni zesanti i- <i>Callinectes kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee-copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye <i>ii-congeneris</i> zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okuqala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%.
						Iintlanzi	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imigqeku yeentlanzi equka iindidi eziphila kumachweba ubuncikane (Ibakala I), iindidi zolwandle ezi-2 ezixhomekeke kumachweba omlambo (Amabakala Ila & Ilb) kunye nodidi olu-1 lwecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V). Abahlali basemachwebeni mabanyakazele ngokwamanani, kodwa ke loo mlinganiselo wodidi lolwandle oluxhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubunizi) mawungawo ngaphantsi kwe- 2%.

I-JUA Ihlelo	Ummandla I-woboniselelo RU	Igama lomjelo	Igama elinenkangeleko yendalo	I-Candelo	I-Candelwana	Isalathiso	I-RQO yobaliso	I-RQO yobalo
					Intlenga	Iimpawu zeentlenga, ubume/ubukhulu beentlenga zamanzi	Inkqubo yeempuphuma yanele ukuze igcine ubunzulu bomjelo neempawu zeentlenga zamanzi	Ubume nobukhulu bejelo, ikhozo lentlenga nezinto zendalo mazingaguquki ngo- >30% kumgangatho osekiweyo
					ii-Microalgae	Ubunzima bendalo nokwakheka komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae	Gcina ukwakheka nokuchuma komgqeku wee phytoplankton neebenthic microalgae kunye nobunzima bendalo buphakathi	Gcina ubunzima bendalo bephytoplankton/benthic microalgae esezantsi/ephakathi: i-phytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko- 3.5 µg/l (kumbindi), i-phytoplankton mayingabethi ngaphaya ko 20 µg/l futhi/okanye ukushinyana kwendlwana makungabethi ngaphaya kwe 10 000 cells/ml (once-off); i-benthic microalgae mayingabethi ngaphaya kwe 11 mg/m ² (kumbindi); thintela ukukhula kweentyatyambo zephytoplankton.
					Izilwanyana ezingenamathambobo	ubungakanani, ukusasazeka nokuchuma kwemigqeku yeemacrophyte	Gcina ukwakheka, ukuchuma nobuninzi beendidi ngeendidi ze-benthic macrofauna nezooplankton	Seka ubukho/ukungabikho kweeproni zesanti i- <i>Callichirus kraussi</i> kunxweme lwesanti kwichweba elisezantsi, on sand banks in lower estuary; seka ubukho/ukungabikho kwee- copepod <i>Pseudodiaptomus hessei</i> okanye <i>ii-congeneric</i> zechweba kwi- zooplankton yechweba; imigqeku yezi ndidi mazingaguquki kwi-avareji yomgangatho osekiweyo (njengoko sele kuqingqiwe kumatyelelo amathathu okugala) ngaphaya kwe- 30%.
				iBiota		Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku weentlanzi Thintela ubukho/ukwanda beendidi zezityalo ezingezizo ezomthonyama	Gcina imigqeku yeentlanzi equka iindidi eziphila kumachweba ubuncikane (Ibakala I), iindidi zolwandle ezi-2 ezixhomekeke kumachweba omilambo (Amabakala Ila & Ilb) kunye nodidi olu-1 lwecatadromous yomthonyama (Ibakala V). Abahlali basemachwebeni mabanyakazele ngokwamanani, kodwa ke loo mlinganiselo wodidi lolwandle oluxhomekeke kumachweba (oko kuxhomekeke kubunzi) mawungaw ngaphantsi kwe- 2%.
					Intlaka	Ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Gcina ukwakheka, ubuninzi nokuchuma komgqeku we-Avifauna	Gcina umgqeku wokugala wamaqela eentaka ezikhoyo echwebeni, amananani eentaka kulo naliphi na iqela, ngaphandle kweendidi ezandayo ingokwendalo, njengamadada aseYiphutha, makangehli ngaphaya kombindisi osisiseko (athelekeleliwa ziinkukhacha zolwazi ezidlulileyo okanye uphando lokuqala) amananani eendidi okanye eentaka ezibaleliwa amahlobo amathathu okanye izihlandlo zasebusika.

UTafle 27: Iinjongo zekwaliti yamanzi ZAMANZI APHANTSI KOMHLABA ekwii-Yunithi zomjelo zongxamiseko kwi-Yunithi ebumbeneyo yoHlalutyo kuMmandla woLawulo lwamanzi Breede-Gouritz

I-HUA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniseliso ngamanzi	IRU	Igama loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J BB-3	BB-1						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F H40B H20H, H10H, H40C H30B	BB-2 BB-4 BB-5 BB-6				Utsalo lamaxesha omnyaka: Inqanaba lamanzi liba ngcono emva kwefuthe lotsalo ngamaxesha eemvula, phantsi kocingelo lotshintsho lwemozulu nemijikelo yembalela. Utsalo olusisigxina: ukwehla kwenqanaba lamanzi kubangcono phantsi kocingelo lwexesha evakalelwa ngalo i-akwifa		
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J	BB-7						
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K			Utsalo				
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1					Usetyenziso lwemithombo maluzinzele ukusetyenziswa nguye wonke umntu nakokusingqongileyo	n/a
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1	Umthombo (yonke)	Umthamo				
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GG-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E	GG-3						
		J24B	GGa-1						
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4						
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGo-2						
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3	Umthombo (yonke)	Umthamo	Inqanaba lomthobo	Inqanaba lomthobo	Inqanaba lamanzi ubuncikane kwizitsali-mngxuma-manzi ezikumda we 2.5km ukusuka elunxwemeni ukunqanda ukungena kweetyuwa	>1 mamsi
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2	Umthombo (amanzi agalela elunxwemeni iCenozoic)					>0.5 mamsi

I-UA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniselwe ngamanzi	IRU	Igama loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5	Umthombo (ogalela elunxwemeni lwe Cenozoic)					
G15 Coastal	II	K40D K70A	GC-2 GC-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J	BB-7				Amanqanaba amanzi abalekayo phakathi kwamamanzi aphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba (ngokwee-mamsi)		
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BR-1		Umthamo	Aphumayo		Ithambeka lendalo phakathi kwamamanzi aphantsi komhlaba nangaphezu komhlaba maliginwe n/a	
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BO-1	Umthombo (ii-akwifa ezinganzulwanga)					
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						
G15 Coastal	II	K20A	GC-1	Umthombo (yonke)					
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J							
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3	Umthombo (yonke)					
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E, J21A, J21B, J23A	GGf-3 GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						

I-UA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniseliso ngamanzi	IRU	Igama loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandlwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo
G15 Coastal	II	K20A K70A	GC-1 GC-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5	Umthobo (angena elunxwemeni lwe-Cenozoic)					
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J, BB-3							
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1	Umthobo (yonke)	Umthamo	Amanzi mancinci emlanjeni r	limifuno zamanzi asezanitsi ziyagcinwa: 56.125Mm ³ /a (12.90%MAR) at H1H001; 30.215Mm ³ /a (28.63%MAR) at H1H018 Gcina (icandelo lamanzi angaphantsi komhlaba) leemfuno zamanzi lisezantsi emlanjeni ukuthoyelwa kweemfuneko zamanzi amancinci emlanjeni (ngokweRQO yemilambo)	n/a n/a n/a	n/a
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B							
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E	BO-3						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J, BB-3	BB-1 BB-3						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F H40B	BB-2 BB-4 BB-5 BB-6						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20H, H10H, H40C H30B							
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40J H40K	BB-7	Umthombo (yonke)	Ikwaliti	lipathojini	i-E-coli	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba makalungele ukusetyenziswa ekhayeni emva kokucocwa; futhi ke ikwaliti yala manzi mayingabonakali iguququka kuleyo yemveli	0 izihlandlo / 100ml
B4 Riversonderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1						
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						

I-UA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniselolngamanzi	IRU	Igamma loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	II	G50D, G50E							
E8 Touws	III	J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J11E	GGr-3						
		J24B	GGa-1						
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J35B	GO-4						
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGo-2						
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C	BB-1						
		H10L, H10F, H10G, H10J	BB-3						
		H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-2						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40B	BB-4						
		H20H, H10H, H40C	BB-5						
		H30B	BB-6						
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H40J							
A2 Middle Breede Renosterveld	III	H40K	BB-7						
B4 Riversoenderend Theewaters	III	H60A, H60B, H60C	BR-1						
B5 Overberg West	II	G40C, G40D	BO-1	Umthombo (yonke)	Ikwaliti	lipathojini	I-Coliform yonke	Amanzi angaphantsi komhlaba makalungele ukusetyenziswa ekhayeni emva kokucocwa; futhi ke ikwaliti yala manzi mayingabonakali iguquguquka kuleyo yemveli	<10 izihlandlo/100ml
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2						
F10 Overberg East Renosterveld	II	G50B	BO-3						
H17 Overberg East Fynbos	III	G50D, G50E							
		J12C, J12D	GGr-1						
		J11E	GGr-3						
C6 Gamka Buffels	II	J24B	GGa-1						
		J21A, J21B, J23A	GGa-2a, 2b and 2c						
		J35B	GO-4						
D7 Gouritz-Olifants	III	J40C, J40D	GGo-1						
F13 Lower Gouritz	II								

I-UA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniseliso ngamanzi	IRU	Igama loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo
I18 Hessequa G15 Coastal	III	H90E	GG0-2						
	II	K40D	GC-2						
A1 Upper Breede Tributaries	II	H10A, H10B, H10C	BB-1	Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<6.8 mg/l
				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Salts	EC		<311 mS/m
				Umthombo (Nardouw Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<2.4 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<236 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<4.4 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<119 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<9.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<73 mS/m
				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<1.8 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<109 mS/m
A3 Breede Working Tributaries	III	H20A, H20B, H20C, H20F	BB-2	Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<11.0 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<168 mS/m
				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<1.8 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<329 mS/m
				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.7 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<63 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.1 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<591 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<9.8 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<170 mS/m
B4 Riversoenderend Theewaters	III	H30B	BB-6	Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<589 mS/m
				Umthombo (Nardouw Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<4.4 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<119 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<10 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<280 mS/m
				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<741 mS/m
				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<117 mS/m
B5 Overberg West	II	H40J, H40K	BB-7	Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<10 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<280 mS/m
				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<741 mS/m
				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<117 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<10 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<280 mS/m
				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<741 mS/m
B5 Overberg West	II	G40A, G40C, G40D	BO-1	Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.8 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<70 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<589 mS/m
				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<589 mS/m
				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<589 mS/m
				Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwaliti	Nutrients	NO3 (as N)		<3.6 mg/l
						Salts	EC		<589 mS/m

I-UA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniselwe ngamanzi	IRU	Igama loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo																																								
H16 Overberg West Coastal	II	G40H	BO-2	Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwality	Nutrients ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC		<3.8 mg/l <117 mS/m																																								
										Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwality	izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<9.8 mg/l <280 mS/m																																			
															Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<3.6 mg/l <589 mS/m																														
																				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwality	izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<3.8 mg/l <117 mS/m																									
																									Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<10 mg/l <280 mS/m																				
																														Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwality	izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<3.6 mg/l <741 mS/m															
																																			Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<3.8 mg/l <117 mS/m										
																																								Umthombo (yonge)	Ikwality Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa ityuwa	NO3 (as N) SO4 EC	<11.7 mg/l <600 mg/l <231 mS/m					
																																													Umthombo (Beaufort Group)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa ityuwa	NO3 (as N) SO4 EC	<12.0 mg/l <237 mg/l <226 mS/m
Umthombo (Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup)	Ikwality Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa ityuwa	NO3 (as N) SO4 EC	<15.9 mg/l <634 mg/l <367 mS/m																																													
					Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<9.8 mg/l <170 mS/m																																								
										Umthombo (Witteberg Group)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<11.0 mg/l <420 mS/m																																			
															Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<3.6 mg/l <589 mS/m																														
																				Umthombo (Bokkeveld Group)	Ikwality	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC	<11.0 mg/l <589 mS/m																									

I-IUA	ihlelo	Indawo yoboniseliso ngamanzi	IRU	Igama loMjelo	Icandelo	ICandelwana	Isalathisi/umlinganiselo	IRQO yobaliso	IRQO yobalo
				Umthombo (Table Mountain Group)	ikwaliti	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC		<11.0 mg/l <170 mS/m
F13 Lower Gouritz	II	J40C, J40D	GGo-1	Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	ikwaliti	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC		<3.3 mg/l <170 mS/m
I18 Hessequa	III	H90E	GGo-2a and 2b	Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	ikwaliti	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC		<4.5 mg/l <316 mS/m
G15 Coastal	II	K40D	GC-2	Umthombo (agalela kunxweme iCenozoic)	ikwaliti	Izondlo ityuwa	NO3 (as N) EC		<11.0 mg/l <170 mS/m