

Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Western Cape
South Africa



Management Plan

Prepared by Keith Moodie

CapeNature Biodiversity Stewardship Programme

Citation

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SATUS

The Dikopskraal Nature Reserve has been declared as a Section 23 Nature Reserve.

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AUTHORISATION

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBA	Critical Biodiversity Area
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
DEA&DP	Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
DEA	National Department of Environmental Affairs
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DWA	National Department of Water Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMF	Environmental Management Framework
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EWT	Endangered Wildlife Trust
FEPA	Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
FPA	Fire Protection Association in terms of the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No.1 of 1998)
GIS	Geographical Information System
IDP	Municipal Integrated Development Plan
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
MCM	National Department of Marine and Coastal Management
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NFEPA	National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Area
NPAES	National Protected Area Expansion Strategy
NSBA	National Spatial Biodiversity Assessment
PA	Protected Area
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SOB	State of Biodiversity Report
SDF	Municipal Spatial Development Framework
SMME	Small, Micro and Medium Enterprises
SMP	Strategic Management Plan
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats analysis
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

1) BACKGROUND

1.1 Purpose of the plan

Management plans for biodiversity stewardship sites are strategic documents that provide the framework for the development and operation of biodiversity stewardship sites. They inform management at all levels, from the landowner through to support staff within CapeNature. The purpose of the management plan is to:

- Provide the primary strategic tool for management of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve, informing the need for specific programmes and operational procedures.
- Provide for capacity building, future thinking, and continuity of management.
- Enable the landowner to develop and manage Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve in such a way that its values and the purpose for which it has been established are protected.

1.2 Structure of the plan

Section 1:	Provides an introduction and background to the management plan and Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.
Section 2:	Sets out the vision and objectives for the biodiversity stewardship site.
Section 3:	Establishes the context of the biodiversity stewardship site, providing the basis for the operational management framework that follows.
Section 4:	Sets out the zonation of the biodiversity stewardship site, outlining the land uses in particular zones.
Section 5:	Describes the administrative structure that has been established for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.
Section 6:	Operational Management Framework - Sets out the management targets that must be achieved in managing the nature reserve.
Section 7:	Annual Plan of Operation and Review

1.3 Adaptive management

The preparation of this management plan has been undertaken based on the guiding principles of adaptive management, which is a structured, iterative process in which decisions are made using the best available information, with the aim of obtaining better information through monitoring of performance (Figure 1.1). In this way, decision making is aimed at achieving the best outcome based on current understanding, whilst accruing the information needed to improve future management. Adaptive management can lead to revision of a part or if necessary the whole management plan.

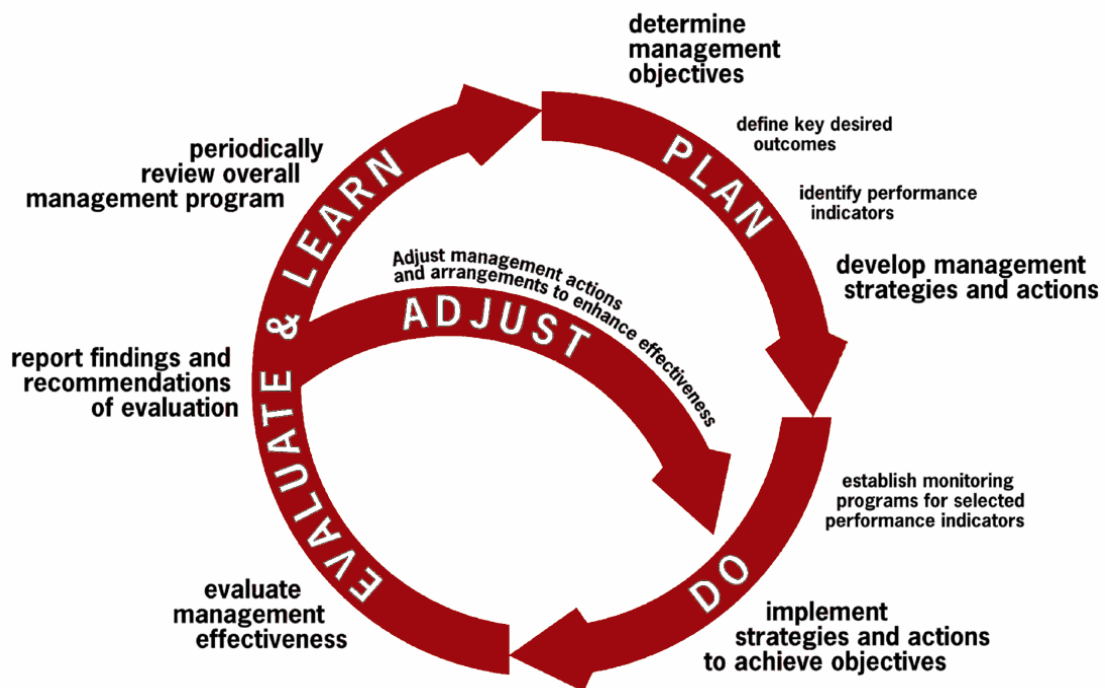


Figure 1.1 The adaptive management cycle (Management Strategy Evaluation, 2009)

Adaptive management enables landowners and managers to:

- i) Learn through experience.
- ii) Take account of, and respond to, changing factors that affect the biodiversity stewardship site.
- iii) Develop or refine management processes.
- iv) Adopt best practices and new innovations in biodiversity conservation management.
- v) Demonstrate that management is appropriate and effective.

1.4 Introduction

Dikkopskraal is situated in the Suurbrak valley, about 10 km northwest of Heidelberg (the nearest main town) in the Eden District (Hessequa), Western Cape, South Africa (Fig. 1.2).

Dikkopskraal Contract Nature Reserve is situated on the farm Grootvadersbosch, under the ownership of Keith Moodie of the Moodie Trust. The Moodie family have a long history of farming in harmony with the environment and the farm Grootvadersbosch has been a popular birding destination for many years. Dikkopskraal is a neighbour to Grootvadersbosch Nature Reserve (CapeNature) which also falls into an area comprising several other protected areas (see Fig. 1.2).

The Management Plan for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve provides the guidelines and framework within the Reserve that will be managed. The intention of the management plan is to add value and continuity by clearly stating management objectives, scheduling action, and providing guidelines on the management approach.

Where possible, emphasis has been placed on 1) assigning responsibility for management intervention, 2) scheduling, said management intervention and 3) quantifying management cost. This approach has the specific intention of creating a mechanism whereby management intervention can be monitored and audited on an annual basis.

In context, this management plan is a dynamic document that should be updated on an annual basis or as soon as new information comes to light that may better inform decisions on responsible land management.

As part of securing Renosterveld remnants Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve forms part of Lowland fynbos and Renosterveld veld types which are highly threatened due to transformation of these landscapes for agriculture. Because these remnants occur as isolated fragments on privately-owned properties, most lowland veld types are poorly represented in formal conservation areas. Dikkopskraal conserves three Renosterveld vegetation types, namely Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos, Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld and Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation.

About 20 hectares of the property comprises *Critically Endangered*, 100% irreplaceable habitat, namely Eastern Rûens Renosterveld. This means that this property will contribute 0.03% to the conservation target for that veld type. About 194 hectares of the property comprise *Critically Endangered*, 100% irreplaceable habitat, namely Rûens Silcrete Renosterveld. This means that this property will contribute 0.74% to the conservation target for that veld type. And, about 9 hectares of the property comprises *Endangered*, 100% irreplaceable habitat Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation. This means that this property will contribute 0.1% to the conservation target for that veld type.

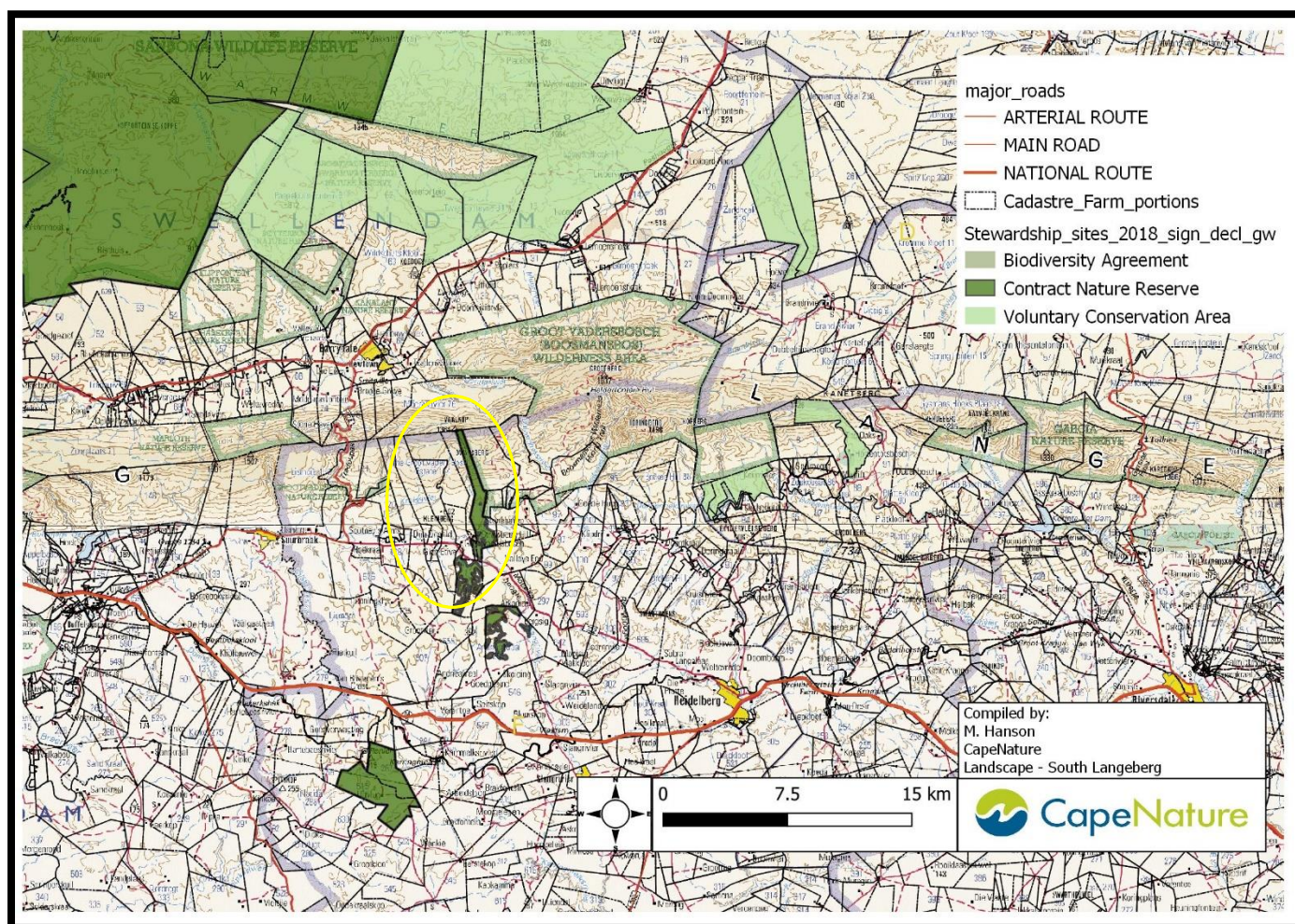


Figure 1.2 Regional location of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

1.5 Landowner details

Owner	Keith Moodie
Contact person	Keith Moodie
Contact details – Tel.	076 781 3932
Contact details – email	klmoodie@worldonline.co.za
Management Authority	Moodie Trust
Property descriptions and title deed number	Portion 16 (portion of Portion 14) of the Farm Grootvadersbosch Estate No. 114. Portion 26 of the Farm Grootvadersbosch Estate No. 114.
Total property area	1791.10 hectares

1.6 The values of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

The values of a site are those remarkable attributes that led to it being identified as a priority for the Biodiversity Stewardship Programme. The values are important in planning and management, as they are the aspects of the place that must be protected. The values of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve include:

Natural values	<p><i>Critically Endangered</i> veld type and two <i>Endangered</i> veld types, all of which are well represented on the reserve, in terms of size and veld condition, on the property. Several rare, endemic, and threatened plant species occur on the property, demonstrating the high biodiversity value of the site, particularly with regards the floral component.</p> <p>About 20 hectares of the property comprises <i>Critically Endangered</i>, 100% irreplaceable habitat, namely Eastern Rûens Renosterveld. This means that this property will contribute 0.03% to the conservation target for that veld type.</p>
Biodiversity Target of the Reserve	<p>To ensure conservation of species and process by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p> <p>To achieve this by:</p> <p><u>Promote species conservation such Black harrier and Crowned eagle, contributing to population monitoring</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitor movement: monitor species presence and abundance in the reserve by recording 10 sightings each year. <p><u>Promote ecosystem function and habitat restoration</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Habitat restoration: Reduce the number and density of alien invasive vegetation in the reserve to 10% by the year 2030.
Ecosystem service values	<p><u>Purification and Detoxification</u>: filtration, purification and detoxification of air, water, and soils; <u>Cycling Processes</u>: nutrient cycling, nitrogen fixation, carbon sequestration, soil formation; <u>Regulation and Stabilisation</u>: erosion control, regulation of rainfall and water supply, climate regulation, mitigation of storms and floods; <u>Habitat Provision</u>: refuge for animals and plants, storehouse for genetic material]. Pollination Services.</p> <p>Any other applicable ecosystem services or Ecological Infrastructure present.</p>
Eco-cultural tourism values	<p>Guided trails and mountain bike trails as well as overnight accommodation bring about local landowner as well as community empowerment, for which the property is a partner there in with the aid of TMF funded projects.</p>
Cultural and historic values	<p>Archaeological and historical sites on the property.</p>
Socio-Economic values	<p>After the 2008 global financial crisis employment in South Africa declined significantly but has subsequently stabilised as the country emerged from the recession. StatsSA data reveals that current employment levels in the Western Cape are still lower than in 2008, reflecting no real change in employment. They estimate that</p>

	<p>currently 75% of the province's expanded labour force (or just over half of the working age population) are employed, and that the informal sector accounts for 11 per cent of provincial employment. Whilst the City of Cape Town and Eden District have experienced moderate employment growth in recent years, this has been off set by job shedding in the rest of the province. Overnight accommodations as well as guided hiking and mountain bike trails provide employment for the surrounding communities to there are of Heidelberg.</p> <p>National Resource Management, a pillar of the national department creates employment as well as training opportunities for the community of which the Nature Reserve is a member to the Grootvadersbos Conservancy – an implementing agent.</p>
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1.6 Summary of management challenges and opportunities

The drivers of biodiversity loss often act in combination (change in land use frequently goes together with changed fire regimes in Fynbos) and so the resulting impacts are impossible to apportion. This reflects the multitudes of inter-dependencies of patterns and processes in nature.

Habitat fragmentation and habitat loss is an important cause of the decline in biodiversity resources. The more specific the food and habitat needs of a species are, the greater its vulnerability to agricultural activity, roads, urban development, and associated sources of pollution. The only surviving species will be humans, commensals like rats, cockroaches etc. whose habitat requirements correspond to the degraded state associated with human activity. All species that became extinct in the process, the potential to provide benefits in the future, is lost forever.

In Hessequa the industrialization of agriculture is the leading cause of habitat loss and therefore biodiversity loss. As economical imperatives dictate ever larger fields that can be worked by mechanical means at an industrial scale, hedge rows and other kinds of untransformed land for wildlife fall victim to cultivation. Often these practices increase the susceptibility of the land to wind and water erosion. Not only does this degrade the land further, but it also increases the siltation of streams that are already stressed from over-pumping for irrigation. As the land area for natural ecosystems shrinks, there is less natural capacity to filter pollutants and detoxify waters, and less capacity to cycle nutrients and compost organic wastes. Species and ecosystem services decrease consequently.

Poor land management is a significant threat to biodiversity. The ecosystems of the Riversdale Coastal and Terrestrial interface require informed management for their healthy maintenance. Neglect or unwise management can result in invasive alien plant infestation, soil erosion, overgrazing of veld and inappropriate fire regimes, any of which can have devastating impacts on the natural environment.

Table 1.6.1 Management challenges and opportunities

Key performance area	Challenges and Opportunities
Fire management	<p>Finalise arrangements with the Southern Cape Fire Protection Association</p> <p>Establish firebreak agreements amongst neighbouring farmers.</p> <p>Implement priority firebreaks.</p> <p>The reserve is maintaining existing informal firebreaks for the conservation area.</p> <p>Conducting pre-fire season audits in terms of fire suppression readiness is a challenge and needs to be addressed within the membership to the FPA</p>
Invasive vegetation management	<p>Reducing the Invasive species densities of the reserve remains a challenge.</p> <p>Opportunity for the introduction of TMF funded projects "Conservation @ Work" has contributed to assisting the management authority in short term NRM alien vegetation management.</p> <p>The inception of the NRM project to the Grootvadersbos Conservancy has been welcomed to the area. This contributes to the great management of alien flora species. The reserve is also part of the project.</p>
Wildlife management	<p>Baboons raiding the farm livestock feeding resources as well as the milking shed remain a challenge to the reserve management authority. There are plans in the future to discontinue with farming and focus on tourism accommodation, which should reduce the occurrence of frequent baboon raids.</p>
Sustainable harvesting	Not applicable for this site and for future.
Erosion prevention and control	<p>There are no major erosion concerns on the conservation areas of the property, however an assessment could be done in the future to ascertain and problems that can be dealt with when the need arises.</p>
Monitoring and Baseline data collection	<p>There is no formal baseline data collection for this reserve apart from informal wildlife sightings that staff that make records of but is not fed into any database for analysis.</p>
Biodiversity security	<p>There are partnerships in place with local and provincial law enforcement as well as conservation agencies to assist in illegal activities as and should they arise that the management authority need assistance on.</p> <p>Attendance to local community policing forums.</p>
Development of tourism opportunities	<p>The only tourism opportunities on the reserve are hiking and mountain bike trails but are on existing jeep tracks.</p> <p>The property also provides accommodation for tourists to make use while visiting the area of Heidelberg.</p>
Legal compliance	<p>There are no legal compliance issues with the property and is an ongoing activity</p>
Management effectiveness	<p>The audits conducted by the provincial conservation authority are all up to date and management adaptations to the five-year plan are updated accordingly in agreement with the landowner. Currently the biggest objective to the reserve is Alien invasive flora management and the effectiveness of these projects is audited alone.</p>

Infrastructure	All infrastructures on the reserve are adequately maintained and future infrastructure ventures are not envisioned for the reserve. The objective is to maintain the natural integrity of the property and to tread lightly with any human activities. There is a network of hiking trails and bike trails that occur on existing jeep tracks.
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2) STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The strategic management framework is aimed at providing the basis for the protection, development, and operation of the protected area over a five-year period. It consists of the vision, purpose, and objectives of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve. It has been prepared collaboratively through a process involving the landowner (Management Authority) and CapeNature.

2.1 Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve Vision and Purpose

The Vision

Dikkopskraal will be managed and maintained in a way that ensures all represented vegetation types are conserved and that ecological functioning is preserved across the landscape in perpetuity, through a partnership with CapeNature.

To restore and maintain the natural environmental estate together with its associated ecological processes, services through the implementation of the management objectives of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

Purpose

The purpose is the foundation on which all future actions are based and is in line with the overall management philosophy of the nature reserve.

According to S17 of NEM:PAA, the purpose of declaring an area as a protected area are:

- a) to protect ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa's biological diversity and its natural landscapes in a system of protected areas;
- b) to preserve the ecological integrity of those areas;
- c) to conserve biodiversity in those areas;
- d) to protect areas representative of all ecosystems, habitats and species naturally occurring in South Africa;
- e) to protect South Africa's threatened or rare species;
- f) to protect an area which is vulnerable or ecologically sensitive;
- g) to assist in ensuring the sustained supply of environmental goods and services;
- h) to provide for the sustainable use of natural and biological resources;
- i) to create or augment destinations for nature-based tourism;
- j) to manage the interrelationship between natural environmental biodiversity, human settlement and economic development;

- k) generally, to contribute to human, social, cultural, spiritual and economic development; or
- l) to rehabilitate and restore degraded ecosystems and promote the recovery of endangered and vulnerable species.

Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve provides for the protection.

1. Of South Africa's threatened and rare species
2. To ecosystems and preserves ecological integrity.

Benefits of appropriate nature based economic activities may be utilised to promote human, social, cultural, and economic development while protecting ecosystems that are vulnerable and ecologically sensitive.

2.2 Objectives

The objectives were derived from the vision and purpose and are grouped into Key Performance Areas (KPA) in which achievement must be obtained to support the management intention. Objectives are then prioritised through the development of action plans which are set out in the Operational Management Framework.

Table 2.1 sets out the key performance areas, the objective for each key performance area and the key deliverables, required to realise the objectives.

Table 2.1 Objectives and Key Deliverables for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Key Performance Area	Objective	Key Deliverable
Biodiversity Management		
Fire management	<p>To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p> <p>To allow for natural fire processes to occur without impacting on safety and infrastructure.</p> <p>To implement effective Integrated Catchment Management.</p>	<p>Reduce/Prevent the Spread of Fires.</p> <p>Maintain Partnerships to Improve Fire Management.</p> <p>Determine and Implement Thresholds of Potential Concern.</p> <p>Reduce Wildfires due to Human Negligence and implement an ecological burn programme (if applicable).</p>
Invasive vegetation management	<p>To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.</p> <p>To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p>	<p>Eradicate Alien and Invasive Species.</p> <p>Implement Biological Control.</p> <p>Prevent Further Introduction of Aliens.</p>
Wildlife management	<p>To ensure effective conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p> <p>To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.</p>	<p>Prevent the introduction of alien fauna species.</p> <p>Control invasive alien fauna.</p> <p>Manage the introduction of fauna on the Reserve.</p> <p>Evaluate and monitor impact of fauna on the Reserve.</p>
Sustainable harvesting	<p>To ensure the sustainable use of wild fynbos resources.</p> <p>To ensure the conservation of biodiversity where harvesting operations occur.</p> <p>To monitor the impact of harvesting on selected fynbos species.</p>	<p>Identify Management Zones</p> <p>Classify Floral Species according to Vulnerability Index</p> <p>Minimise Harvesting Impact</p> <p>Monitoring and Record Keeping</p> <p>Compliance with Relevant Legislation</p>
Erosion prevention and control	<p>To ensure implementation of effective conservation management interventions.</p> <p>To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.</p>	<p>Prevent and mitigate soil erosion.</p>

Monitoring and Baseline data collection	<p>To manage biodiversity knowledge to ensure effective conservation management.</p> <p>To implement measures to ensure resilience and persistence of biodiversity in light of climate change.</p> <p>To ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions.</p> <p>To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p>	<p>Create a Biodiversity Resource Inventory.</p> <p>Implement Monitoring Programme.</p> <p>Implement Research Programme.</p> <p>Protection of Flora of Conservation Concern.</p> <p>Conservation of Threatened and Endemic Fauna.</p> <p>Manage consumptive utilisation of biological resources.</p> <p>Insert Ecological plan of Operation into CapeNature Conservation Services Ecological Matrix for the Area.</p>
Biodiversity security	<p>To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.</p> <p>To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p>	Improved security and safety of the biodiversity assets on the Nature Reserve.
Development		
Development of tourism opportunities	<p>To evaluate potential tourism opportunities.</p> <p>To implement effective management systems.</p> <p>To ensure legal compliance and implementation of authorised development plans.</p>	Development of tourism opportunities that generate revenue for the Nature Reserve.
Operational Management		
Legal compliance	To ensure legal compliance to all relevant legislation and policies.	Ensure that all legal requirements are met.
Management effectiveness	To implement effective management systems.	<p>Conduct annual audits</p> <p>Auditing systems inform management and management plan revision.</p>
Infrastructure	<p>To ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions.</p> <p>To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.</p> <p>To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.</p>	All infrastructure on the Reserve is adequately maintained.

3) DESCRIPTION OF DIKKOPSKRAAL NATURE RESERVE AND ITS CONTEXT

3.1 The legislative basis for the management of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

There is a large body of legislation that is relevant to the management of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve, but the primary legislation guiding the management of protected areas is the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (No.57 of 2003) (Hereafter referred to as the Act).

The Act establishes the legal basis for the creation and administration of protected areas in South Africa, as its objectives include provisions “for the protection and conservation of ecologically viable areas representative of South Africa’s biological diversity and its natural landscapes”. The Act sets out the mechanisms for the declaration of protected areas and the requirements for their management.

In the Western Cape, CapeNature is the Provincial Conservation Authority, and its Biodiversity Stewardship and Protected Areas Expansion Programme facilitates the establishment and management of protected areas on private land.

A detailed list of relevant legislation is provided in Appendix A. Landowners should familiarise themselves with the purpose and contents of the statutes and their subsequent amendments and regulations.

3.1.1 Proclamation status of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve is proclaimed under Section 23(1) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act (Act 57 of 2003). See Appendix B

3.1.2 Invasive species control in terms of the Biodiversity Act

In terms of Section 76 of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act (No.10 of 2004), the management authority of a protected area must incorporate an invasive species control plan in the protected area management plan. This is addressed in Sections 6 and 8 below.

3.2 The regional and local planning context of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

3.2.1 The Protected Area Expansion Strategy and Implementation Plan

The Protected Area Expansion Strategy and Implementation Plan is a response to the National Protected Area Expansion Strategy (NPAES) (SANBI & DEAT, 2010) which calls on provinces to develop implementation plans in support of the NPAES and in support of provincial conservation efforts and priorities. The NPAES, which provides a broad national framework for Protected Area expansion in South Africa, also identifies areas of importance to be targeted for Protected Area expansion in the country, and mechanisms to achieve this.

The CapeNature Protected Area Expansion Strategy addresses the formal proclamation of priority natural habitats as protected areas to secure biodiversity and ecosystem services for future generations. This strategy is aligned to the concepts and goals of the 2008 NPAES. However, does identify some of the other different spatial priorities which should also be considered in conservation planning.

Hessequa Local Authority Spatial Development Framework

Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) are compiled in order to illustrate current and desired future land uses spatially across the municipality and link in to the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in terms of the spatial allocation of the municipal budget. The IDP and SDF should be taken into consideration in determining the zone of influence and establishing potential threats and opportunities in these areas. There is also the opportunity to identify projects and interventions that need to be included in the IDPs and SDFs where appropriate and within the legislated stakeholder engagement processes.

As for the district municipality IDP, Still Bay Harbour development is identified as a key project, but has no direct influence on this reserve. The coastal management programme for the district is compiled in terms of NEM:ICMA, however the coastal development setback line has not yet been finalised. The Working for the Coast/CoastCare Programme can assist the nature reserve complex with manpower as required during beach cleanup incidents and general alien invasive flora clearance. The local municipality climate change adaptation strategy is aligned to the district municipality. This strategy acts as a guide assisting municipalities to identify and prioritise climate change indicators facilitating the assessment of adaptive capacity. The major climatic hazards in the Garden Route district (Hessequa incl) identified by a Vulnerability Assessment include: droughts, floods and veld fires. Climate change is also expected to incrementally increase the frequency and severity of these hazards. Additionally, financial losses in the district, due to these climate hazards, has already been high, and will increase going into the future. Fire and Floods are most likely to affect the reserve in much the same way. Eg: damages to property by extreme weather and wild fires. loadsThe Lappiesbaai Management Plan is for the dune system at the east of the Goukou Estuary mouth and is of relevance to both the Goukou Estuary and Geelkrans Nature Reserve. These programs do not affect the reserve directly.

Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan

With regards to the WCBSP and categorisation of the areas surrounding the nature reserve complex, Die Duine Private Nature Reserve is bounded by the reserve to the West, the north and east of the reserve there are combination of CBA and ESA's with natural vegetation. To the south is the coastline of the Indian Ocean.

Blomboschfontein, Groenland and Die Duine Private Nature Reserves as well as Klein Jongensfontein and Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve are surrounded by natural areas, with CBA along the coastal corridor and Other Natural on the inland boundary.

Critical Biodiversity Areas are those areas required to meet biodiversity thresholds. They are areas of land or aquatic features (or riparian buffer vegetation alongside CBA aquatic features) which must be safeguarded in their natural state if biodiversity is to persist, and ecosystems are to continue functioning. These Critical Biodiversity Areas incorporate i) areas that need to be safeguarded in order to meet national biodiversity pattern thresholds (target area), ii) areas required to ensure the continued existence and functioning of species and ecosystems (including the delivery of ecosystem services); and/or iii) important locations for biodiversity features or rare species. The CBA network represents the most land-efficient option to achieving all biodiversity targets. Any, relevant District Sector or Bioregional Plans, prepared in accordance with the Biodiversity Act.

Any relevant Environmental Management Frameworks, prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act EIA Regulations.

The Integrated Development Plans (IDP), Spatial Development Frameworks (SDF) and Land Use Management Systems (LUMS) of the district and local municipalities within which the protected area falls. Refer to Figure 3.1

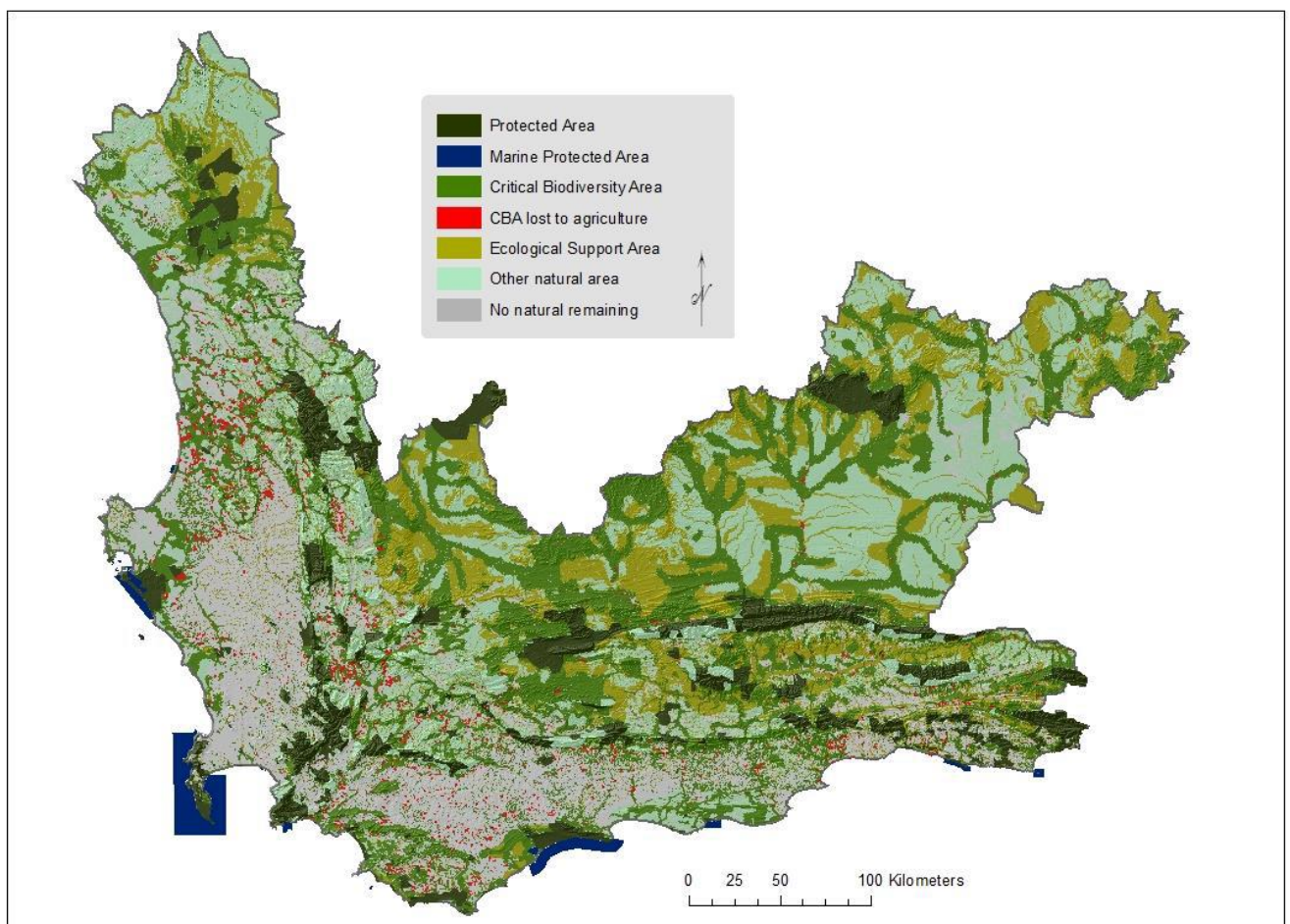


Figure 3.1 Critical Biodiversity Area map of the Western Cape

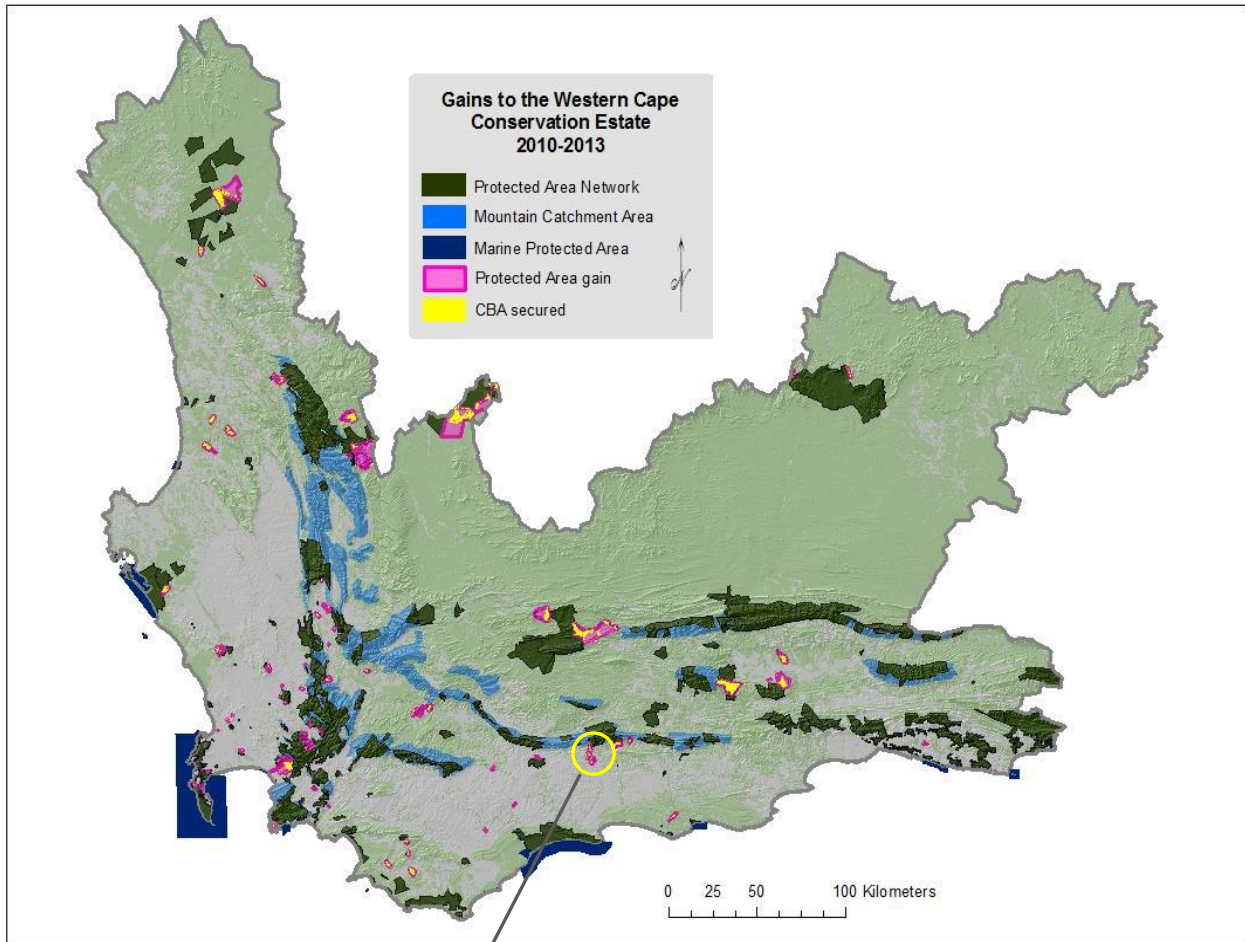
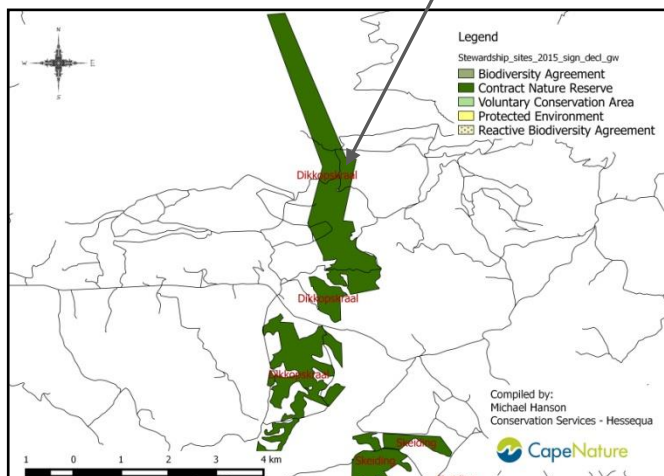


Figure 3.1.1: Gains to the Western Cape, Conservation Estate.



Map indicating Dikkopskraal Contract Nature Reserve.

3.3 The history of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

This property is unique for several reasons. Grootvadersbosch farm has belonged to the Moodie family since 1818 and is now home to the sixth generation of Moodies. The homestead, essentially maintained in its original state and dates to the early 1700's. The reserve comprises of many different veld types and the ecotones between them, from the mountain fynbos types at higher altitudes to the lowland renosterveld and fynbos types found in the lowlands of the reserve. It also comprises of two river sections (Grootvadersbosch River and a tributary of this river), which form part of the greater Breede River system. The removal of alien vegetation has always been a priority for the Moodies, thus the level of alien infestation is seen to be manageable at current densities.

The Afromontane forest reaches the southern-and-western most extent of its range here, many 'forest' species (plants, birds, mammals) occur on this reserve. For example, this reserve is home to a pair of breeding Crowned Eagles. It also contains bushpig, bushbuck which appear to be increasing in numbers in the area. In terms of birds, the grassy fynbos contains the most western population of Redwing Francolin and the Red-necked Francolin (also the most western population) can be found on the forest edges. A whole suite of additional forest birds at the southern and western extremes of their distribution can be seen here.

Combinations of cultural and natural heritage make this farm very worthy of the highest conservation status. The landowners have always taken pride in the biodiversity that this farm is well renowned for and want to ensure that this is conserved in perpetuity.

In 1716, Louis Fourie obtained grazing rights from Governor Van der Stel and he settled alongside the Duivenhoks River. This is where he later constructed the Doornboom Homestead - registered in 1728 - and the Doornboom Farm was established.

The area was initially part of the greater Riversdale district until the Riversdale Dutch Reformed Church council in 1855 bought a portion of the farm Doornboom on which to lay out the town when a new Dutch Reformed congregation was created for the farmers between Swellendam and Riversdale.

The town grew around the church and it was named in honor of the German town, Heidelberg, because of the Heidelberg catechism that was practiced in the church.

In 1903 Heidelberg became part of the railway network and became an important transport link for the wool, wheat, fruit, and tobacco industries of the area. The river, the Duivenhoks (Dovecote), was named by an explorer, Isaq Schrijver, who observed a lot of doves where the river flows into the Indian Ocean, at a place called Puntjie.

The greater Hessequa region is endowed with an extraordinary archaeological heritage. Artifacts made by human hand found at Blombos Cave date back 75,000 years, the longest record of sustainable living on earth. Ancient but still functional fish traps are found along the coast and many rock art sites, such as the Cave of Hands, occur in the Langeberg Mountains. The San people living in the area since times immemorial were joined by Khoi pastoralists some 3000 years ago. Only after the Dutch colonized the Cape in 1652 the balance of sustainable living started to shift. Trek Boers took up freehold on land resulting in the eventual demise of the San and the Khoi. In the early 19th century, subsistence farming changed to commercial farming as wool became a major export product in the region. The first town to be established became Riversdale, followed by Heidelberg and Albertinia.

3.4 Ecological context of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

This section reflects the ecological conditions of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

3.4.1 Climate and weather

Dikkopskraal falls into a bimodal rainfall area, with some rainfall patterns peaking in autumn as well as spring. Average annual rainfall is about 700 mm.

The climate is hinterland (further from oceanic influences) Mediterranean, with cool, rainy winters and warm, dry summers.

Maximum temperatures are experienced in January and or February (average daily max = 34°C) and minimum temperatures usually occur in July (average daily min = 10°C).

Occasional snowfalls occur on the mountains adjacent to Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve during winter.

3.4.2 Topography

The Fynbos Biome is topographically diverse, and this heterogeneity of habitats has been a major driving force in the creation of arguably the most diverse and unique of the temperate floras.

Dikkopskraal lies in the lowlands of the eastern Overberg, south of the Langeberg Mountain foothills. The terrain is hilly, with gentle slopes comprising all aspects.

3.4.3 Geology and soils

Geology at Dikkopskraal comprises both Conglomerate (essentially where the Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos occurs) and Shale (where the lowland veld types occur – i.e. Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld and Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation).

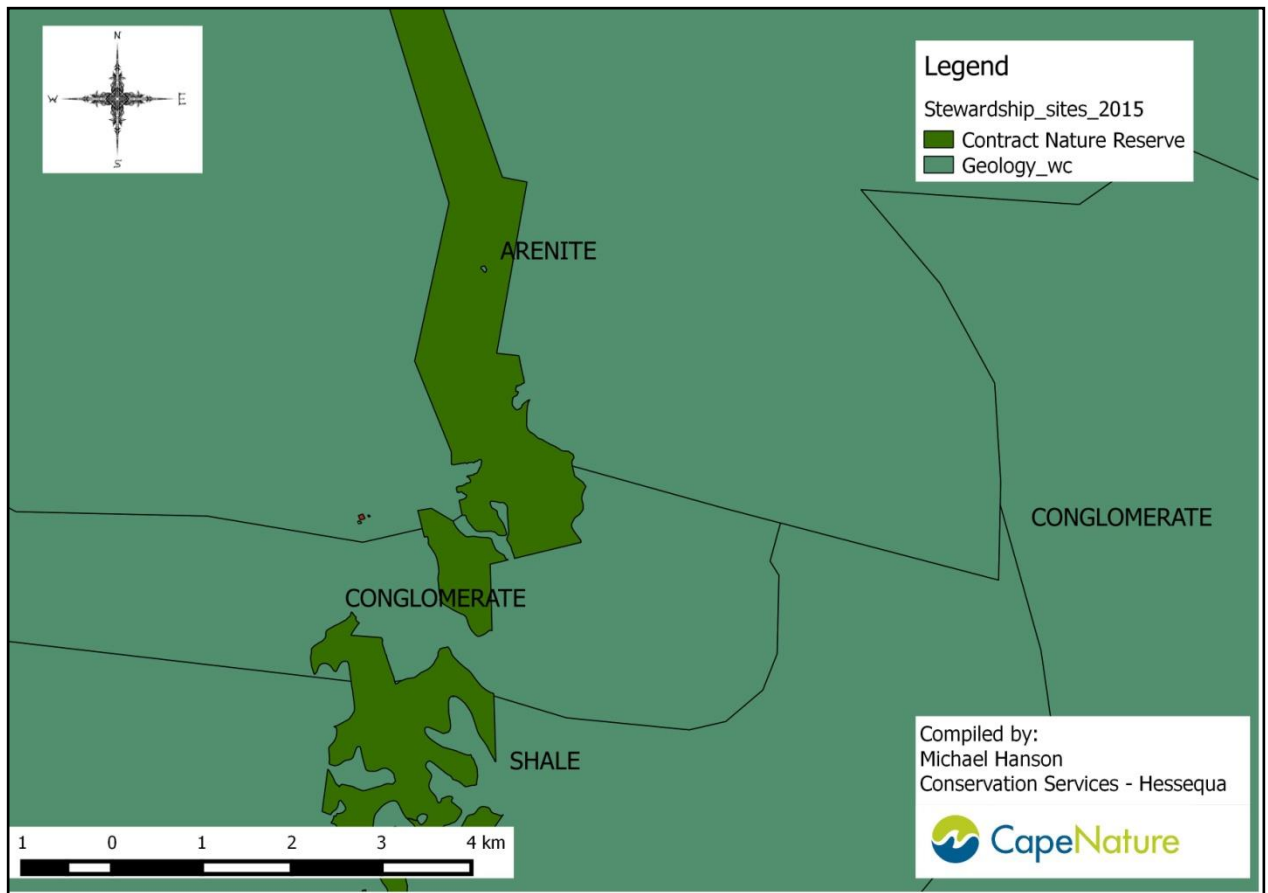


Figure 3.2: Geology of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

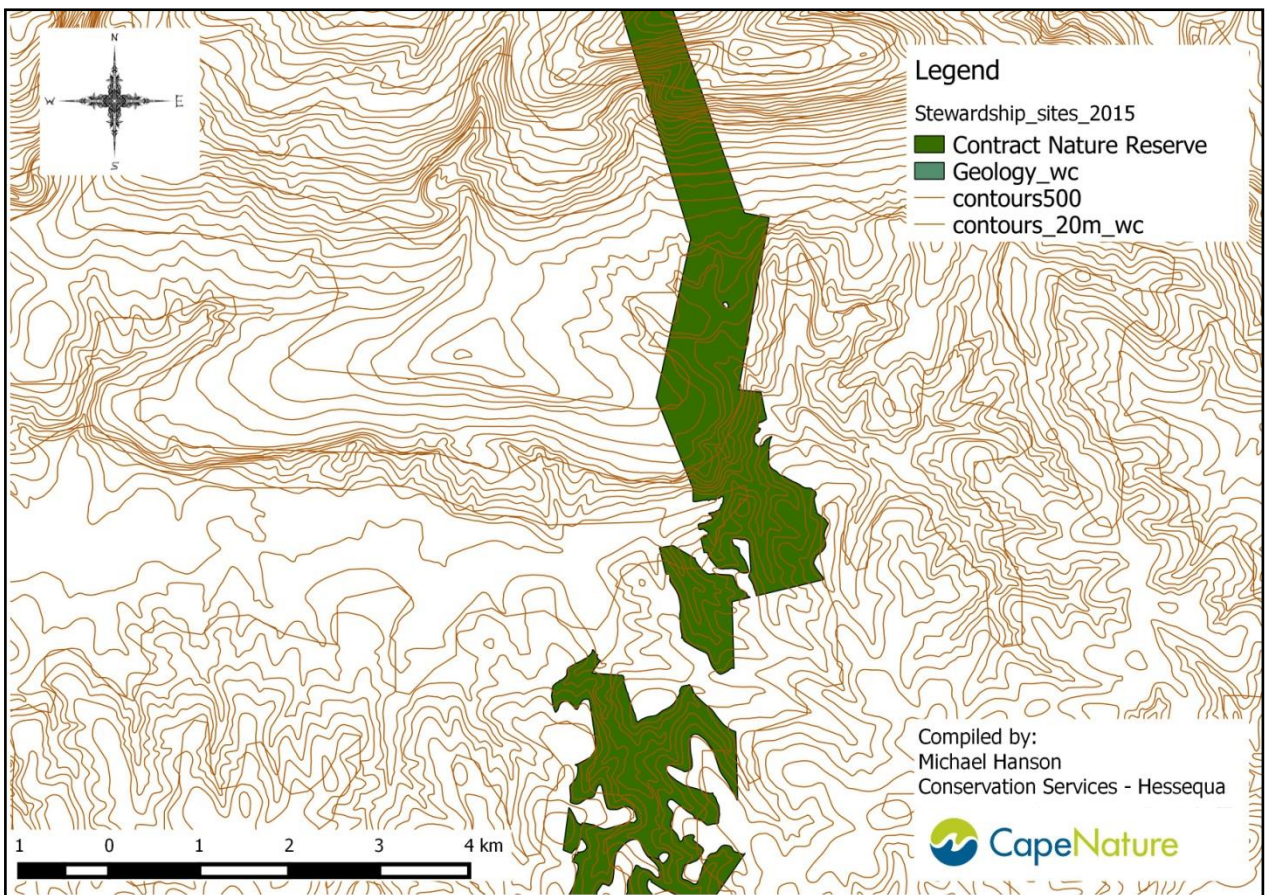


Figure 3.2.1: Topography of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

3.4.3.1 Soil interfaces

Where two soil types meet there is often a “tension zone”. Different soils support different vegetation types, and the meeting point is known as an ecotone. The vegetation here is often a unique combination of both parent types. These ecotones are biologically important because they are often areas of active speciation. For this reason, disturbance in this zone must be avoided and it is preferable to buffer it with at least 30m of vegetation on either side. The soils that can be found on Dikkopskraal are Clay accumulations and are reddish in colour. To the central and south of the property rocky leached soils, with greyish to whiteish in colour more north of the property.

3.4.4 Hydrology

A matrix of non-perennial watercourses runs throughout the farm (figure 3.3). Dikkopskraal falls under the Breede-Overberg Catchment Management Agency (BOCMA).

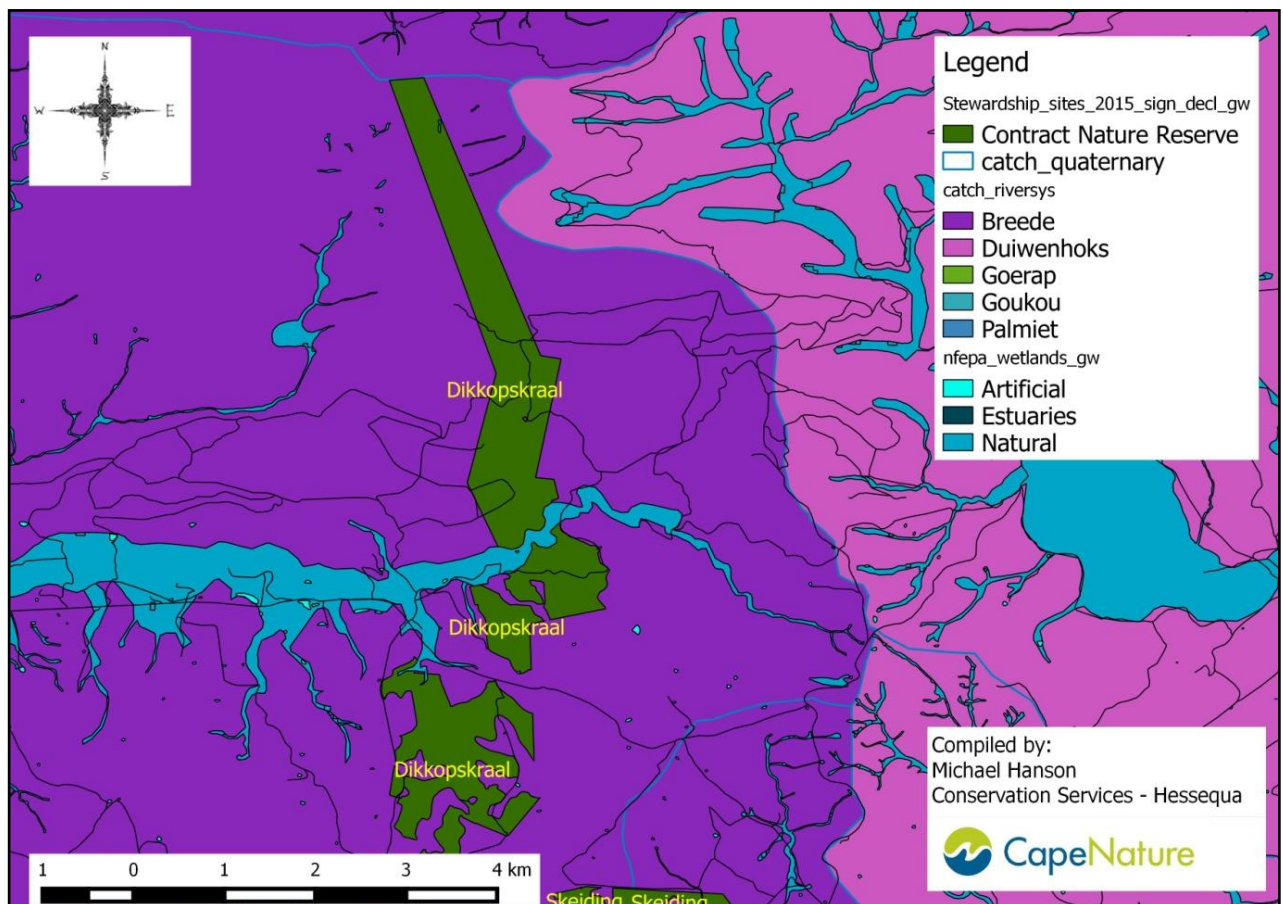


Figure 3.3 Hydrology of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

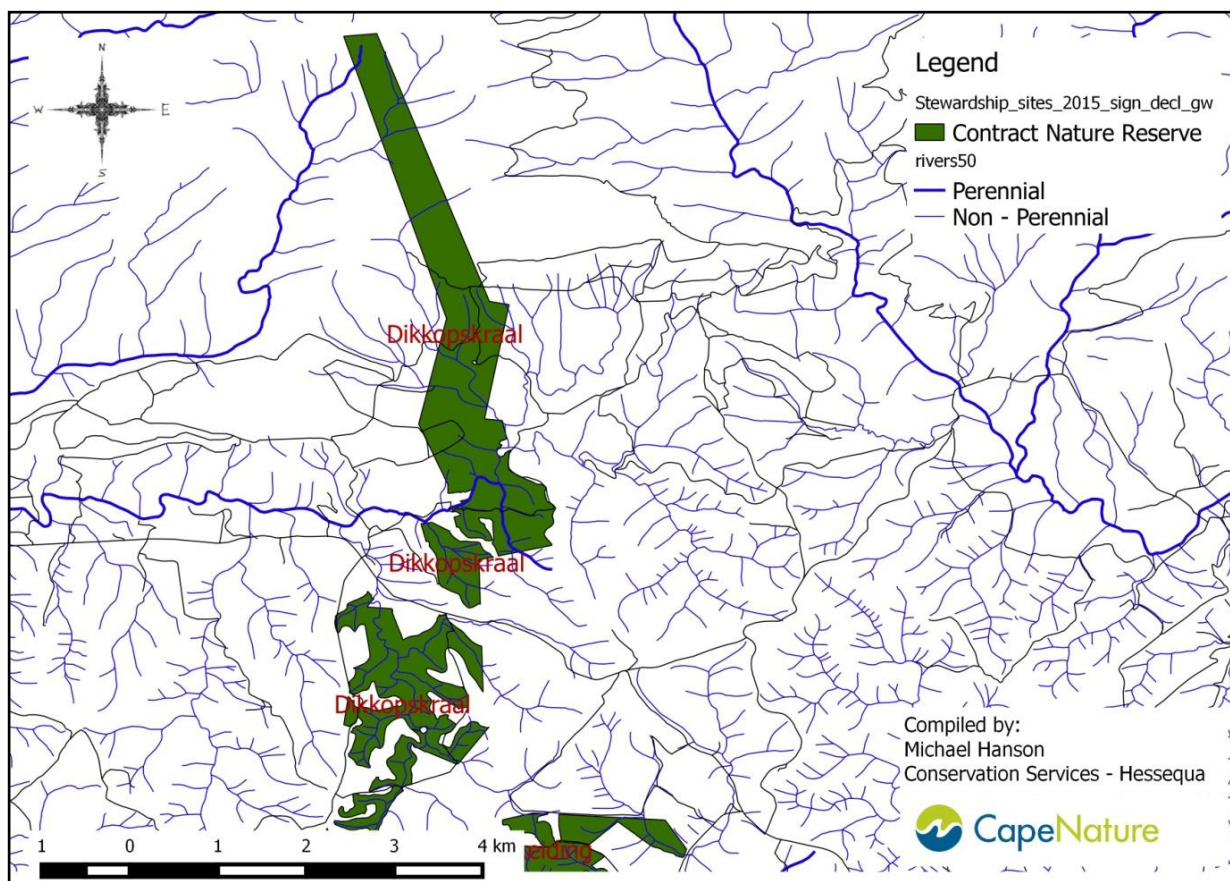


Figure 3.3.1 Hydrology – rivers of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

3.4.6 Vegetation

The Cape Floristic Kingdom, one of six world Floral Kingdoms, is internationally renowned for its species rich flora containing an estimated 9 000 species of vascular plants of which almost 69% are endemic (restricted to the region). This makes it one of the richest regions in the world in terms of botanical diversity. It is characterized by five endemic families and by the conspicuous presence of, amongst others, species belonging to the families Aizoaceae, Ericaceae, Fabaceae, Iridaceae, Orchidaceae, Proteaceae, Restionaceae, Rutaceae and Scrophulariaceae (Goldblatt & Manning, 2000).

The farm is represented by the following vegetation types; Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos (*Endangered*), Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation (*Critically Endangered*), Eastern Ruens Shale Renosterveld (*Critically Endangered*) (Mucina & Rutherford 2003; see Figure. 3.4).

About 20 hectares of the property comprises *Critically Endangered*, 100% irreplaceable habitat, namely Eastern Rûens Renosterveld. This means that this property will contribute 0.03% to the conservation target for that veld type. About 194 hectares of the property comprise *Critically Endangered*, 100% irreplaceable habitat, namely Rûens Silcrete Renosterveld. This means that this property will contribute 0.74%% to the conservation target for that veld type. And, about 9 hectares of the property comprises *Endangered*, 100% irreplaceable habitat Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation. This means that this property will contribute 0.1% to the conservation target for that veld type.

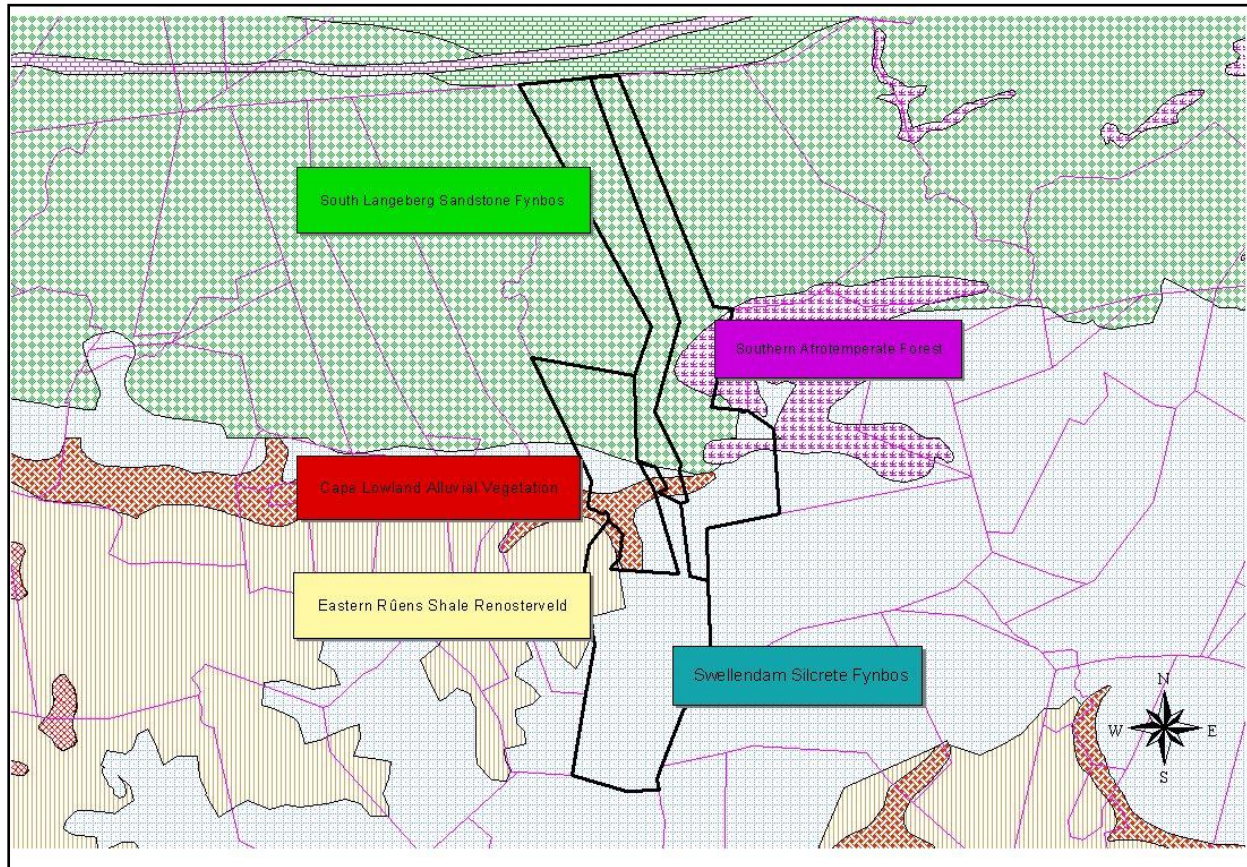


Figure 3.4 Vegetation types found on Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

3.4.7 Fire regime

Fynbos and renosterveld are important vegetation types in the Hessequa area that require fire to stimulate seed germination. Fire frequency is important and if fires occur too often (plants that are killed by fire and those that depends on re-seeding to survive) have not enough time to mature and to set seeds. Conversely, if natural fynbos is prevented from burning because the fire would cause risk to human settlement, the fire-dependent plant component in the fynbos will eventually disappear from the scene. Further vegetation in the biome is geared to fire and plants that dominate the ecosystem has strageries tuned to the germination stimulated by fire. The natural fire frequency in Fynbos biomes in the Cape Floristic Region is approximately 6 to 30 years (Kruger 1978)

The overall goals of fire management in the Western Cape are as follows:

- The maintenance of the optimum levels of biodiversity in all regions managed either directly or indirectly by CapeNature.
- The conservation of all-natural processes within the Fynbos Biome.
- The conservation of hydrological systems that deliver a sustained yield of stream flow in all Mountain Catchment Areas.
- The reduction of fire risk and hazard in all protected and neighbouring areas.

The aims of fire management include:

- The maintenance of fire as a vital ecological process in fynbos ecosystems.

- The integration of Fire Management into programmes aimed at the reduction and control of invasive alien plant species.
- The minimisation of the occurrence and extent of ecologically undesirable or otherwise potentially damaging wildfires.

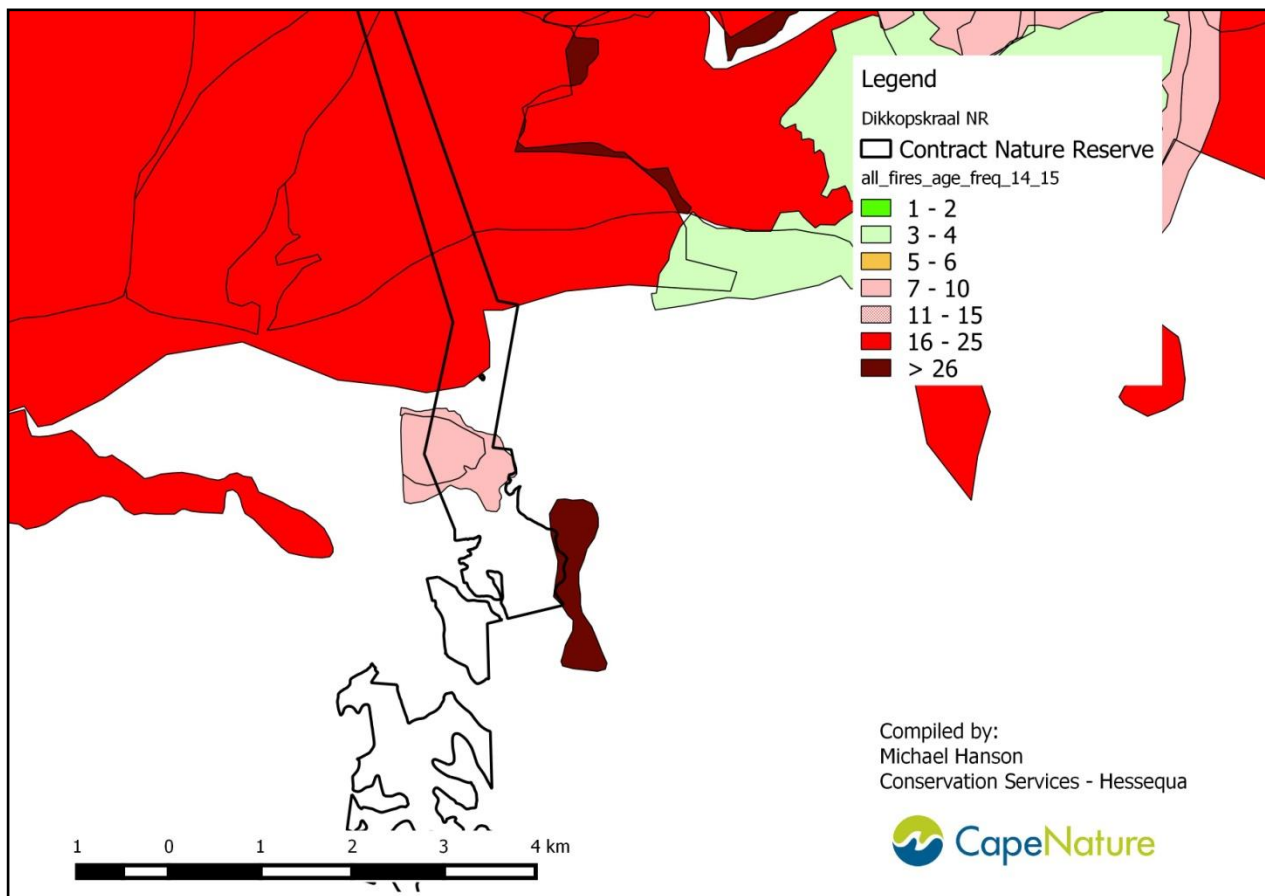


Figure 3.5 Veld Age map Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

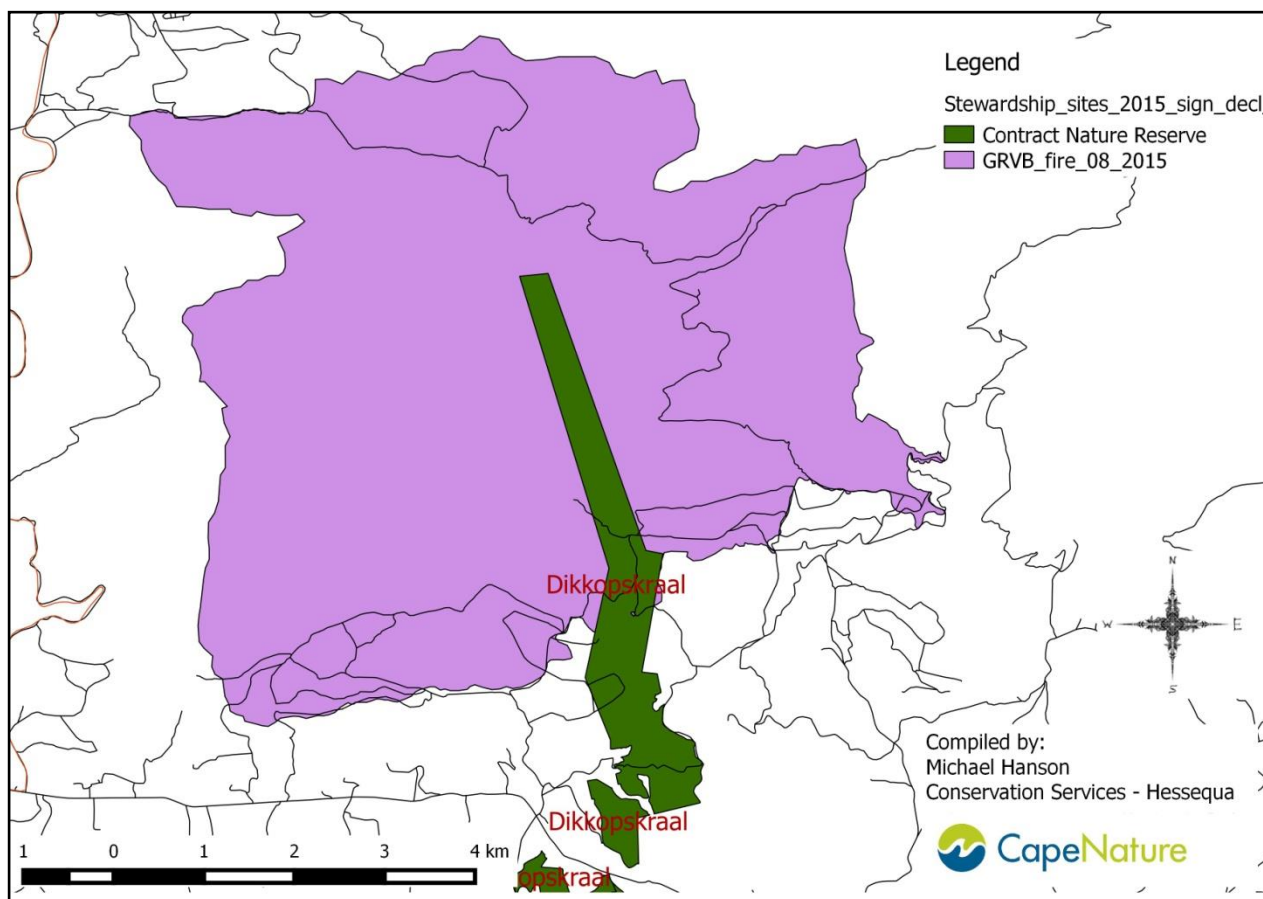


Figure 3.5.1: Most recent Fires for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

3.4.8 Invasive species

Only a few species listed as invasive alien plant species have been recorded on the Dikkopskraal in very low densities. These are listed in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Invasive alien plant species on the Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

Scientific name	Vernacular name	Family	Status	Density
<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.	Bluegums/Bloekom	Myrtaceae	Declared invader	Less than 3%
<i>Acacia meansii</i>	Black wattle/ Wattle bommebh	Febacea	Declared weed	Less than 20%
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Wild Tobacco/Wildetabak	Solanaceae	Declared weed	Less than 5%
<i>Opuntia</i> spp.	Prickly pear/Turksvy	Cactaceae	Declared weeds	Less than 2%

The management intervention required at this stage is the monitoring of the veld, especially after fires, to check for any new or additional alien vegetation species that may occur.

The scattered alien vegetation is being eradicated by Gamkaberg reserve management, according to a management clearing unit plan. Funding is obtained through the Working for Water programme as well as the CapeNature Integrated Catchment Management project.

See Figure 6.2 for Invasive vegetation map and management compartments Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

3.4.9 Mammalian fauna

Large mammals have largely been absent from fynbos for almost two centuries and we can only speculate as to their effects on the vegetation. Fynbos however has evolved with animals and is reliant on them for its fundamental processes such as pollination and dispersal.

A variety of small antelope and other mammal species occur naturally in the area.

Mammals known to occur in the general area is Steenbok, Common Duiker, Vaal Rhebok, Cape Grysbok, Caracal, African Wildcat, a variety of mongooses, genets, honey badgers and porcupines. (See Appendix C)

3.4.10 Avifauna

Many bird species have been observed on the reserve, but no detailed appraisal of these taxa has been made so far. Red data species that have been seen on the property include Lanner Falcon, Lesser Kestrel, Peregrine Falcon, Black Harrier, Martial Eagle, Black Korhaan, Denham's Bustard and Blue Crane. Black Harriers have been recorded breeding on the property. (See Appendix C)

3.4.11 Herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians)

Although some reptiles and amphibians have been observed, no detailed appraisal of these taxa has been made so far, however there is a generic species list obtained of the local area. (See Appendix C)

3.4.12 Invertebrates

No detailed appraisal of these taxa has been made so far, however there is a generic species list obtained of the local area.

3.4.13 Aquatic organisms

No detailed appraisal of these taxa has been made so far, however there is a generic species list obtained of the local area.

3.5 Cultural Heritage context of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Heidelberg lies within the Cape Floral Region World Heritage Site, lies on the foothills of the Langeberg Mountains and is the western gateway to the world-renowned Garden Route. A quiet hamlet of tranquil country living on the banks of the Duivenhoks River, the town and surrounds has some of the most scenic spots on the route and is home to beautiful old Gothic and Cape-style buildings dating back some 200 years. What is special about this second oldest town in the region is that it is perfectly positioned for day drives in and around the Hessequa and beyond. Expect to find warm and friendly hosts in the town and surrounds' many accommodations that include nature reserves and farm stays.

3.6 Socio-economic context

Dikkopskraal the farm has no formal tourism activities such as guided tours, accommodation where revenue can be generated. However, there are plans in motion for mountain bike trails throughout this area. The proposed trails begin in Zuurbraak near the Town Swellendam and stretches to Riversdale, with a total area covered is +/- 300km on existing jeep tracks. Only a small section of this greater mountain bike trail traverses through Dikkopskraal on existing trails and jeep tracks. Access to the land use has been permitted and revenue injected back to the landowner.

The Hessequa area of which Dikkopskraal is situated, is a rural region in which agriculture has been the economic mainstay for a very long time. The future of Hessequa's agriculture is of special importance to the economic future of the region. The opportunities provided by new activities such as tourism and induced growth projects. Hessequa's economy must grow to achieve the goal of a community where everyone reaps economic benefits. There is a need to satisfy demand from local suppliers. Too much money flows out of the local economy to other regions. Too little value is added locally to primary (mostly agricultural) products. Social development Poverty is widespread in Hessequa and needs to be addressed. The municipality will have to play a leading role through its activities regarding housing, spatial planning, education, and health services. Income disparities must be redressed without endangering the economic future of the region. A lack of skills and training limits Hessequa's economic future and requires the establishment of competitive low-technology enterprises.

The Hessequa Municipal area wrestles with the challenge of promoting development that ensures benefits for all, whilst preserving biodiversity and environmentally sensitive issues. The balance between these two variables is extremely complex. In the endgame Hessequa IDP process the need to review the Hessequa SDF in the context of the National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) and the Provincial Spatial Development Perspective (PSDF) has been identified as a critical priority, please see SDF input in this document. The review of the Hessequa Spatial Framework will assist the Municipality to make correct and well thought out spatial choices, as opposed to being more regulatory.

4) ZONATION PLAN

The purpose of the zonation of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve is to control the intensity and type of use within it. In efforts to ensure the main goal of biodiversity conservation is met. On this basis, within some zones, the permissible intensity of use will be relatively higher than in others.

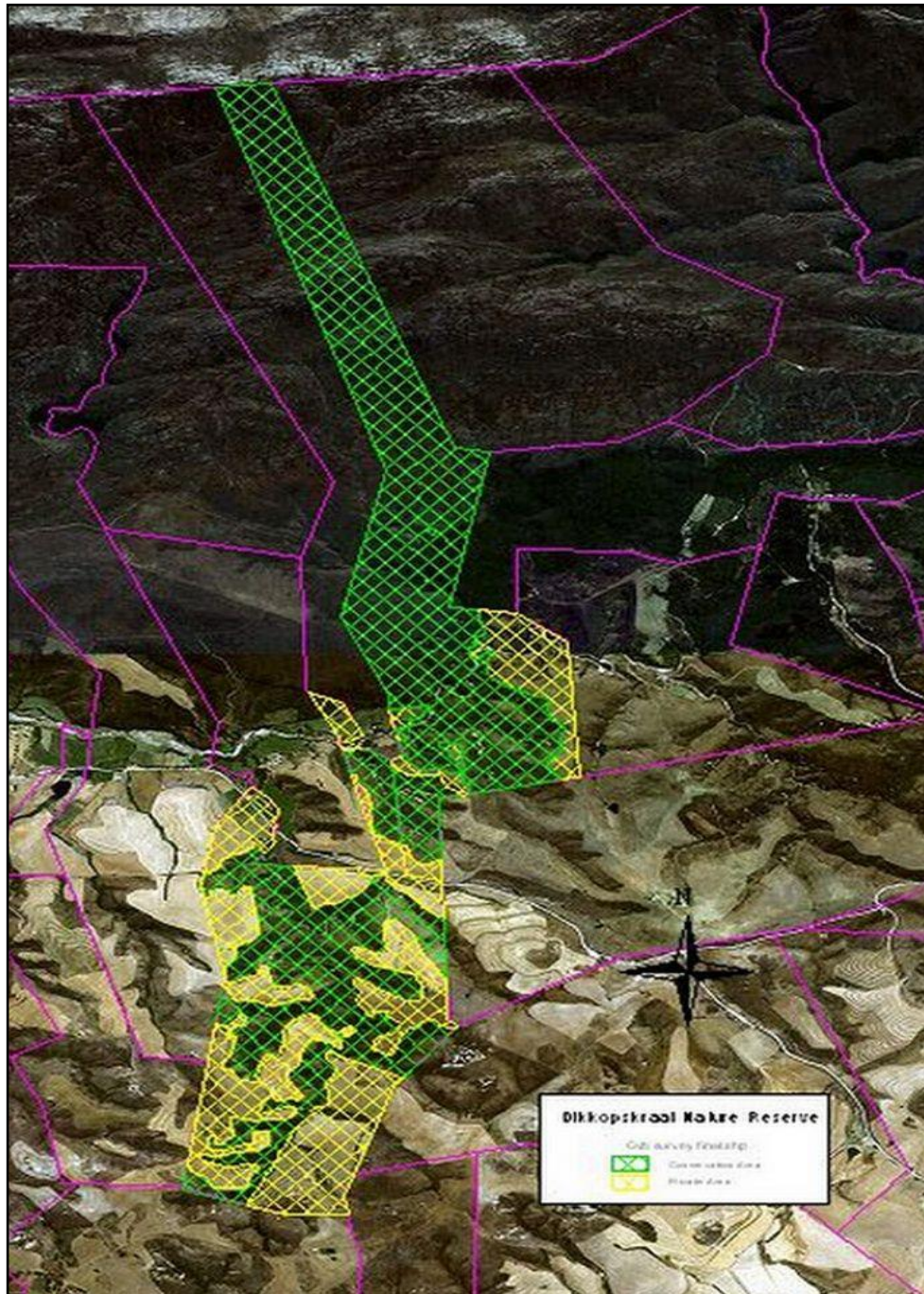


Figure 4.1 Zonation map of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Table 4.1 Conceptual development guidelines

Zone	Zone Objective	Characteristics	Visitor Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Visitor Access	Management Guidelines
Nature Access	<p>Conservation: To manage and direct visitor use, and plan infrastructure to minimise impact on sensitive environments.</p> <p>To actively manage users and visitor impacts.</p> <p>Allows for minimal or more intensive biodiversity management intervention.</p> <p>Provide additional protection to sensitive or threatened habitats, species or other features by Special Management Overlays</p> <p>Users: To provide easy access to natural landscapes with low expectation of solitude at all times.</p> <p>Can buffer wilderness or Primitive Zone.</p>	<p>Areas with extensive lower sensitivity habitats:</p> <p>Areas able to accommodate higher numbers of visitors regularly, with no identified sensitive or regionally rare biodiversity.</p> <p>Extensive areas able to accommodate roads, trails and tracks without high risk of erosion and degradation.</p> <p>Areas accessible for regular management of roads and trails</p> <p>Areas where roads and trail infrastructure can be located with low visibility from the surrounding landscape, particularly from adjacent Primitive or Wilderness Zones.</p> <p>Usually areas that require active fire management with firebreaks to stay within thresholds of concern, but may also include natural burning regimes.</p>	<p>Guided or unguided nature observation.</p> <p>Day hiking trails and/or short trails.</p> <p>Bird hides, canoeing, mountain biking & rock-climbing where appropriate. Other activities if specifically considered and approved as part of specific reserve zoning scheme.</p> <p>Motorised 2x4 self-drive access on designated routes.</p> <p>No accommodation or camping.</p> <p>Frequent interaction with other users.</p>	<p>Some deviation from natural/pristine state allowed particularly on less sensitive or already disturbed/transformed sites.</p> <p>No accommodation; but ablution facilities may be provided.</p> <p>May have defined or beaconed hiking routes, tourism and management access roads, and management tracks and firebreaks.</p> <p>Infrastructure should be designed to reduce impacts of higher visitor numbers.</p> <p>Roads open to the public should be accessible by 2x4 sedan. Full width tarred or surfaced roads or roads and tracks to accommodate two vehicles are appropriate.</p> <p>Unsurfaced roads may be surfaced if a road planning exercise has confirmed that the location is suitable.</p>	<p>No special access control or permits required for this zone.</p> <p>Will cater for larger number of visitors than primitive zone</p> <p>Vehicle access on dedicated routes, with pedestrian access from parking areas or adjacent Development Zones.</p> <p>On water – only non-motorised crafts allowed</p>	<p>Visitor Management:</p> <p>More frequent monitoring of these areas are necessary to prevent damage or degradation.</p> <p>More frequent footpath maintenance must be scheduled for busy routes, with particular attention paid to use of railings or other access control to prevent damage to sensitive areas.</p> <p>Unless visitor access can definitely be intensively guided and managed, re-route trails away from any sensitive local habitats or plant and animal species.</p> <p>Trail layout, design and construction must be specified to reduce maintenance requirements under higher use.</p> <p>Visible & audible human impacts to adjacent Primitive or Wilderness Zones should be mitigated</p> <p>Conservation Management:</p> <p>Habitats with lower or higher management requirements. May be natural burning zones.</p> <p>Prevent or restore visible trampling or any other visitor impact.</p> <p>Rehabilitate non-useful roads to natural vegetation.</p> <p>Consumptive Use:</p> <p>Sustainable use may be appropriate subject to a formal assessment and application in accordance with CapeNature policies.</p>

Zone	Zone Objective	Characteristics	Visitor Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Visitor Access	Management Guidelines
Development - Production	Commercial or subsistence farming (only applicable to privately owned & managed Contract Nature Reserves)	Areas identified for production farming Areas with extensive degraded or transformed footprints. Natural or semi-natural habitats only when use of these areas is supported by a bioregional plan and specialist site assessment.	May allow agri-tourism	Any agricultural infrastructure.	May allow agri-tourism	Agricultural best practise to support surrounding natural areas, particularly with regard to river and wetland buffer areas.
Development - Private Areas	Private dwelling and surrounds (only applicable to privately owned & managed Contract Nature Reserves)	Private homestead Areas with existing degraded or transformed footprints. Natural or semi-natural habitats only when use of these areas is supported by a bioregional plan and specialist site assessment.	n/a	Dwellings and private accommodation areas. Roads to access these.	No access to the public without permission from landowner	Should have no negative impacts on the surrounding conservation area

Other zones which can overlap any of the above zones = Special Management overlays:

Special Management overlays	Objective of zone	Characteristics	Type of Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Type of Access	Management Guidelines
Species/Habitat protection	Protection of localised identified important Biodiversity Feature	Could overlap any other zone, Permanent, temporary or temporal zone to manage important cultural or heritage features	Specific activities dependent on ability to manage activity and feature in question.	Usually none, but specific infrastructure dependent on feature in question.	Specific access dependent on ability to manage access and feature in question.	Feature specific – as required

Research is permissible in all zones, except Species/Habitat protection or Cultural Protection where it may be considered on a case-by-case basis. Research that requires extensive destructive harvesting, or manipulation of more than a few square meters of habitat should not be considered in any of the Protection overlays, except where research outputs are considered essential for management of that ecosystem research cannot be done at an equivalent site elsewhere, and research results are certain to contribute substantially to management objective.

5) ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

The landowner, Moodie Trust T334/86, is appointed as the management authority for the Nature Reserve as agreed to in the Management Agreement concluded between CapeNature and the landowner. In cases where the landowner is an entity, and this entity is the Management Authority. The owner is represented by a juristic person. This representative is the Mr. Moodie himself.

Where applicable, Management decisions are made collaboratively between the Management Authority and CapeNature.

The role of the conservation agency – CapeNature - is to provide advice and assist with the implementation of the management plan of the Nature Reserve as agreed upon.

CapeNature is also responsible for conducting an annual audit of the Nature Reserve and updating the Management Plan accordingly.

5.1 Five-year Costing Plan

Below is an estimated breakdown of management costs for each management objective over the ten-year period of this Strategic Management Plan. The figures listed below are considered to be realistic in terms of the Management Authorities forecasted budget at the time of drafting this plan. The detailed budgets in the successive Annual Plans of Operation will override this costing estimate.

Table 5. Estimated annual management cost breakdown.

Management objectives	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
1. To manage the risks associated with uncontrolled wildfire in an integrated way to limit negative impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem function as well as the risks to human safety and infrastructure from wildfire.	R22,351-00	R23,468-55	R24,642-00	R25,874-00	R27,167-78
2. To control (or eradicate where possible) invasive alien species using appropriate methods, and to reduce combustible material to reduce intensity and spread of wildfires, as well as the effective monitoring to prevent further introductions of invasive aliens.	R32,000-00	R33,600-00	R56,448-00	R59,270-00	R62,234-00
3. To conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem function of aquatic and riparian systems on the reserve.	0				
4. To identify areas of degraded ecosystems and/or habitat in the reserve, understand the causes of degradation and implement restoration/rehabilitation measures.	R15,650-00	R16,432-50	R17,254-10	R18,116-80	R19,026-65
5. To ensure the optimal long-term population health and ecological	R350-00	R367-50	R385-85	R405-15	R425-40

function of any plants and animals of special concern.					
6. To ensure effective conservation of faunal species, populations and inter-relationships in order to enhance biodiversity and maintain and improve ecosystem functioning.	R350-00	R367-50	R385-85	R405-15	R425-40
Estimated Annual Management Cost:	R70,701-00	R74,236-05	R77,947-85	R81,845-25	R85,937-50

* ¹ Estimate. Soil erosion budget is dependent on assessment of priority sites in YR1 and YR6.

* ² IAP control budget is dependent on individual landowner assessments in YR2 and budgets.

* TBD - 'To be determined'.

6) OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

This section translates the strategic framework described in Section 2 above into Key Deliverables and Management Activities, which will be used to inform annual plans of operation and the resources required to implement them. The management targets will form the basis for monitoring of performance in implementing the plan and are thus measurable.

6.1 Biodiversity management

6.1.1 Fire management

Fire plays an important role in Southern African ecology, and has important effects on vegetation composition, primary productivity and nutrient cycling. In developing a fire management strategy for the site, the following guiding principles should be adhered to:

- Burning should be undertaken in such a way that it maintains spatial and temporal heterogeneity within the landscape.
- A patch mosaic of burnt and un-burnt areas should be maintained.
- The burning of areas should be undertaken in such a way that promotes patchy burns (i.e. within the block being burnt, some patches will remain un-burnt rather than aiming for a complete burn).
- Burning must be undertaken with consideration of the biodiversity conservation requirements of the site and the need to protect rare and endangered species.
- Burning and fire management must be undertaken in a safe manner that is legally compliant with the National Veld and Forest Fire Act (No.101 of 1998).

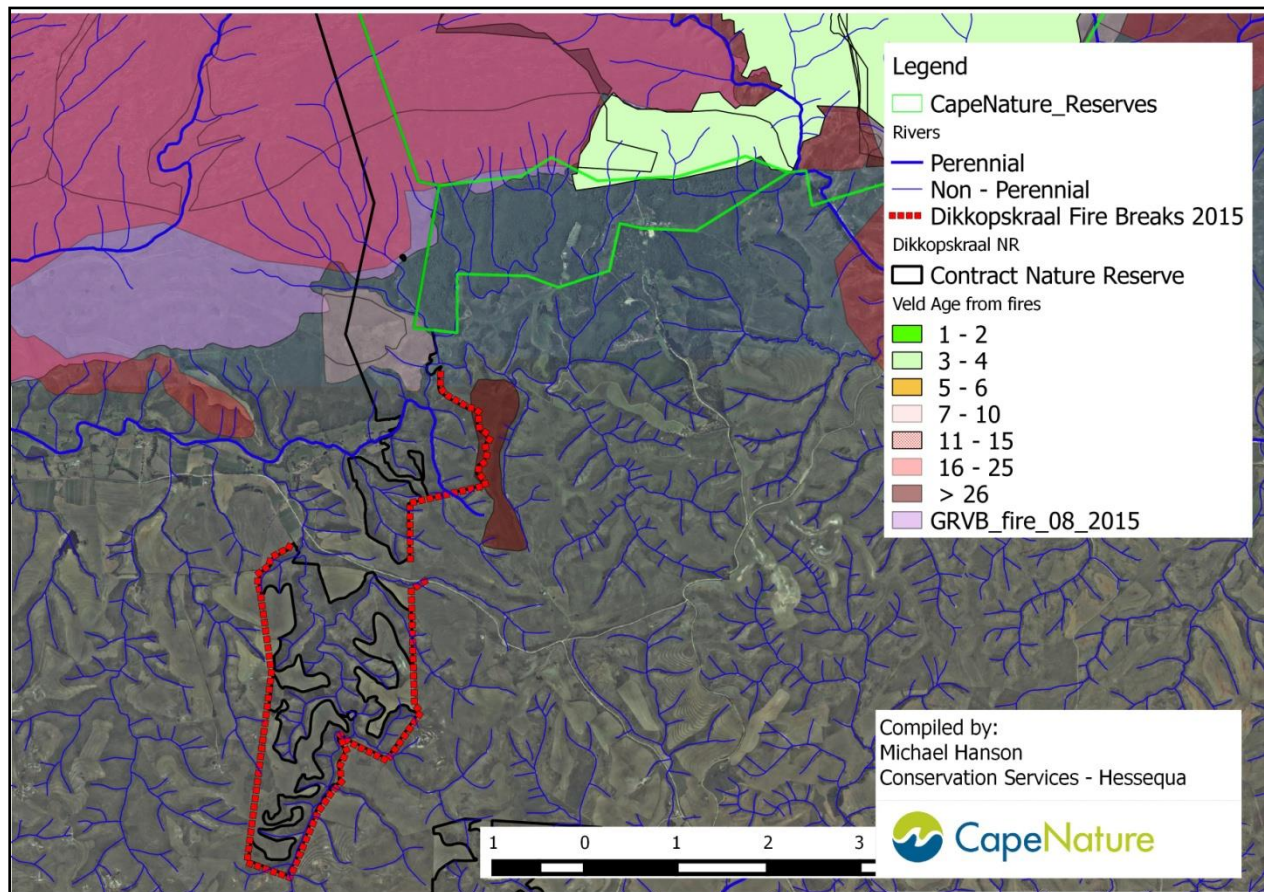


Figure 6.1 Fire Management Map for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Table 6.1 Operational Management Framework

FIRE MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. · To implement effective Integrated Catchment Management. · To allow for natural fire processes to occur without impacting on safety and infrastructure. 		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Reduce/Prevent the Spread of Fires.	Construct Priority Firebreaks according to Schedule. Negotiate Firebreak Agreement with Neighbours. Fuel Reduction around Infrastructure to Minimise Risk. Conduct Pre-Fire Season Fire Audit. Mapping of all Fires and Capture on GIS.	Management Authority	Annually
Maintain Partnerships to Improve Fire Management.	Attend Local FPA Meetings. Maintain Firebreak Agreements with Neighbours. Attend Pre-Fire Season meetings with local Fire & Rescue Service.	Management Authority	Annually
Determine and Implement Thresholds of Potential Concern.	Establish a series of Fixed Point Photography Monitoring Plots. Conduct Post-Fire Regeneration Monitoring. Set and Monitor Thresholds of Potential Concern.	Management Authority CapeNature	Annually
Reduce Wildfires due to Human Negligence.	Create Fire Awareness Programme for Members and Staff Eradication and Control of Alien Vegetation Infestations where Necessary (see AVM management)	Management Authority	Annually

6.1.2 Invasive vegetation management

A listed invasive species means any species, which is listed in terms of section 70 of the Biodiversity Act, whose establishment and spread occurs outside of its natural distribution range. In undertaking invasive plant control, the following guiding principles will be adhered to:

- Invasive plant control will require an ongoing programme that prioritises key infestations along water courses, drainage lines and upper catchment areas.
- Initial clearing efforts should focus on containing infestations that are most likely to spread into new areas.
- All follow-up requirements must be strictly adhered to otherwise the problem will be exacerbated.
- Strategic partnerships and poverty relief programmes such as the Working for Water programme should be utilised.

Table 4.2: Alien Species, Density and Age on Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve

Man Comp	Dom Spec	Dom Den	Dom Age	Sec Spe	Sec Den	Sec Age	Other Spe	Other Den	Other Age
DKK1 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK2 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK3 South	Black wattle	13%	Y						
DKK4 South	Black wattle	13%	Y						
DKK5 South	Black wattle	13%	Y						
DKK6 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK7 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK8 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK9 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK10 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK11 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK12 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK13 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK14 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						
DKK15 South	Black wattle	10%	Y						

Man Comp	Dom Spec	Dom Den	Dom Age	Sec Spe	Sec Den	Sec Age	Other Spe	Other Den	Other Age
DKK1 North	Black wattle	5%	Y						
DKK2 North	Black wattle	50%	Y						
DKK3 North	Black wattle	50%	Y	Bugweed	15%	Y	Black wood	5%	Y
DKK4 North	Black wattle	35%	Y	Bugweed	15%	Y			
DKK5 North	Black wattle	10%	Y	Bugweed	5%				
DKK6 North	Black wattle	50%	Y	Giant reed	20%	Y	Black wood	5%	Y
DKK7 North	Black wattle	50%	Y	Black wood	25%	Y			
DKK8 North	Black wattle	90%	Y						
DKK9 North	Black wattle	75%	Y						
DKK10 North	Black wattle	75%	Y						

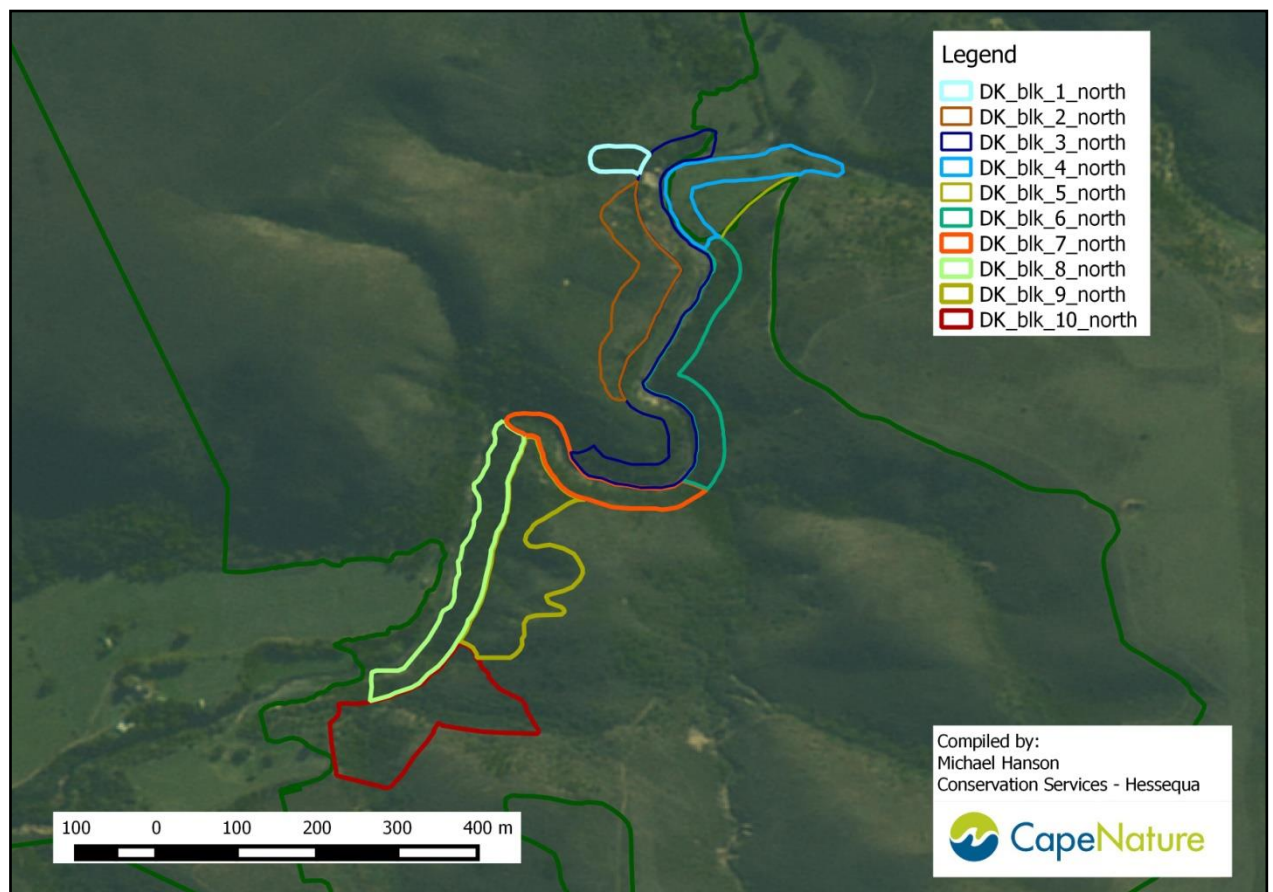


Figure 6.2 (a): Invasive Vegetation Management Map for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve (Northern Section)

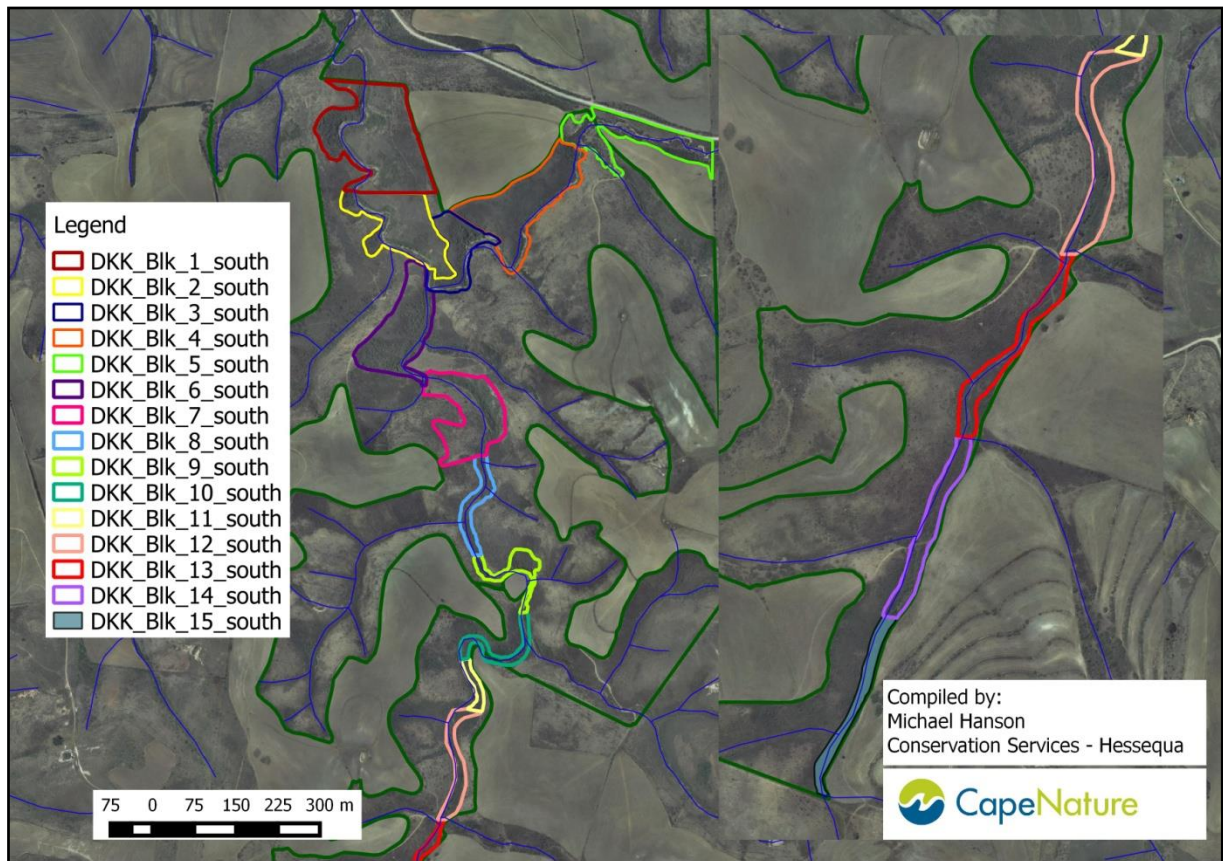


Figure 6.2. (b): Invasive Vegetation Management Map for Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve (Southern Section)

INVASIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. · To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. · To implement effective Integrated Catchment Management. 		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Eradicate Alien and Invasive Species	Identify and Map all Alien Invasive Flora Within or Threatening the Reserve. Compile a Management Unit Clearing Plan. Identify Areas in Maintenance Phase.	MA / CapeNature	Annually
Implement Biological Control	Identify Potential Biological Control Sites and Prioritise Accordingly. Map and Update Biological Control Sites. Implement New and Supplement Existing Biological Control. Monitor Success of Biological Control. Ensure Accurate Record keeping of Biological Control Data. Ensure Biological Control Site Security.	MA / CapeNature	Ongoing
Prevent Further Introduction of Aliens	Ensure Surrounding Landowners are aware of Relevant Legislation.	CapeNature	Ongoing

6.1.3 Wildlife Management

To promote the conservation of indigenous fauna as an important component contributing to and maintaining ecosystem functioning.

Small antelope (Cape Grysbok, Common (Grey) Duiker, Steenbok and Vaal (Grey) Rhebok) occur naturally in the area and move freely between farms. There is currently no need to manage these populations and their persistence in the landscape should be conserved or maintained.

There are problematic baboons that visit the conservation area and the homestead of the property owner. These primates raid the farm sheds and living courtyards for additional sources of food. The investigation of problem animal control should promote human useage of deterrents to keep away the individuals to reduce the conflict between humans.

6.1.3.2 Reintroduction of Game

Before reintroduction of species to the property, the following points need to be considered:

- Was the desired species naturally resident in the area?
- Why did the animal become extinct in the area?
- Is that causal factor still a threat?
- Is the habitat still suitable for the species?
- What are the potential negative effects of the reintroduction?
- Where is the nearest existing population?

Commission a reintroduction policy and plan for species that used to occur in the area and the suitable carrying capacities. Investigate the potential for reintroductions, specifically small game, in accordance with CapeNature's policies and permitting system requirements, which may have previously occurred naturally in the area. Herbivores are essential for biodiversity and ecosystem processes to persist.

The careful reintroduction of species can enhance the conservation value of the area and increase the marketability of the Nature Reserve. All reintroductions must be based on sound ecological principles. CapeNature must be consulted on the translocation and reintroduction of all fauna.

Monitoring of the effects game species has on the utilization of the natural vegetation is import to the ecosystem sustainability and is of great concern to CapeNature that any natural vegetation is not disadvantaged in the long term, resulting from overgrazing and veld degradation.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. · To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. · To implement effective Integrated Catchment Management. 		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Prevent the Introduction of Alien Species	Formulate Policy regarding Domestic Animals in the Reserve. No Introduction of Alien Fish Species into River Systems.	MA	Ongoing
Control Alien and Invasive Species	Identify the Occurrence of Alien Fauna on Nature Reserve. Monitor Populations of Alien Fauna on the Reserve. Implement Control Measures where appropriate. Measure Success of Control Methods utilised.	MA / CapeNature	Ongoing
Manage the introduction of fauna on the Reserve	All possible introductions of game need to be in accordance with all the necessary permits and permissions of CapeNature. This includes the construction of and maintenance of a fence according to the CapeNature policy, after which a Certificate of Adequate Enclosure (CoAE) certificate will be issued (Appendix? Guidelines of CoAE)	MA / CapeNature	Ongoing
Evaluate and monitor the impact of fauna on the Reserve	Impact in the Reserve by large herbivores needs to be closely monitored. Monitoring is to be carried out by a mutually agreed third party, who will prescribe indicators of change to determine when management interventions will be necessary. Hunting of game is permitted under the hunting proclamation and rights obtained from the CoAE in the Contract Reserve provided it is to manage the game population and remove surplus game	Management Authority	Annually

6.1.4 Erosion Prevention and Control

In addressing soil erosion, the following guiding principles should be adhered to:

Areas impacted by soil erosion should be stabilised and re-vegetated with indigenous plant species to prevent the spread of listed invasive plant species.

Areas susceptible to soil erosion or showing early signs of soil erosion such as loss of vegetation cover, must be managed to prevent soil erosion.

EROSION PREVENTION AND CONTROL			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· To ensure the sustainable use of Wild Fynbos Resources.· To ensure the conservation of biodiversity where harvesting operations occur.· To monitor the impact of harvesting on selected Fynbos species.		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Prevent and Mitigate Soil Erosion	Conduct a Soil Erosion Assessment Map Erosion Sites and Ensure Photographs are available.	MA	Annually

6.1.6 Monitoring and Baseline Data Collection

Information on the locality of Rare, Endangered and Endemic species is necessary to ensure effective management and monitoring of populations. This objective aims to improve the biological knowledge base through the implementation and promotion of effective, baseline data collection and research opportunities.

MONITORING AND BASELINE DATA COLLECTION			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· To manage biodiversity knowledge to ensure effective conservation management.· To implement measures to ensure resilience and persistence of biodiversity in light of climate change.· To ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions.· To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Implement Monitoring Programme	Review Monitoring Protocols. Identify Monitoring Needs of Nature Reserve in consultation with CapeNature. Establish Indicators for Monitoring. Analyse data, re-assess and implement Adaptive Management Strategies.	MA/CapeNature	Annually

6.1.7 Biodiversity and security

Develop an integrated security strategy for the Nature Reserve. Access to the Nature Reserve needs to be controlled and conditions of entry for visitors into the Nature Reserve should be clearly stipulated on signboards at access points.

BIODIVERSITY SECURITY			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.· To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Improved security and safety of the biodiversity assets on the Nature Reserve	Ensure appropriate signage at access points.	MA/CapeNature	Once off

6.2 Tourism development

In developing tourism within the biodiversity stewardship site, the following guiding principles should be adhered to:

- Tourism products must be appropriate to the site's values and must not threaten its biodiversity or ecological function.
- In developing tourism products, requirements for environmental authorisation must be considered and adhered to.
- Tourism products should be designed to capitalise on the unique beauty and biodiversity features of the site.
- Tourism products should be developed in response to tourism market demands and opportunities within the site and should be carefully assessed to determine their viability.
- Tourism products must not take place in the conservation without prior consultation with CapeNature and should follow the formal/legal process to obtain the correct authorisations.

DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· To evaluate potential tourism opportunities.· To implement effective management systems.· To ensure legal compliance and implementation of authorised development plans.		
Key Deliverables	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Development of tourism opportunities that generate revenue for the Nature Reserve	Planning and development of hiking routes, mountain bike trails, and basic facilities to cater for visitors to the nature Reserve	Management Authority	As required

6.3 Operational Management

6.3.1 Legal Compliance

Through the landowners of the biodiversity stewardship site, the management authority has been mandated to enforce laws related to the conservation of the site, which prohibit activities. In fulfilling this role, the managers of Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve will adhere to the following guiding principles:

- Law enforcement efforts should be coordinated with the relevant authorities including CapeNature and the South African Police Service in addressing offences and breaches of the law.
- Law enforcement at the site will be undertaken through surveillance, monitoring and appropriate reaction in the event of an offence.

LEGAL COMPLIANCE			
Objectives	· To ensure legal compliance to all relevant legislation and policies.		
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Ensure that all legal requirements are met.	All development needs to be done according to the NEMA principles and follow the applicable legislation and procedures of all relevant stakeholders. All water management within the Reserve must comply with the National Water Act (No 36 of 1998). Abstraction of water from water sources originating in the Reserve must not affect the biodiversity of the Reserve	Management Authority	Ongoing

DIKKOPSKRAAL NATURE RESERVE
MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.3.2 Management Effectiveness

MANAGEMENT EFFECTIVENESS			
Objectives	· To implement effective management systems.		
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
Annual audit completed.	Conduct annual audits.	Management Authority/ CapeNature	Annually
Auditing systems inform management.	Implementation, annual review and update of management plan		
	Compile detailed work plan identifying specific targets for achieving management		

6.3.3 Infrastructure development and management

For Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve to operate appropriately, adequate infrastructure needs to be developed and maintained both for management and tourism purposes. In addressing infrastructure needs at the site, the following guiding principles will be adhered to:

- Infrastructure must be maintained to avoid any damage to the environment and ensure the safety of staff and visitors to the site.
- Infrastructure must be provided to ensure the effective management and operation of the nature reserve.

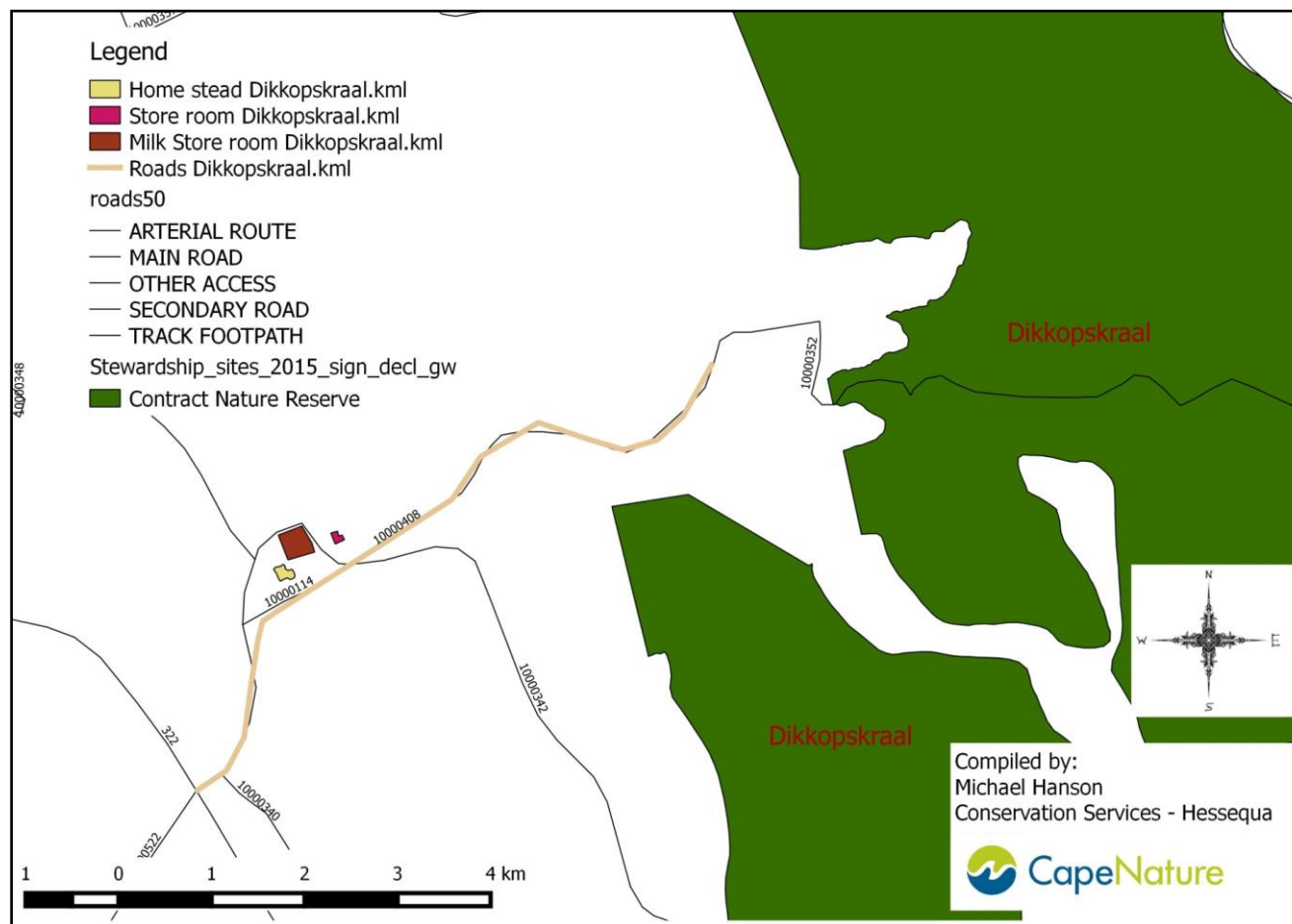


Figure 6.3: Infrastructure on Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve.

INFRASTRUCTURE			
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · To ensure the implementation of effective conservation management interventions. · To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. · To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. 		
Key Deliverable	Management Activities	Responsibility	Timeframe
All infrastructures on the Reserve are adequately maintained.	Develop and implement a scheduled maintenance programme to maintain facilities and infrastructure in a condition that meet relevant environmental, health and safety requirements.	Management Authority	Ongoing

7) ANNUAL PLAN OF OPERATION AND REVIEW

Monitoring and reporting enable the effective assessment of management interventions. If necessary, it can be used to direct modifications of management in an effort to achieve the outcomes required.

7.1 Annual Plan of Operation

The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) gives life to the Operational Management Framework on an annual basis and allows for progress to be tracked.

See Table 7.1 not inserted. Table is updated annual at the review.

7.2 Management Plan Review

The purpose of undertaking an annual review of implementation of the protected area management plan will be to:

- Determine how effectively the management plan has been implemented.
- Assist in determining the focus for the annual plan of operation and the setting of appropriate time frames and budgets.
- Enable effective adaptive management by identifying changes and modifying management interventions.

The annual audit will form the basis of the management plan review. This should include records of recommendations for update/changes to the annual revision of the management schedules as well as the five-year plan. The Annual Plan of Operation (APO) is in a similar format to the Annual Audit See Appendix D below, allowing for a seamless transition of information from Audit to new APO.

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LIST OF STATUTES TO WHICH THE DIKKOPSKRAALNATURE RESERVE IS SUBJECT

Biodiversity and Cultural Resource Management and Development:

- Animals Protection Act [No. 71 of 1962]
- Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act [No. 45 of 1965]
- Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act [No. 43 of 1983]
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa [No. 108 of 1996]
- Criminal Procedures Act [1977]
- Environment Conservation Act [No. 73 of 1989]
- Forest Act [No. 122 of 1984]
- Hazardous Substances Act [No. 15 of 1973]
- Western Cape Heritage Management Act [No. 10 of 1997]
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Management Act [No. 9 of 1997]
- National Environmental Management Act [No. 107 of 1998]
- National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act [No. 10 of 2004]
- National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act [No. 57 of 2003]
- National Forests Act [No. 84 of 1998]
- National Heritage Resources Act [No. 25 of 1999]
- National Water Act [No. 36 of 1998]
- National Water Amendment Act [No. 45 of 1999]
- National Veld and Forest Fire Act [No 101 of 1998]
- Nature Conservation Ordinance [No. 19 of 1974]

General Management:

- Development Facilitation Act [No. 67 of 1995]
- Disaster Management Act [No. 57 of 2002]
- Fire Brigade Services Act [No. 99 of 1987]
- Local Government: Municipal Systems Act [No. 32 of 2000]
- National Road Traffic Act [No. 93 of 1996]
- National Building Standards Act [No. 103 of 1977]
- Occupational Health and Safety Act [No. 85 of 1993]
- Western Cape Planning and Development Act [No. 5 of 1998]
- Water Services Act [No. 108 of 1997]

Financial Management:

- Public Finance Management Act [No. 1 of 1999]

Human Resource Management:

- Basic Conditions of Employment Act [No. 75 of 1997]
- Broad-Based Black Economic Empowerment Act [No. 53 of 2003]
- Compensation for Occupational Injuries and Diseases Act [No. 130 of 1993]
- Employment Equity Act [No. 55 of 1998]
- Labour Relations Act [No. 66 of 1995]
- Occupational Health and Safety Act [No. 85 of 1993]
- Pension Funds Act [No. 24 of 1956]
- Skills Development Act [No. 97 of 1998]
- Skills Development Levies Act [No. 9 of 1999]
- Unemployment Insurance Act [No. 63 of 2001]

A brief summary of the most applicable legislation:

Protected Areas are proclaimed under section 23(1) of the National Environmental Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003, (“the Protected Areas Act”).

- **Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003)**

The [Minister/MEC] is empowered, under section 23(1) of the National Environmental Protected Areas Act, 57 of 2003, (“the Protected Areas Act”) to declare an area as a Conservation Area if:

- 1 It has significant natural features or biodiversity;
- 2 Is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity or for the provision of environmental goods and services.

Both of the above criteria pertain to the De Rust Nature Reserve and are discussed in detail under “Conservation Significance”.

Biodiversity management agreements

The Minister may enter into a biodiversity management agreement with the person, organization or organ of state identified in terms of section 43(2), or any other suitable person, organization or organ of state, regarding the implementation of a biodiversity management plan, or any aspect of it.

- **Biodiversity Act (Act No. 10 Of 2004)**

Objectives of Act

(a) within the framework of the National Environmental Management Act, to provide for—

- (i) the management and conservation of biological diversity within the Republic and of the components of such biological diversity;
- (ii) the use of indigenous biological resources in a sustainable manner; and
- (iii) the fair and equitable sharing among stakeholders of benefits arising from bio-prospecting involving indigenous biological resources;
- (b) to give effect to ratified international agreements relating to biodiversity which are binding on the Republic;
- (c) to provide for co-operative governance in biodiversity management and conservation; and
- (d) to provide for a South African National Biodiversity Institute to assist in achieving the objectives of this Act.

- **National Veld and Forest Fire Act (Act No. 101 of 1998)**

Purpose

‘The purpose of the Act is to prevent and combat veld, forest and mountain fires throughout the Republic.’

Firebreaks

In terms of section 12 and 14 every landowner must prepare and maintain a firebreak as determined in section 13. Failure to do so is an offence in terms of section 25(3), unless he has been exempted by the Minister in terms of section 15.

Fighting Preparedness

There is also a further duty on landowners to have equipment, protective clothing and trained personnel available in the eventuality that there may be fire on their property (section 17). Failure to meet this requirement is an offence in terms of section 25(4).

- **Conservation of Agricultural Resources Act, 1983 (No 43 of 1983)**

Purpose

CARA is an act of the National Department of Agriculture and makes provision for the conservation of the natural agricultural resources of South Africa through:

1. Maintaining the production potential of land;
2. Combating and preventing erosion;
3. Preventing the weakening or destruction of water sources;
4. Protecting the vegetation; and
5. Combating weeds and invader plants.

Applicable CapeNature policies

- Nature Conservation Ordinance (19/1974)
- Western Cape Nature Conservation Board Act No 15 of 1998
- Nature and Environmental Conservation Regulations (Provincial Notice 955/1975)
- CNC WC Fire Management Plan and Guidelines
- CNC Guidelines for the management of leopard management areas
- CNC Baseline and monitoring manual
- CNC guideline for river maintenance
- Policy on the re-establishment of Cape Mountain Zebra Populations
- Policy on the certificates of adequate enclosure
- Hunting Proclamation
- National Water Act, 1998 (No 36 of 1998)

Other Relevant Legislation:

- Municipal Systems Act
- National Water Act, 1998 (No 36 of 1998)
- Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act, 1996 (No 108 of 1996)
- Environment Conservation Act No 73 of 1989
- Forest Act No 122 of 1984
- National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (No 107 of 1998)
- National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No 25 of 1999)
- World Heritage Convention Act, 1999 (No 109 of 1999)
- Western Cape Tourism Act, No. 3 of 1997
- Mountain Catchment Areas Act, 1970 (Act No. 63 of 1970)
- The administration of the Act has been assigned to the Board by virtue of Act 3 of 2000 as published in Provincial Gazette Extraordinary No. 5442 dated 24 March 2000
- Land Use Planning Ordinance 15/1985 (section 29)

**(THERE MIGHT BE OTHER LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE CONTRACT
NATURE RESERVE AND IT IS THE LANDOWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO
DETERMINE THIS IF NECESSARY.)**

COPY OF DIKKOPSKRAAL NATURE RESERVE PROCLAMATION

7 June 2013

Province of the Western Cape: Provincial Gazette 7134

1095

P.N. 176/2013

7 June 2013

WESTERN CAPE NATURE CONSERVATION BOARD

PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT: PROTECTED AREAS ACT, NO. 57 OF 2003

DECLARATION OF THE DIKKOPSKRAAL NATURE RESERVE

I, Anton Bredell, Provincial Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning in the Western Cape, under section 23(1) of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 2003, declare a nature reserve on:-

Portion 16 (a portion of Portion 14) of the Farm The Grootvadersbosch Estate No. 114, situated in the Swellendam Municipality, Division of Swellendam, Western Cape Province, measuring 538, 3466 (Five Hundred and Thirty Eight comma Three Four Six Six) hectares in extent and held by Deed of Transfer No. T111192/1998; and

Portion 26 of the Farm The Grootvadersbosch Estate No. 114, situated in the Swellendam Municipality, Division of Swellendam, Western Cape Province, measuring 1252, 7592 (One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty Two comma Seven Five Nine Two) hectares in extent and held by Deed of Transfer No. T21994/2000.

The boundary of the nature reserve is reflected on Diagram No. 1696/2011 as set out in the Schedule, and I assign the name "**Dikkopskraal Nature Reserve**" to it.

Signed at CAPE TOWN this 28th day of MAY 2013.


A BREDELL, MINISTER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS
AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

SPECIES LISTS

Flora species

<i>Species</i>	<i>Conservation Status</i>
<i>Ophioglossum nudicaule</i> L.f.	Least Concern
<i>Cyathea capensis</i> (L.f.) Sm.	Not Threatened
<i>Asplenium adiantum-nigrum</i> L.	
<i>Gleichenia polypodioides</i> (L.) Sm.	Least Concern
<i>Elaphoglossum angustatum</i> (Schrad.) Hieron.	Least Concern
<i>Todea barbara</i> (L.) T.Moore	Least Concern
<i>Microsorium ensiforme</i> (Thunb.) Schelpe	
<i>Cheilanthes viridis viridis</i>	Least Concern
<i>Pellaea calomelanos</i> (Sw.) Link	
<i>Pteris dentata</i> Forssk.	Least Concern
<i>Rumohra adiantiformis</i> (G.Forst.) Ching	Least Concern
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn	
<i>Schizaea pectinata</i> (L.) Sw.	Least Concern
<i>Blechnum attenuatum giganteum</i> (Kaulf.) Bonap.	
<i>Blechnum punctulatum</i> Sw.	
<i>Blechnum tabulare</i> (Thunb.) Kuhn	Least Concern
<i>Asparagus scandens</i> Thunb.	Least Concern
<i>Aristea africana</i> (L.) Hoffmanns.	Least Concern
<i>Aristea capitata</i> (L.) Ker Gawl.	Least Concern
<i>Aristea racemosa</i> Baker	
<i>Aristea</i> sp.	
<i>Bobartia macrocarpa</i> Strid	Vulnerable (A2c; B1ab)
<i>Bobartia macrospatha macrospatha</i>	Least Concern
<i>Bobartia orientalis</i> J.B.Gillett	
<i>Bobartia parva</i> J.B.Gillett	Rare
<i>Freesia sparrmannii</i> (Thunb.) N.E.Br.	Rare
<i>Geissorhiza burchellii</i> R.C.Foster	Least Concern
<i>Geissorhiza grandiflora</i> Goldblatt	Least Concern
<i>Geissorhiza inconspicua</i> Baker	Least Concern
<i>Gladiolus hirsutus</i> Jacq.	Least Concern
<i>Gladiolus rogersii</i> Baker	Least Concern
<i>Gladiolus vaginatus</i> F. Bolus	Vulnerable (B1ab)
<i>Moraea tripetala</i> (L.f.) Ker Gawl.	Least Concern
<i>Nivenia argentea</i> Goldblatt	Least Concern
<i>Tritoniopsis antholyza</i> (Poir.) Goldblatt	Least Concern
<i>Tritoniopsis caffra</i> (Ker Gawl. ex Baker) Goldblatt	Least Concern
<i>Tritoniopsis ramosa</i> (Eckl. ex Klatt) G.J.Lewis	
<i>Tritoniopsis triticea</i> (Burm.f.) Goldblatt	Least Concern
<i>Watsonia angusta</i> Ker Gawl.	Least Concern
<i>Aloe ciliaris</i> Haw.	
<i>Bulbinella nutans turfosicola</i> (P.L.Perry) P.L.Perry	Least Concern
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i> (L.) Oken	Least Concern
<i>Corycium carnosum</i> (Lindl.) Rolfe	Least Concern
<i>Disa glandulosa</i> Burch. ex Lindl.	Least Concern
<i>Disa graminifolia</i> Ker Gawl. ex Spreng.	Least Concern
<i>Disa obliqua clavigera</i> (Lindl.) Bytebier	Least Concern
<i>Disa sagittalis</i> (L.f.) Sw.	Least Concern
<i>Disa vasselotii</i> Bolus ex Schltr.	Least Concern
<i>Disperis paludosa</i> Harv. ex Lindl.	Least Concern

Lanaria lanata (L.) T.Durand & Schinz	Least Concern
Caesia contorta (L.f.) T.Durand & Schinz	Least Concern
Agapanthus africanus (L.) Hoffmanns.	
Capeochloa arundinacea (P.J.Bergius) N.P.Barker & H.P.Linder	
Cymbopogon marginatus (Steud.) Stapf ex Burtt Davy	Least Concern
Ehrharta dura Nees ex Trin.	Least Concern
Ehrharta ramosa (Thunb.) Thunb.	
Ehrharta rupestris Nees ex Trin.	
Ehrharta setacea Nees	
Ehrharta sp.	
Geochloa rufa (Nees) N.P.Barker & H.P.Linder (Nees) N. P. Barker & H. P.	
Pentameris macrocalycina (Steud.) Schweick.	Least Concern
Pentaschistis acinosa Stapf	Least Concern
Pentaschistis colorata (Steud.) Stapf	Least Concern
Pentaschistis eriostoma (Nees) Stapf	Least Concern
Pentaschistis malouinensis (Steud.) Clayton	Least Concern
Tenaxia stricta (Schrud.) N.P.Barker & H.P.Linder	
Tribolium brachystachyum (Nees) Renvoize	Least Concern
Anthochortus crinalis (Mast.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Cannomois parviflora (Thunb.) Pillans	Least Concern
Cannomois scirpoides (Kunth) Mast.	Least Concern
Elegia asperiflora (Nees) Kunth	Least Concern
Elegia capensis (Burm.f.) Schelpe	Least Concern
Elegia equisetacea (Mast.) Mast.	Least Concern
Elegia filacea Mast.	Least Concern
Elegia galpinii N.E.Br.	Least Concern
Elegia juncea L.	Least Concern
Elegia mucronata (Nees) Kunth	Least Concern
Elegia stokoei Pillans	Least Concern
Hypodiscus albo-aristatus (Nees) Mast.	Least Concern
Hypodiscus argenteus (Thunb.) Mast.	Least Concern
Hypodiscus aristatus (Thunb.) C.Krauss	Least Concern
Hypodiscus laevigatus (Kunth) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Hypodiscus striatus (Kunth) Mast.	Least Concern
Mastersiella purpurea (Pillans) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Platycaulos acutus Esterh.	Vulnerable (D2)
Platycaulos anceps (Mast.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Platycaulos compressus (Rottb.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Platycaulos major (Mast.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Restio capensis (L.) H.P.Linder & C.R.Hardy	Least Concern
Restio decipiens (N.E.Br.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Restio filiformis Poir.	Least Concern
Restio fragilis Esterh.	Least Concern
Restio gaudichaudianus Kunth	Least Concern
Restio implicatus Esterh.	Critically Rare
Restio inconspicuus Esterh.	Least Concern
Restio laniger Kunth	Least Concern
Restio monostylis H.P.Linder & C.R.Hardy	
Restio ocreatus Kunth	Least Concern
Restio paniculatus Rottb.	Least Concern
Restio pedicellatus Mast.	Least Concern
Restio perplexus Kunth	Least Concern
Restio scaber Mast.	Vulnerable (D2)

Restio sieberi Kunth	Least Concern
Restio stokoei Pillans	Least Concern
Restio strictus N.E.Br.	Least Concern
Rhodocoma arida H.P.Linder & Vlok	Least Concern
Rhodocoma fruticosa (Thunb.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Rhodocoma gigantea (Kunth) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Staberoha cernua (L.f.) T.Durand & Schinz	Least Concern
Thamnochortus cinereus H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Thamnochortus insignis Mast.	Least Concern
Thamnochortus karooica H.P.Linder	Vulnerable (D2)
Willdenowia bolusii Pillans	Least Concern
Willdenowia glomerata (Thunb.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Willdenowia teres Thunb.	Least Concern
Dilatis ixioides Lam.	Least Concern
Wachendorfia paniculata Burm.	Least Concern
Capeobolus brevicaulis (C.B.Clarke) Browning	Least Concern
Chrysitrix capensis L.	
Epischoenus quadrangularis (Boeck.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Epischoenus sp.	
Ficinia deusta (P.J.Bergius) Levyns	Least Concern
Ficinia fascicularis Nees	Least Concern
Ficinia filiformis (Lam.) Schrad.	Least Concern
Ficinia gracilis Schrad.	Least Concern
Ficinia laciniata (Thunb.) Nees	Least Concern
Ficinia macowanii C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Ficinia monticola Kunth	Least Concern
Ficinia nigrescens (Schrad.) J.Raynal	Least Concern
Ficinia trichodes (Schrad.) Benth. & Hook.f.	Least Concern
Ficinia zeyheri Boeck.	Least Concern
Schoenoxiphium lanceum (Thunb.) Kük.	Least Concern
Tetraria brachyphylla Levyns	Least Concern
Tetraria bromoides (Lam.) Pfeiff.	Least Concern
Tetraria burmannii (Vahl.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria capillacea (Thunb.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria compar (L.) T.Lestib.	Least Concern
Tetraria crassa Levyns	Data Deficient - Taxonomically Problematic
Tetraria cuspidata (Rottb.) C.B.Clarke	
Tetraria fasciata (Rottb.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria fimbriolata (Nees) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria flexuosa (Thunb.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria involucrata (Rottb.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria pillansii Levyns	Least Concern
Tetraria robusta (Kunth) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria thermalis (L.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria triangularis (Boeck.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria ustulata (L.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Peperomia retusa (L.f.) A.Dietr.	
Myrica kraussiana Buchinger ex Meisn.	
Aulax pallasia Stapf	Near Threatened (A4c)
Brabejum stellatifolium L.	Least Concern
Hakea sericea Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.	
Leucadendron album (Thunb.) Fourc.	Least Concern
Leucadendron barkerae I.Williams	Least Concern

Leucadendron ericifolium R.Br.	Least Concern
Leucadendron eucalyptifolium H.Buek ex Meisn.	Least Concern
Leucadendron meridianum I.Williams	Least Concern
Leucadendron nervosum E.Phillips & Hutch.	Near Threatened (A3d+4d)
Leucadendron radiatum E.Phillips & Hutch.	Endangered (B1abc+2abc)
Leucadendron rubrum Burm.f.	Least Concern
Leucadendron salicifolium (Salisb.) I.Williams	Least Concern
Leucadendron salignum P.J.Bergius	Least Concern
Leucadendron spirale (Salisb. ex Knight) I.Williams	Extinct
Leucadendron spissifolium spissifolium	Least Concern
Leucadendron tinctum I.Williams	Near Threatened (A4c)
Leucadendron tradouwense I.Williams	Critically Endangered (B1bc)
Leucospermum calligerum (Salisb. ex Knight) Rourke	Least Concern
Leucospermum cuneiforme (Burm.f.) Rourke	Least Concern
Leucospermum erubescens Rourke	Rare
Leucospermum mundii Meisn.	Rare
Leucospermum wittebergense Compton	Least Concern
Mimetes cucullatus (L.) R.Br.	Least Concern
Mimetes splendidus Salisb. ex Knight	Endangered (B1abc+2abc; C2ab)
Paranomus adiantifolius Salisb. ex Knight	Endangered (B1ac+2ac)
Paranomus candicans (Thunb.) Kuntze	Least Concern
Paranomus dispersus Levyns	Least Concern
Paranomus dregei (H.Buek ex Meisn.) Kuntze	Least Concern
Paranomus spathulatus N.E.Br.	Near Threatened (A3c+4c)
Protea acaulos (L.) Reichard	Least Concern
Protea aurea (Burm.f.) Rourke	
Protea aurea aurea	Least Concern
Protea cordata Thunb.	Least Concern
Protea coronata Lam.	Near Threatened (A2c+3c+4c)
Protea cynaroides (L.) L.	Least Concern
Protea eximia (Salisb. ex Knight) Fourc.	Least Concern
Protea eximia X grandiceps	
Protea grandiceps Tratt.	Near Threatened (B1ac+2ac)
Protea humiflora Andrews	Least Concern
Protea lorea R.Br.	Near Threatened (D2)
Protea lorifolia (Salisb. ex Knight) Fourc.	Least Concern
Protea magnifica Link	Least Concern
Protea neriifolia R.Br.	Least Concern
Protea neriifolia X nitida	
Protea nitida Mill.	Least Concern
Protea nitida X speciosa	
Protea piscina Rourke	Least Concern
Protea punctata Meisn.	Least Concern
Protea repens (L.) L.	Least Concern
Protea scolopendriifolia (Salisb. ex Knight) Rourke	Least Concern
Protea speciosa (L.) L.	Least Concern
Protea subulifolia (Salisb. ex Knight) Rourke	Least Concern
Serruria balanoccephala Rourke	Near Threatened (A3c+4c)
Serruria fasciflora Salisb. ex Knight	Near Threatened (A2c+4c)
Spatalla colorata Meisn.	Endangered (B1ac+2ac)
Spatalla nubicola Rourke	Near Threatened (D2)
Spatalla parilis Salisb. ex Knight	Least Concern
Thesidium fragile (Thunb.) Sond.	Least Concern
Thesidium microcarpum (A.DC.) A.DC.	

Thesium carinatum DC.	
Thesium ericaefolium A.DC.	Least Concern
Thesium euphorbioides L.	Least Concern
Thesium subnudum Sond.	
Thesium virgatum Lam.	Least Concern
Grubbia rosmarinifolia rosmarinifolia	Vulnerable (B1ab+2ab)
Grubbia rosmarinifolia rosmarinifolia rosmarinifolia	Least Concern
Grubbia tomentosa (Thunb.) Harms	Least Concern
Drosera aliciae Raym.-Hamet	Least Concern
Berzelia abrotanoides (L.) Brongn.	Least Concern
Berzelia burchellii Dummer	Vulnerable (B1ab)
Berzelia intermedia (D.Dietr.) Schltdl.	Least Concern
Brunia alopecuroides Thunb.	Least Concern
Brunia neglecta Schltr.	Least Concern
Brunia noduliflora Goldblatt & J.C.Manning	Least Concern
Linconia alopecuroidea L.	Endangered (D)
Mniothamnea callunoides (Oliv.) Nied.	Vulnerable (D2)
Raspalia variabilis Pillans	Least Concern
Raspalia virgata (Brongn.) Pillans	Least Concern
Cliffortia alata N.E.Br.	Vulnerable (D2)
Cliffortia atrata Weim.	Least Concern
Cliffortia discolor Weim.	Data Deficient - Taxonomically Problematic
Cliffortia ferruginea L.f.	Least Concern
Cliffortia pulchella L.f.	
Cliffortia sericea Eckl. & Zeyh.	Least Concern
Cliffortia serpyllifolia Cham. & Schltdl.	Least Concern
Cliffortia strobilifera L.	Least Concern
Cliffortia tuberculata (Harv.) Weim.	
Phylica axillaris Lam.	
Phylica axillaris microphylla (Eckl. & Zeyh.) Pillans	Least Concern
Phylica ericoides L.	
Phylica mairei Pillans	Rare
Phylica pinea Thunb.	Least Concern
Pelargonium cordifolium (Cav.) Curtis	Least Concern
Pelargonium fruticosum (Cav.) Willd.	Least Concern
Pelargonium myrrhifolium (L.) L'Hér.	
Pelargonium ovalifolium (Sweet) DC.	
Pelargonium tomentosum Jacq.	Least Concern
Pelargonium tricolor Curtis	Least Concern
Laurophyllus capensis Thunb.	Least Concern
Searsia lucens (Hutch.) Moffett	
Cassine schinoides (Spreng.) R.H.Archer	Least Concern
Maytenus acuminata (L.f.) Loes.	
Pterocelastrus rostratus (Thunb.) Walp.	Declining
Acmadenia nivea I.Williams	Vulnerable (D2)

<i>Mammals</i>						
TaxonName	EnglishName	AfrikaansName	IUCN_Name	RDB_Name	CITES	Ordinance
Nycteris thebaica	Egyptian slit-faced bat	Egiptiese spleetneusvlermuis	Least Concern	Least Concern		Schedule II
Rhinolophus clivosus	Geoffroy's horseshoe bat	Geoffroy-saalneusvlermuis	Least Concern	Near Threatened		Schedule II
Cercopithecus pygerythrus	vervet monkey	blouaap				
Papio hamadryas	Chacma baboon	Kaapse bobbejaan	Least Concern	Least Concern	Appendix II	
Lepus capensis	Cape hare	Vlakhaas	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Lepus saxatilis	Scrub hare	Kolhaas	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Cryptomys hottentotus	Common molerat	Knaagdiermol	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Acomys subspinosus	Cape spiny mouse	Kaapse stekelmuis	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Dendromus mesomelas	Brants' climbing mouse	Brants-klimmuis	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Mus minutoides	Pygmy mouse	Dwergmuis	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Myomyscus verreauxii	Verreaux's mouse	Verreaux-muis	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Otomys irroratus	Vlei rat	Vleirot	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Otomys laminatus	Laminate vlei rat	Bergvleirot	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Otomys unisulcatus	Bush vlei rat	Boskaroorot	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Parotomys brantsii	Brants's whistling rat	Brants-fluitrot	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Rhabdomys pumilio	Striped mouse	Streepmuis	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Panthera pardus	Leopard	Luiperd	Near Threatened	Least Concern	Appendix II	Schedule II
Canis mesomelas	Black-backed jackal	Rooijakkals	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Genetta genetta	Small-spotted genet	Kleinkolmuskejaatkat	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Genetta tigrina	Large-spotted genet	Grootkolmuskejaatkat	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Cynictis penicillata	Yellow mongoose	Witkwasmuishond	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Procavia capensis	Rock dassie	Klipdassie	Least Concern	Least Concern		
Oreotragus oreotragus	Klipspringer	Klipspringer	Least Concern	Least Concern		Schedule II
Pelea capreolus	Grey rhebuck	Vaalribbok	Least Concern	Least Concern		Schedule II
Raphicerus melanotis	Grysbok	Grysbok	Least Concern	Least Concern		Schedule II
Tragelaphus scriptus	Bushbuck	Bosbok	Least Concern	Least Concern		Schedule II
Potamochoerus larvatus	bushpig		Least Concern			
Amblysomus corriae	Fynbos golden mole	Fynbosgouemol	Near Threatened	Near Threatened		
Chrysochloris asiatica	Cape golden mole	Kaapse gouemol	Least Concern	Data Deficient		
Crociodura cyanea	Reddish-grey musk shrew	Rooigryskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient		Schedule II

<i>Crocidura flavescens</i>	Greater red musk shrew	Groter skeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient	Schedule II
<i>Myosorex cafer</i>	Dark-footed forest shrew	Donkerpoot-bosskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient	
<i>Myosorex longicaudatus</i>	Long-tailed forest shrew	Langstert-bosskeerbek	Vulnerable (B1ab)	Near Threatened	Schedule II
<i>Myosorex varius</i>	Forest shrew	Bosskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient	Schedule II
<i>Suncus varilla</i>	Lesser dwarf shrew	Kleiner dwergskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient	Schedule II
<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	Black-backed jackal	Rooijakkals	Least Concern	Least Concern	
<i>Ictonyx striatus</i>	Striped polecat	Stinkmuishond	Least Concern	Least Concern	
<i>Galerella pulverulenta</i>	Cape grey mongoose	Kleingrysmuishond	Least Concern	Least Concern	
<i>Antidorcas marsupialis</i>	Springbuck	Springbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Pelea capreolus</i>	Grey rhebuck	Vaalribbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	Steenbok	Steenbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Raphicerus melanotis</i>	Grysbok	Grysbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	Common duiker	Gewone duiker	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Taphozous mauritanus</i>	Mauritian tomb bat	Witlyfvlermuis	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	Porcupine	Ystervark	Least Concern	Least Concern	
<i>Myomyscus verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's mouse	Verreaux-muis	Least Concern	Least Concern	
<i>Pelea capreolus</i>	Grey rhebuck	Vaalribbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Raphicerus melanotis</i>	Grysbok	Grysbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>	Common duiker	Gewone duiker	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II

Avifauna (Birds)

TaxonName	EnglishName	AfrikaansName	IUCN_Name
Phalacrocorax africanus	Reed Cormorant	Rietduiker	Least Concern
Anhinga rufa	African Darter	Slanghalsvoël	Least Concern
Bostrychia hagedash	Hadedea Ibis	Hadedea	Least Concern
Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	Lepelaar	Least Concern
Threskiornis aethiopicus	African Sacred Ibis	Skoorsteenveër	Least Concern
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	Bloureier	Least Concern
Ardea melanocephala	Black-headed Heron	Swartkopreier	Least Concern
Bubulcus ibis	Cattle Egret	Veereier	Least Concern
Scopus umbretta	Hamerkop	Hamerkop	Least Concern
Ciconia ciconia	White Stork	Witooievaar	Least Concern
Ciconia nigra	Black Stork	Grootswartooievaar	Least Concern
Alopochen aegyptiaca	Egyptian Goose	Kolgans	Least Concern
Anas sparsa	African Black Duck	Swarteend	Least Concern
Anas undulata	Yellow-billed Duck	Geelbekeend	Least Concern
Plectropterus gambensis	Spur-winged Goose	Wildemakou	Least Concern
Tadorna cana	South African Shelduck	Kopereend	Least Concern
Falco biarmicus	Lanner Falcon	Edelvalk	Least Concern
Falco naumanni	Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooival	Vulnerable (A2bce+3bce)
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	Swerfvalk	Least Concern
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	Rooival	Least Concern
Falco subbuteo	Eurasian Hobby	Europese Boomvalk	Least Concern
Accipiter melanoleucus	Black Sparrowhawk	Swart Sperwer	Least Concern
Accipiter minullus	Little Sparrowhawk	Kleinsperwer	Least Concern
Accipiter rufiventris	Rufous-chested Sparrowhawk	Rooiborssperwer	Least Concern
Accipiter tachiro	African Goshawk	Afrikaanse Sperwer	Least Concern
Aquila pennatus	Booted Eagle	Dwergarend	Least Concern
Aquila verreauxii	Verreaux's Eagle	Witkruisarend	Least Concern
Buteo rufofuscus	Jackal Buzzard	Rooborsjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Buteo trizonatus	Forest Buzzard	Bosjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Buteo vulpinus	Steppe Buzzard	Bruinjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Circus maurus	Black Harrier	Witkruispaddavreter	Vulnerable (D1)
Circus ranivorus	African Marsh-Harrier	Afrikaanse Paddavreter	Least Concern

<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	Black-shouldered Kite	Blouvalk	Least Concern
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	Kransaasvoël	Vulnerable (C1+2a)
<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	African Fish-Eagle	Visarend	Least Concern
<i>Melierax canorus</i>	Southern Pale Chanting Goshawk	Bleeksingvalk	Least Concern
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	Breëkoparend	Near Threatened
<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	African Harrier-Hawk	Kaalwangvalk	Least Concern
<i>Stephanoaetus coronatus</i>	African Crowned Eagle	Kroonarend	Least Concern
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretary Bird	Sekretarisvoël	Vulnerable (A4acd)
<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	Common Quail	Afrikaanse Kwartel	Least Concern
<i>Pternistis afer</i>	Red-necked Spurfowl	Rooikeelfisant	Least Concern
<i>Pternistis capensis</i>	Cape Spurfowl	Kaapse Fisant	Least Concern
<i>Scleroptila africanus</i>	Grey-winged Francolin	Bergpatrys	Least Concern
<i>Scleroptila levaillantii</i>	Red-winged Francolin	Rooivlerkpatrys	Least Concern
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	Gewone Tarentaal	Least Concern
<i>Afrotis afra</i>	Southern Black Korhaan	Swartkorhaan	Least Concern
<i>Eupodotis vigorsii</i>	Karoo Korhaan	Vaalkorhaan	Least Concern
<i>Neotis denhami</i>	Denham's Bustard	Veldpou	Near Threatened
<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	Blue Crane	Bloukraanvoël	Vulnerable (A2acde)
<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	Black Crake	Swartriethaan	Least Concern
<i>Fulica cristata</i>	Red-knobbed Coot	Bleshoender	Least Concern
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen	Waterhoender	Least Concern
<i>Sarothrura affinis</i>	Striped Flufftail	Gestreepte Vleikuiken	Least Concern
<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	Gevlekte Vleikuiken	Least Concern
<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>	Red-chested Flufftail	Rooiborsvleikuiken	Least Concern
<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	Spotted Thick-knee	Dikkop	Least Concern
<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	Common Sandpiper	Gewone Ruiter	Least Concern
<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	Common Greenshank	Groenpootruiter	Least Concern
<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	Three-banded Plover	Driebandstrandkiewiet	Least Concern
<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	Blacksmith Lapwing	Bontkiewiet	Least Concern
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	Kroonkiewiet	Least Concern
<i>Pterocles namaqua</i>	Namaqua Sandgrouse	Kelkiewyn	Least Concern
<i>Aplopelia larvata</i>	Lemon Dove	Kaneelduifie	Least Concern
<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	African Olive-pigeon	Geelbekbosduif	Least Concern
<i>Columba guinea</i>	Speckled Pigeon	Kransduif	Least Concern

<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock Dove	Tuinduif	
<i>Oena capensis</i>	Namaqua Dove	Namakwaduifie	Least Concern
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Cape Turtle-dove	Gewone Tortelduif	Least Concern
<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	Red-eyed Dove	Grootringduif	Least Concern
<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing Dove	Rooiborsduif	Least Concern
<i>Turtur tympanistria</i>	Tambourine Dove	Witborsduifie	Least Concern
<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	Diderick Cuckoo	Diederikkie	Least Concern
<i>Chrysococcyx cupreus</i>	African Emerald Cuckoo	Mooimeisie	Least Concern
<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	Klaas's Cuckoo	Meitjie	Least Concern
<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	Jacobin Cuckoo	Bontnuwejaarsvoël	Least Concern
<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	Black Cuckoo	Swartkoekoek	Least Concern
<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	Red-chested Cuckoo	Piet-my-vrou	Least Concern
<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	Burchell's Coucal	Gewone Vleiloerie	
<i>Bubo africanus</i>	Spotted Eagle-owl	Gevlekte Ooruil	Least Concern
<i>Bubo capensis</i>	Cape Eagle-owl	Kaapse Ooruil	Least Concern
<i>Strix woodfordii</i>	African Wood-owl	Bosuil	Least Concern
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	Nonnetjie-uil	Least Concern
<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	Fiery-necked Nightjar	Afrikaanse Naguil	Least Concern
<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	Rooiwangnaguil	Least Concern
<i>Apus affinis</i>	Little Swift	Kleinwindswael	Least Concern
<i>Apus barbatus</i>	African Black Swift	Swartwindswael	Least Concern
<i>Apus caffer</i>	White-rumped Swift	Witkruiswindswael	Least Concern
<i>Apus horus</i>	Horus Swift	Horuswindswael	Least Concern
<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	Alpine Swift	Witpenswindswael	Least Concern
<i>Colius colius</i>	White-backed Mousebird	Witkruismuisvoël	Least Concern
<i>Colius striatus</i>	Speckled Mousebird	Gevlekte Muisvoël	Least Concern
<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Red-faced Mousebird	Rooiwangmuisvoël	Least Concern
<i>Apaloderma narina</i>	Narina Trogon	Bosloerie	Least Concern
<i>Merops apiaster</i>	European Bee-eater	Europese Byvreter	Least Concern
<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	Malachite Kingfisher	Kuifkopvisvanger	Least Concern
<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	Half-collared Kingfisher	Blouvisvanger	Least Concern
<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	European Roller	Europese Troupant	Near Threatened
<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	Pied Kingfisher	Bontvisvanger	Least Concern
<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	Giant Kingfisher	Reuse Visvanger	Least Concern
<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	Brown-hooded Kingfisher	Bruinkopvisvanger	Least Concern

Tricholaema leucomelas	Acacia Pied Barbet	Bonthoutkapper	Least Concern
Indicator indicator	Greater Honeyguide	Grootheuningwyser	Least Concern
Indicator minor	Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	Least Concern
Indicator variegatus	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	Gevlekte Heuningwyser	Least Concern
Campethera notata	Knysna Woodpecker	Knysnaspeg	Near Threatened
Dendropicos fuscescens	Cardinal Woodpecker	Kardinaalspeg	Least Concern
Dendropicos griseocephalus	Olive Woodpecker	Gryskopspeg	Least Concern
Geocolaptes olivaceus	Ground Woodpecker	Grondspeg	Least Concern
Andropadus importunus	Sombre Greenbul	Gewone Willie	Least Concern
Phyllastrephus terrestris	Terrestrial Brownbul	Boskrapper	Least Concern
Pycnonotus capensis	Cape Bulbul	Kaapse Tiptol	Least Concern
Acrocephalus baeticatus	African Reed-Warbler	Kleinrietsanger	
Acrocephalus gracilirostris	Lesser Swamp Warbler	Kaapse Rietsanger	Least Concern
Bradypterus baboecala	Little Rush-Warbler	Kaapse Vleisanger	Least Concern
Bradypterus sylvaticus	Knysna Warbler	Knysnaruigtesanger	Vulnerable (B1ab; C2a)
Cryptillas victorini	Victorin's Warbler	Rooiborsruigtesanger	Least Concern
Parisoma layardi	Layard's Tit-Babbler	Grystjeritik	Least Concern
Parisoma subcaeruleum	Chestnut-vented Tit-Babbler	Bosveldtjeritik	Least Concern
Phylloscopus trochilus	Willow Warbler	Hofsanger	Least Concern
Sphenoeacus afer	Cape Grassbird	Grasvoël	Least Concern
Sylvietta rufescens	Long-billed Crombec	Bosveldstompstert	Least Concern
Anthus cinnamomeus	African Pipit	Gewone Koester	Least Concern
Anthus crenatus	African Rock Pipit	Klipkoester	Least Concern
Anthus leucophrys	Plain-backed Pipit	Donkerkoester	Least Concern
Anthus similis	Long-billed Pipit	Nicholsonse Koester	Least Concern
Macronyx capensis	Cape Longclaw	Oranjekeelkalkoentjie	Least Concern
Motacilla capensis	Cape Wagtail	Gewone Kwikkie	Least Concern
Batis capensis	Cape Batis	Kaapse Bosbontrokkie	Least Concern
Laniarius ferrugineus	Southern Boubou	Suidelike Waterfiskaal	Least Concern
Telophorus olivaceus	Olive Bush-Shrike	Olyfboslaksman	Least Concern
Telophorus zeylonus	Bokmakierie	Bokmakierie	Least Concern
Creatophora cinerea	Wattled Starling	Lelspreeu	Least Concern
Onychognathus morio	Red-winged Starling	Rooivlerkspreeu	Least Concern
Spreo bicolor	Pied Starling	Witgatspreeu	Least Concern

<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	Europese Spreeu	
<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	Familiar Chat	Gewone Spekvreter	Least Concern
<i>Cercomela schlegelii</i>	Karoo Chat	Karoospekvreter	Least Concern
<i>Cercotrichas coryphaeus</i>	Karoo Scrub-Robin	Slangverklipper	Least Concern
<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Cape Robin-Chat	Gewone Janfrederik	Least Concern
<i>Monticola explorator</i>	Sentinel Rock-Thrush	Langtoonkliplyster	Least Concern
<i>Monticola rupestris</i>	Cape Rock-Thrush	Kaapse Kliplyster	Least Concern
<i>Muscicapa adusta</i>	African Dusky Flycatcher	Donkervlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	Spotted Flycatcher	Europese Vlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African Stonechat	Gewone Bontrokkie	Least Concern
<i>Sigelus silens</i>	Fiscal Flycatcher	Fiskaalvlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	Olive Thrush	Olyflyster	Least Concern
<i>Promerops cafer</i>	Cape Sugarbird	Kaapse Suikervoël	Least Concern
<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	Orange-breasted Sunbird	Oranjeborssuikerbekkie	Least Concern
<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	Amethyst Sunbird	Swartsuikerbekkie	Least Concern
<i>Cinnyris afer</i>	Greater Double-collared Sunbird	Groot-rooibandsuikerbekkie	Least Concern
<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	Klein-rooibandsuikerbekkie	Least Concern
<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	Malachite Sunbird	Jangroentjie	Least Concern
<i>Zosterops virens</i>	Cape White-eye	Kaapse Glasogie	
<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	Yellow Bishop	Kaapse Flap	Least Concern
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern Red Bishop	Rooivink	Least Concern
<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	Cape Weaver	Kaapse Wewer	Least Concern
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Southern Masked-Weaver	Swartkeelgeelvink	Least Concern
<i>Coccyzygia melanotis</i>	Swee Waxbill	Suidelike Swie	Least Concern
<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	Least Concern
<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	African Quailfinch	Gewone Kwartelvinkie	Least Concern
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Koningrooibekkie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra albogularis</i>	White-throated Canary	Witkeelkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Geelkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	Streaky-headed Seedeater	Streepkopkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra scotops</i>	Forest Canary	Gestreepte Kanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra sulphuratus</i>	Brimstone Canary	Dikbekkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra totta</i>	Cape Siskin	Kaapse Pietjiekanarie	Least Concern
<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	Cape Bunting	Rooivlerkstreepkoppie	Least Concern

<i>Emberiza impetuari</i>	Lark-like Bunting	Vaalstreepkoppie	Least Concern
<i>Serinus canicollis</i>	Cape Canary	Kaapse Kanarie	Least Concern
<i>Galerida magnirostris</i>	Large-billed Lark	Dikbeklewerik	Least Concern
<i>Mirafrapa apiata</i>	Cape Clapper Lark	Kaapseklappertjie	Least Concern
<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	Least Concern
<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	Common House-Martin	Huisswael	Least Concern
<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	White-throated Swallow	Witkeelswael	Least Concern
<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	Least Concern
<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	Pearl-breasted Swallow	Pêrelborsswael	Least Concern
<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	Rock Martin	Kransswael	Least Concern
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	Europese Swael	Least Concern
<i>Psaldoprocne holomelas</i>	Black Saw-wing	Swartsaagvlerkswael	Least Concern
<i>Riparia cincta</i>	Banded Martin	Gebande Oewerswael	Least Concern
<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	Brown-throated Martin	Afrikaanse Oewerswael	Least Concern
<i>Coracina caesia</i>	Grey Cuckooshrike	Bloukatakeroe	Least Concern
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Fork-tailed Drongo	Mikstertbyvanger	Least Concern
<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	Black-headed Oriole	Swartkopwielewaal	Least Concern
<i>Corvus albicollis</i>	White-necked Raven	Withalskraai	Least Concern
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	Witborskraai	Least Concern
<i>Corvus capensis</i>	Black Crow	Swartkraai	Least Concern
<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	Cape Penduline-Tit	Kaapse Kapokvoël	Least Concern
<i>Parus afer</i>	Grey Tit	Piet-tjou-tjou-grysmees	Least Concern
<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	African Paradise-Flycatcher	Paradysvlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Trochocercus cyanomelas</i>	Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher	Bloukuifvlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow	Huismossie	
<i>Passer melanurus</i>	Cape Sparrow	Gewone Mossie	Least Concern
<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleinjantjie	Least Concern
<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	Neddicky	Neddikkie	Least Concern
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting Cisticola	Landeryklopkloppie	Least Concern
<i>Cisticola subruficapilla</i>	Grey-backed Cisticola	Gysrugtinktinkie	Least Concern
<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	Cloud Cisticola	Gevlekte Kloploppie	Least Concern
<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	Levaillant's Cisticola	Vleitinktinkie	Least Concern
<i>Malcorus pectoralis</i>	Rufous-eared Warbler	Rooioorlangstertjie	Least Concern
<i>Phragmacia substriata</i>	Namaqua Warbler	Namakwalangstertjie	Least Concern

<i>Prinia maculosa</i>	Karoo Prinia	Karoolangstertjie	Least Concern
<i>Chaetops frenatus</i>	Cape Rock-jumper	Kaapse Berglyster	Least Concern
<i>Upupa africana</i>	African Hoopoe	Hoephoep	Least Concern
<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	Jackal Buzzard	Rooborsjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
<i>Falco naumanni</i>	Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooiwalk	Vulnerable (A2bce+3bce)
<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	Jackal Buzzard	Rooborsjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	Breëkoparend	Near Threatened
<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	Arktiese Seeswael	Least Concern
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African Stonechat	Gewone Bontrokkie	Least Concern
<i>Cinnyris chalybeus</i>	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	Klein-rooibandsuikerbekkie	Least Concern
<i>Mirafrapiata</i>	Cape Clapper Lark	Kaapseklappertjie	Least Concern
<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	Least Concern
<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	Fork-tailed Drongo	Mikstertbyvanger	Least Concern
<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleinjantjie	Least Concern
<i>Upupa africana</i>	African Hoopoe	Hoephoep	Least Concern

Herpfuana (Reptiles)

TaxonName	EnglishName	AfrikaansName	RDB_Name
Agama atra	southern rock agama	suidelike rotskoggelmander	Least Concern
Agama atra atra Daudin	southern rock agama	suidelike rotskoggelmander	Least Concern
Bradypodion gutturale	Robertson dwarf chameleon	Robertson-dwergverkleurmannetjie	Least Concern
Dispholidus typus typus	boomslang	boomslang	Least Concern
Duberria lutrix lutrix	common slug eater	gewone slakvreter	Least Concern
Cordylus cordylus	Cape girdled lizard	Kaapse gordelakkedis	Least Concern
Hemicordylus capensis	graceful crag lizard	grasieuse kransakkedis	Least Concern
Ninurta coeruleopunctatus	blue-spotted girdled lizard	bloukolgordelakkedis	Least Concern
Pseudocordylus microlepidotus microlepidotus	Cape crag lizard		Least Concern
Hemachatus haemachatus	Rinkhals	Rinkhals	Least Concern
Naja nivea	Cape cobra	Kaapse kobra	Least Concern
Afrogecko porphyreus	marbled leaf-toed gecko	marmer blaartoongeitjie	Least Concern
Chondrodactylus bibronii	Bibron's gecko	Bibron geitjie	Least Concern
Goggia lineata	striped leaf-toed gecko	gestreepte blaartoongeitjie	Least Concern
Tetradactylus seps	short-legged seps		Least Concern
Pedioplanis burchelli	Burchell's sand lizard	Burchell sand akkedis	Least Concern
Pedioplanis lineocellata pulchella	spotted sand lizard		Least Concern
Tropidosaura gularis	Cape mountain lizard	Kaapse bergakkedis	Least Concern
Tropidosaura montana montana	common mountain lizard		Least Concern
Leptotyphlops nigricans	black thread snake	swartdraadslang	Least Concern
Trachylepis homalocephala	red-sided skink	rooi-sy skink	Least Concern
Trachylepis sulcata	western rock skink	Westelike rots skink	Least Concern
Bitis arietans arietans	puff adder	pofadder	Least Concern
Bitis atropos	berg adder	bergadder	Least Concern
Lycodonomorphus rufulus	common brown water snake	bruin waterslang	Least Concern
Psammophis notostictus	Karoo Whip Snake	karoo sweepslang	Least Concern
Hemicordylus capensis	graceful crag lizard	grasieuse kransakkedis	Least Concern
Ninurta coeruleopunctatus	blue-spotted girdled lizard	bloukolgordelakkedis	Least Concern
Lamprophis inornatus	olive house snake	olyfkleurige huislang	
Dasypeltis scabra	common egg eater	gewone eiervreter	Least Concern
Afrogecko porphyreus	marbled leaf-toed gecko	marmer blaartoongeitjie	Least Concern

Amphibians

TaxonName	EnglishName	AfrikaansName	IUCN_Name	RDB_Name	Ordinance
Amietophrynus rangeri (Hewitt, 1935)	raucous toad	heespadda			Schedule II
Capensibufo tradouwi (Hewitt, 1926)	Tradouw mountain toad	Tradouw-bergskurwepadda			Schedule II
Vandijkophrynus gariensis gariensis	Karoo toad	Karoo-skurwepadda			
Heleophryne orientalis FitzSimons, 1946	eastern ghost frog	oostlike spookpadda			
Hyperolius marmoratus Rapp, 1842	painted reed frog	geskilderde rietpadda			Schedule II
Semnodactylus wealii (Boulenger, 1882)	rattling frog	ratelpadda			Schedule II
Xenopus laevis laevis	common platanna	gewone platanna			
Amietia fuscigula (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)	Cape river frog	Kaapse rivierpadda			Schedule II
Amietia vandijki (Visser and Channing, 1997)	van Dijk's river frog	van Dijk se rivierpadda	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Cacosternum boettgeri (Boulenger, 1882)	common caco	gewone blikslanertjie			Schedule II
Cacosternum nanum Boulenger, 1887	bronze caco	bronskleurblikslanertjie			Schedule II
Strongylopus bonaespei (Dubois, 1980)	banded stream frog	bandgestreepte stroompadda			Schedule II
Strongylopus fasciatus (Smith, 1849)	striped stream frog	gestreepte stroompadda			Schedule II
Strongylopus grayii (Smith, 1849)	clicking stream frog	kliekpadda			Schedule II
Breviceps acutirostris Poynton, 1963	strawberry rain frog	rooirugreenpadda			Schedule II
Breviceps fuscus Hewitt, 1925	plain rain frog	gewone reenpadda			Schedule II
Semnodactylus wealii (Boulenger, 1882)	rattling frog	ratelpadda			Schedule II
Amietia fuscigula (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)	Cape river frog	Kaapse rivierpadda			Schedule II
Breviceps montanus Power, 1926	Cape mountain rain frog	Kaapse berggreenpadda			Schedule II

