

Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve



**Western Cape
South Africa**

Management Plan

Prepared by
CapeNature Biodiversity Stewardship Programme

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The Fynbosstrand 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
DFFE	National Department of Forestry and Fisheries and Environment
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

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 Fynbosstrand 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 Fynbosstrand 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 Fynbosstrand 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 Fynbosstrand 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

Situated approximately 30 km east of Stilbaai and 20 km west of Gourits River Mouth, within the District of Eden and local Municipality of Hessequa. This private beach resort lies tucked away amongst breathtaking views and flourishing fynbos. Fynbosstrand is a private beach resort with a very remote piece of coastline, not easily accessible to the public.

Scattered along its shore are beautiful patches of clean sandy beaches in-between unspoiled rocky areas, offering an abundance of sea life and safe swimming areas. Whales, dolphins and orcas are frequent visitors while black oystercatchers roam and breed along the coast.

The property is situated within the Gouritz Biosphere Coastal Corridor that stretches from Stilbaai to Gouritsmond with approximate 45 kilometers of coastline. The property has two main vegetation types namely, Hartenbos Dune Thicket (LC) and Canca Limestone Fynbos (LT). These vegetation types are classified as least protected by Critical Biodiversity Areas based on connectivity in the landscape to other properties and contribute to climate change corridors and other landscape processes.

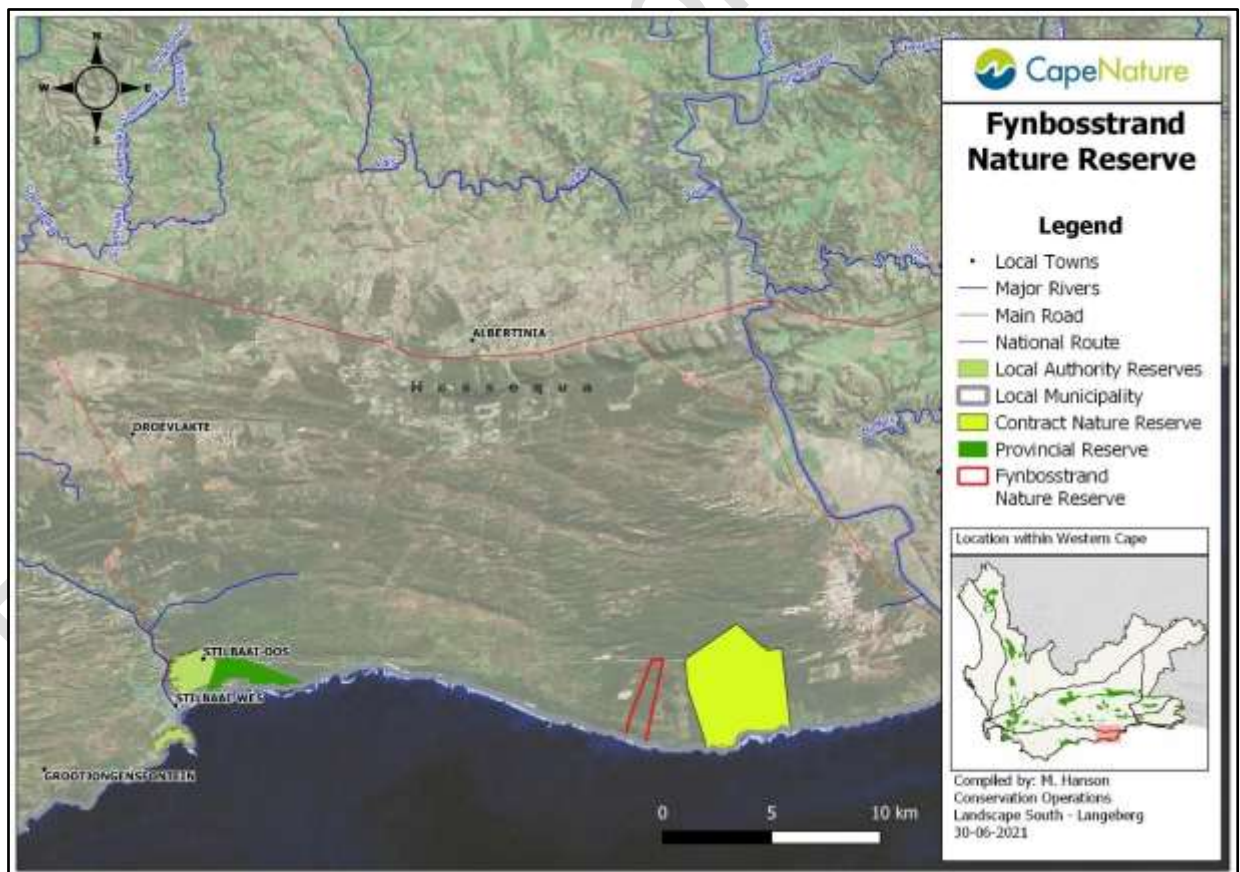


Figure 1.2 Regional location of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

1.5 Landowner details

Owner	<i>Fynbosstrand Aandelblok Maatskappy (PTY) Ltd</i>
Contact person	Peter Church
Contact details – Tel.	082 658 0164
Contact details – email	pgchurch@mweb.co.za
Management Authority	<i>Fynbosstrand Aandelblok Maatskappy (PTY) Ltd</i>
Property descriptions and title deed number	Portion 14 of the Farm 461, Yzervarkens Fontein, gouritsmond
Total property area	425,6964 hectares

1.6 The values of Fynbosstrand 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 Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve include:

Natural values	The property has two main vegetation types namely, Hartenbos Dune Thicket (LC) and Canca Limestone Fynbos (LT), these vegetation types are classified as least protected but are Critical Biodiversity Areas in terms of the Biodiversity Sector Plan 2010 based on connectivity in the landscape to other properties and contribute to climate change corridors and other landscape processes. – Meets three of the CapeNature Protected Areas Expansion plan objectives. i. Critically Endangered ecosystems (All though vegetation types are LT, the vegetation is listed as CBA in the Biodiversity Sector plan of 2010 as areas of conservation) ii. Under-protected ecosystems and strategic landscapes iii. Marine, estuarine and coastal systems
Ecosystem service values	<u>National Freshwater Ecosystem Priority Areas</u> (Watercourse protection) Wetland Seasonal wetland/pans <u>Coastal resource protection</u> Good representation of endemic, rare and endangered species A large area of pristine natural veld The Conservation Area is in need of long-term protection for the maintenance of its biodiversity.

1.7 Summary of management challenges and opportunities

The general challenges protected areas faces is the unauthorised use of resources within the protected area. These include logging, poaching of protected animals, mining, and encroachment by human settlements and agriculture. Human activities outside of protected areas are also often a threat – such as those leading to pollution, climate change, and the introduction of invasive species.

Public coastal access remains the single most important aspect of the management and residents of Fynbosstrand. It is hoped that with strengthen partnerships between local and regional law enforcement agencies that Fynbosstrand can make significant input into un-lawful use of resources.

Table 1.7.1 Management challenges and opportunities

Key performance area	Challenges and Opportunities
Fire management	Promote a veld age mosaic within the reserve by rotational block burning. Install priority firebreaks within the reserve Establish a fire regime and burning frequency that promotes vegetation regrowth and limits any negative impacts of frequent uncontrolled fires would have on vegetation / habitat. Reduce the vegetation fuel load that would contribute to intensity of fires which would impact the seedbank within the soils.
Invasive vegetation management	Reducing the Invasive species densities of the reserve remains a challenge. There is an Opportunity for introduction of TMF funded projects “Conservation @ Work” could be implemented when funding becomes available. Maintaining control of the invasive flora vegetation by implementing best clearing methodology and practices Develop invasive vegetation clearing blocks within the reserve and implement annual clearing plan. Investigate opportunities for introduction of Biocontrol agents to assist in invasive flora control.
Wildlife management	Population management of game species. Maintaining a healthy vegetation carrying capacity that promotes sustainable utilisation of resources and game species diversity. Habitat utilisation and management that will allow for favourable introduction of additional species Supplement feeding deficiencies by adding trace elements to artificial water supplies or game lick-blocks.
Erosion prevention and control	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.
Monitoring and Baseline data collection	Create a Biodiversity Resource Inventory list. Promote Conservation of Threatened and Endemic flora on the

	reserve. Manage consumptive utilisation of biological resources that may be caused by harvesting of flora species.
Biodiversity security	Public Coastal access in the greater Gouritsmond area is a challenge which brings about human activities and use of the coastal resources unsustainably if not monitored. Vehicles on beaches, fishing and bait collection, disturbance to avi-fauna breeding species, and access to private property from the coastline are to name a few. 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. Attendance to local community policing forums.
Legal compliance	There is no compliance issue on the property, and any future developments will need to be authorised through the appropriate departments and adhere to local or provincial legislation
Management effectiveness	The audits conducted by the provincial conservation authority are all up to date and management adoptions to the five-year plan are updated accordingly in agreement with the landowner. Currently the biggest objective to the reserve that is taking up most of the resources at this take is Alien invasive flora management and the effectiveness of these projects is audited alone.
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.

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 Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve. It has been prepared collaboratively through a process involving the landowner (Management Authority) and CapeNature.

2.1 Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve Vision and Purpose

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 FYNBOSSTRAND.

The Vision

“We make Fynbosstrand a blue Flag eco- and coastal- holiday resort and to be registered as a Nature reserve to protect and preserve it for our progeny. We commit ourselves to the protection and development of Fynbosstrand to enhance

the lifestyle experience of its shareholders, within the governing legal and contractual parameters.”

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 and seascapes 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.

Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve serves in the protection of South Africa’s threatened and rare species, provides protection 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 in order 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.

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Table 2.1 Objectives and Key Deliverables for Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

Key Performance Area	Objective	Key Deliverable
Biodiversity Management		
Fire management	To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. To allow for natural fire processes to occur without impacting on safety and infrastructure. To implement effective Integrated Catchment Management.	Reduce/Prevent the Spread of Fires. Maintain Partnerships to Improve Fire Management. Determine and Implement Thresholds of Potential Concern. Reduce Wildfires due to Human Negligence and implement an ecological burn programme (if applicable).
Invasive vegetation management	To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.	Eradicate Alien and Invasive Species. Implement Biological Control. Prevent Further Introduction of Aliens.
Wildlife management	To ensure effective conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning. To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.	Prevent the introduction of alien fauna species. Control invasive alien fauna. Manage the introduction of fauna on the Reserve. Evaluate and monitor impact of fauna on the Reserve.
Erosion prevention and control	To ensure implementation of effective conservation management interventions. To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation.	Prevent and mitigate soil erosion.
Monitoring and Baseline data collection	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.	Create a Biodiversity Resource Inventory. Implement Monitoring Programme. Implement Research Programme. Protection of Flora of Conservation Concern. Conservation of Threatened and Endemic Fauna. Manage consumptive utilisation of biological resources.

		Insert Ecological plan of Operation into CapeNature Conservation Services Ecological Matrix for the Area.
Biodiversity security	To enhance biodiversity protection and conservation. To ensure conservation of species and processes by maintaining and improving ecosystem functioning.	Improved security and safety of the biodiversity assets on the Nature Reserve.
Development		
Development of tourism opportunities	To evaluate potential tourism opportunities. To implement effective management systems. To ensure legal compliance and implementation of authorised development plans.	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.	Conduct annual audits Auditing systems inform management and management plan revision.
Infrastructure	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.	All infrastructure on the Reserve is adequately maintained.

3. DESCRIPTION OF FYNBOSSTRAND NATURE RESERVE AND ITS CONTEXT

3.4 The legislative basis for the management of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

There is a large body of legislation that is relevant to the management of Fynbosstrand 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 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.

3.4.1 Proclamation status of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

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

3.4.2 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.

3.5 The Regional and Local Planning context of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.5.1 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 but does identify some different spatial priorities.

Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) are compiled annually and for five-year periods by all municipalities in South Africa in order to establish prioritization and allocation of budget expenditure in terms of development priorities.

Spatial Development Frameworks (SDFs) are compiled in order to illustrate current and desired future land uses spatially across the municipality and link into the IDP in terms of the spatial allocation of the municipal budget. As such, there are six IDPs and six SDFs which need to be taken into consideration in the PAMP, in terms of alignment between statutory initiatives at the three tiers of government and management of the nature reserves and identification of risks and interventions required. 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. 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. The local municipality climate change adaptation strategy is aligned to the district municipality. There are a Hessequa Municipality Environmental Policy and an environmental education policy. The 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 of Fynbosstrand directly.

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 east, the north and west 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 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 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.

Both the CBAs and ecosystem threat status of the various areas of the Fynbosstrand property are indicated in Figure 3.1. The CBAs on the property are divided into Critical biodiversity areas – 1, - 2; Aquatic critical biodiversity areas; ecological support areas and unclassified areas (as identified from CapeNature, 2017 WCBSP Hessequa Part 2 [Vector] 2017 shapefile). Critical biodiversity areas 1 (Figure 3.1) are biodiversity areas which are in a natural condition and need to be maintained in their natural or near natural state with no further loss of natural habitat (as defined by Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan for Hessequa, 2017). The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017) states that in these areas only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses (such as managed grazing of game or low intensity eco-tourism activities) are appropriate for these areas. Critical biodiversity areas 2 (Figure 3.1.) are identified degraded CBAs or CBAs in a secondary condition. These areas according to the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017) need to be rehabilitated and processes need to be maintained in a near-natural state, and no further loss of habitat should occur. Through CapeNature, 2017 WCBSP Hessequa Part 2 [Vector] 2017 data Aquatic critical biodiversity areas have also been identified on the property (Figure 3.1.). These areas' ecological processes need to be maintained as well as those of their buffer zones (Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, 2017). Lastly Ecological support zones have been identified on the property (Figure 3.1.). These zones are needed to support the ecological processes of the surrounding CBAs and provide vital ecosystem services (Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, 2017). The identified zone, according to Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017), however need to be restored (where needed) and managed to minimize the impact on the ecological processes and functions – specifically with regards to water and soil related ecosystem services and faunal movement.

On Fynbosstrand three ecosystem threat statuses have been identified (Figure 3.1.) based on CapeNature, 2016 WCBSP Ecosystem Threat Status [Vector] 2016 data. The least threatened vegetation on the property includes Blombos Strandveld and Canca Limestone Fynbos, Albertinia Sand Fynbos has been identified as vulnerable and the Western Cape Milkwood forests are a protected species (Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, 2016).

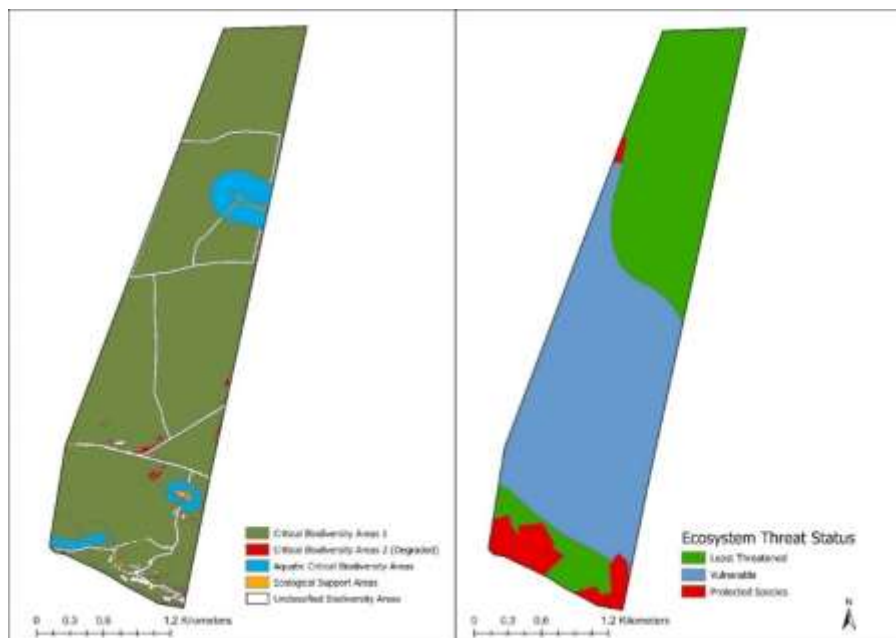


Figure 3.1 Critical Biodiversity Area map of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.6 The history of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

The nearest town to Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve is Gouritsmond, named after the Gouriqua Khoikhoi people who lived in the area. Gouritsmond is a small coastal town in the Hessequa Local Municipality, under the Garden Route District Municipality in the Western Cape province of South Africa. The Gourits River mouth opens and flows here into the Indian Ocean. "Die Mond", as it is nicknamed, is a popular fishing location. Fynbosstrand development was approved in 1990 and became a registered private company in terms of the South African Company's Act and operates under the Share Blocks Control Act. Since 1990 approximately 30 of the 58 houses have been built (Plate: 1). As shown in Plate: 1 the areas of Built-up Residential (house & infrastructure) are concentrated in specific areas on the property. Between 2014 and 2020 the density of built-up areas has also increased (Plate: 1). Historically before 1990 the property was used for agricultural purposes (with one dwelling). Plate: 1 indicates that in 1990 there are still remnant patches of non-pivot commercial annual agricultural land present. However, since 1990 there are no remnant agricultural land patches left on the property. The land cover of the property has changed to a more natural state over the last 30 years, changing from majority shrubland to thicket/dense bush dominated and currently is a balance between shrubland and natural wooded land dominated (Plate: 1) (South African National Land Cover, 2020). The shrubland consists mainly of high to low fynbos (including riparian fynbos), the woodland of both open woodland as well as riparian woodland and the grasslands of both open grasslands and wooded grassland (Western Cape Landcover, 2013).

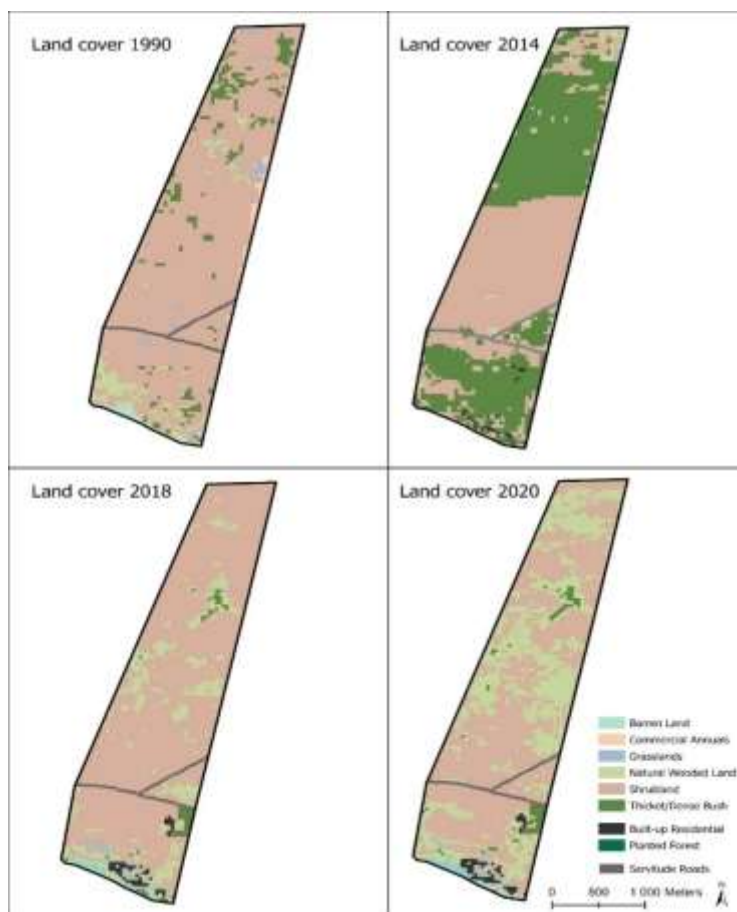


Plate 1: landcover of Fynbosstrand since 1990 to 2020

3.7 Ecological context of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

This section reflects the ecological conditions of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.7.1 Climate and weather

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

Maximum temperatures are experienced in January (average daily max = 37°C) and minimum temperatures usually occur in July (average daily min = 0°C).

Rainfall occurs mainly in winter between mid-May and late August. The area experiences an annual rainfall of 300 – 500mm (South African Weather Services, 2021).

Occasional snowfalls occur on the mountains adjacent to Fynbosstrand during winter.

3.7.2 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.

Fynbosstrand is adjacent to the sea with steep dunes directly adjacent to the beach (Figure 3.2). Continuing inland the slopes are gentle with no sheer cliff faces present (Figure 3.2). On the property the elevation changes from sea level to 277m above sea level (Figure 3.2). The

topography of the property is mainly continuous with a few rounded hills (Figure 3.2). There are two small valleys present on the property, one adjacent to the beach (from sea level to approximately 120m above sea level) and the other further inland (from 180m to 240m above sea level).

3.7.3 Geology and soils

Calcarene and calcareous sandstone with gravel, pebble and coquina layers, calcareous aeolianite, dunes of sand and calcareous sand, calcrete make up the typical soils found on the reserve. The property has two main geological features namely; Limestone and sedimentary deposits contributing to the soil types.

Fynbosstrand has two main geological rock types present, namely: calcareous sandstone (mainly from the Bredasdorp Group), clastic limestone, conglomerate, coquina (which is present inland) (Figure 3.2) and sandstone/quartzite, shale, conglomerate, minor jaspilite (which is present adjacent to the coast) (Figure 3.2). The property has a high presence of lime within the soil, as well as grey relic sand which may contain shell material (Cape Farm Mapper, 2019). The soils on the property have limited pedological development and are therefore quite shallow (approximately 450mm deep) with a low clay content (less than 15%) (Cape Farm Mapper, 2019). The soil often has excessive drainage, especially adjacent to the coast where a high sand content is present (Cape Farm Mapper, 2019). The soils on the property have a high erodibility with an erodibility factor ranging from 0.55 adjacent to the coast to 0.63 inland (Cape Farm Mapper, 2019).

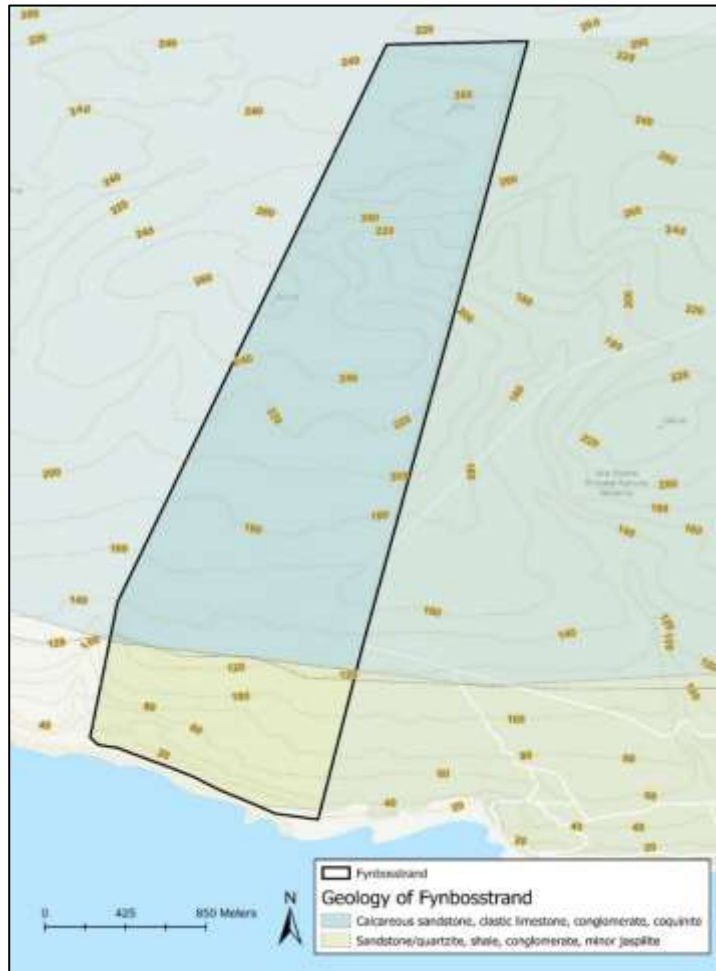


Figure 3.2 Topography and Geology of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.4.4 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.

3.4.5 Geomorphology

The property has three main aquatic biodiversity zones (with biological support areas) which have been classified as critical biodiversity areas (Figure 3.3). These areas support both riparian shrubland fynbos and riparian woodland and need to be maintained in their natural or near natural state with no further loss of natural habitat and only low impact activities are to occur around these areas (especially due to the high erodibility of the landscape).

3.4.6 Hydrology

Fynbosstrand falls within the Gouritz Water Management Area (Department of Water Affairs, Cape Farm Mapper, 2019). Which has a few water quality concerns including the significant role of groundwater. Within the Gouritz WMA (especially in the south) groundwater plays a significant role and there is an increase in the amount of groundwater abstraction which poses concerns about saline intrusion and the base flow of river systems.

Other issues in the Gouritz WMA include the impact of agricultural practices, urbanisation and sand mining (Western Cape IWRM Action Plan, 2011).

The hydrology of Fynbosstrand: The property has no rivers running through it but has two wetland sites (Figure 3.3). The wetlands are both natural wetlands and are formed at the bottom of the valley, one wetland is however unchanneled and is completely within the property boundary whereas the other wetland is channeled and continues onto the adjacent protected area (Die Duine Private Nature Reserve) (Figure 3.3). Both wetlands are “borrelfontein wetlands” and are in the Strandveld seep group (CSIR, Cape Nature, 2007). The property has groundwater which falls within a major intergranular aquifer (which yields between 0.5 – 2.0 l/s), the aquifer is classified as having a very high susceptibility and falls within the “most” vulnerable category (Department of Water and Sanitation, Cape Farm Mapper, 2019). The Northern part of the property falls within a NFEPA but the majority of the property does not (Figure 3.3) (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, 2011).

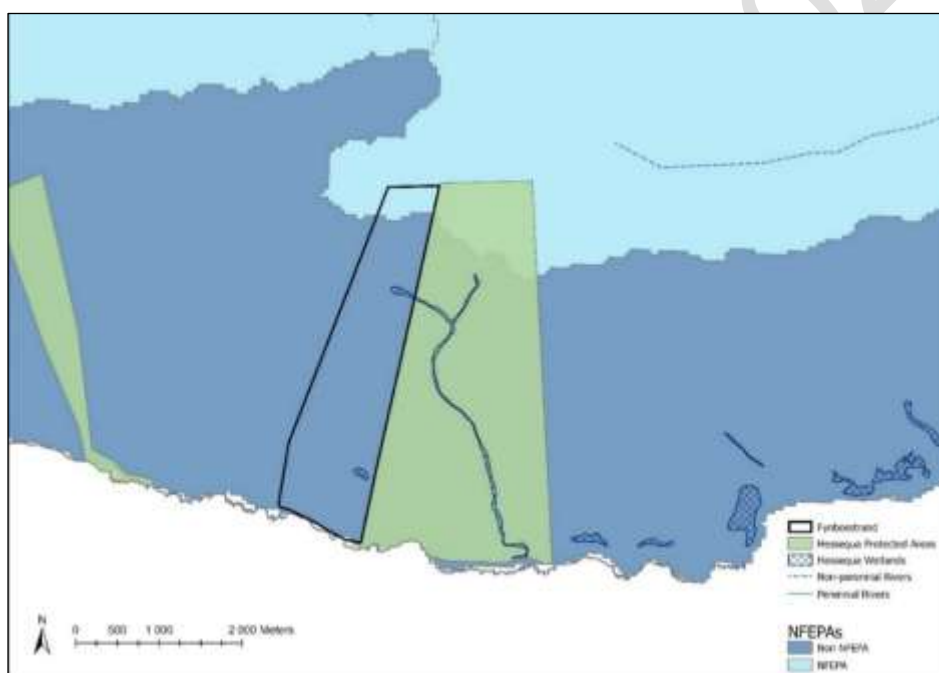


Figure 3.3 Hydrology of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.7.4 Vegetation

The Cape Floristic Kingdom, one of six world floral kingdoms, is internationally renowned for its special 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 reserve is categorised into two main vegetation types; namely Canca Limes Stone Fynbos and Hartenbos Dune Ticket with an ecosystem threat status for both at Least threatened. (Figure 3.4)

Canca Limestone Fynbos:

Fynbosstrand has a small portion of Canca Limestone Fynbos (Figure 3.4) which falls within the Fynbos Biome and is part of the South Coast Fynbos Bioregion. The Canca Limestone Fynbos is distributed from the Breede Rivier to Mossel Bay along the coastal forelands. It currently has a least threatened conservation status with a target of 32%. A small portion is conserved in the Pauline Bohnen and Geelkrans Nature Reserves and about 3% is conserved in private conservation areas such as Gouriqua Nature Reserve and Die Duine. Currently approximately 14% have been transformed for cultivation and by alien invasive species (e.g. *Acacia cyclops*) (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006).

Cape Seashore Vegetation

Along the coast, Fynbosstrand has a small portion of Cape Seashore Vegetation (Figure 3.4). This vegetation type forms part of the Coastal Azonal Vegetation Biome and the Seashore Vegetation Bioregion. Cape Seashore Vegetation is distributed along the temperate coasts of both the Atlantic and Indian Oceans (Western and Eastern Cape), along the South West and South Coasts. This vegetation type is classified as least threatened with a target of 20%. Approximately half of the area is conserved in the West Coast, Cape Peninsula, Agulhas, Garden Route, Greater Addo Elephant

National Park, Rocher Pan, Cape Columbine, Dassen Island, Wolvengat, Kleinmond, Walker Bay, De Mond (Ramsar site), De Hoop, Kleinjongsfontein, Geelkrans, Robberg, Cape St Francis, Cape Recife, Joan Muir, Gxulu, Cape Henderson, Kwelera and Bosbokstrand Nature Reserves. Private reserves also protect considerable portions of the vegetation (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006).

Hartenbos Dune Thicket

Hartenbos Dune Thicket, previously classified as Albertinia Sand Fynbos, forms the majority of Fynbosstrand's vegetation (Figure 3.4). Hartenbos Dune Thicket is part of the Albany Thicket Biome and is also classified within the Albany Thicket Bioregion. This vegetation type is typically distributed longitudinally from Potberg to the Gouritz river. It currently has a vulnerable status with a target of 32%. About 5% is conserved in De Hoop, Pauline Bohnen, Geelkrans, Kleinjongsfontein, Skulpiesbaai and Blomboschfontein Nature Reserves; 2% is protected in private conservation areas such as Gouriqua Nature Reserve and Die Duine.

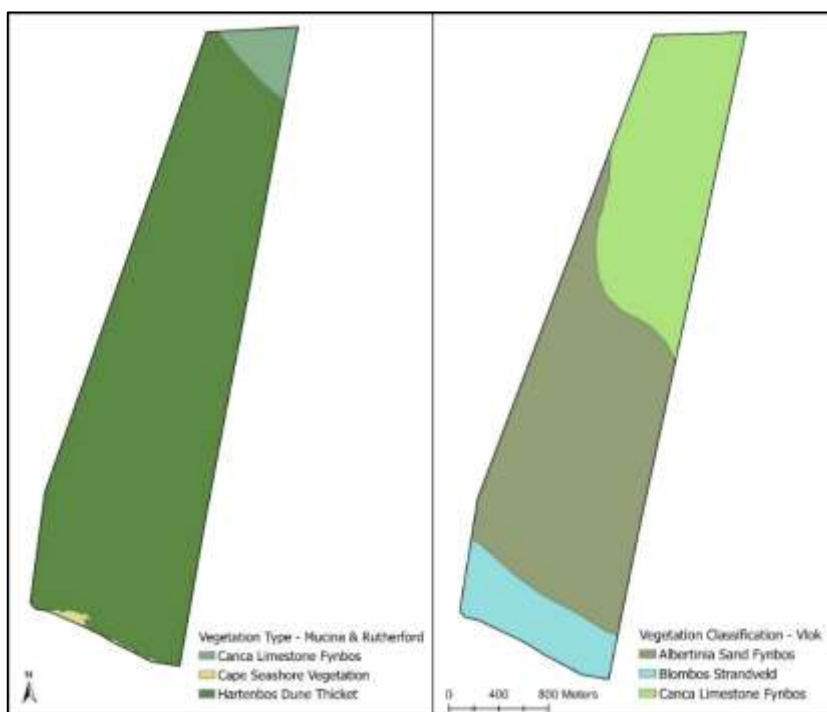


Figure 3.4 Vegetation types found on Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.7.5 Fire regime

Ecologically the vegetation of the property benefits from fire as it influences community and species composition. Fires should, however, not occur frequently (once every 15-20 years) to ensure species survival, if fires occur too frequently key species may be eliminated from the community (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). However, if the veld becomes too old and there is a buildup of fuel the fire will burn too hot and numerous species' seedbank will be depleted (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006). There are also species that do not benefit from fire (for example the Cape Milkwood) and grow within areas outside of the natural fire regime (Mucina and Rutherford, 2006) and it is therefore important to ensure that fire remains outside of these areas.

The property falls within a high veldfire risk zone (Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2010) and therefore Fynbosstrand has both a fire protects and procedure plan, as well as a fire prevention plan (see attached documents, Appendix E). The property has numerous firebreaks (Figure 3.5) to help with the control of wildfires (all firebreaks are regularly cut and maintained), as well as a water car for emergency fire control. There are also three water points (Figure 3.5). The property also has numerous access roads which provide easy accessibility to the firebreaks and to ensure efficient evacuation (Figure 3.5). A block of the property was control burnt in 2014 to manage the dominant overstory thicket, however the majority of Fynbosstrand's veld is over 7 years old (Figure 3.5) but continuous fuel control occurs (for example removal of alien invasives which are highly flammable).

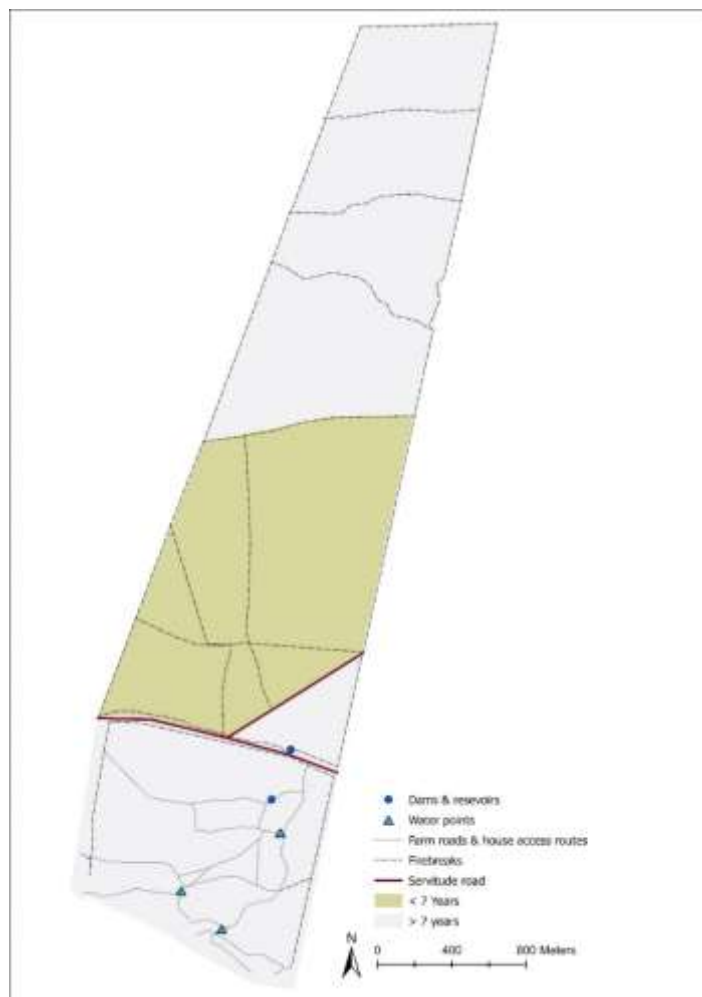


Figure 3.5 Veld Age map Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.7.6 Invasive species

Fynbosstrand's main invasive species is the *Acacia cyclops* (rooikrans or red eyed wattle). *Acacia cyclops* are classified as a category 1b under NEMBA regulations and are therefore defined as having a high invasive potential, requiring compulsory control as part of an invasive species control program. Under NEMBA regulations these species need to be removed and destroyed. Some infestations of *Acacia cyclops* can qualify to be placed under government sponsored invasive species management. At Fynbosstrand *Acacia cyclops* densities range from between 6.67% to 29.67%, according to the survey done in 2011 by the Agricultural Research Council (Figure 3.6, Table 3.1). Currently Fynbosstrand has an invasive species removal plan which removes blocks/segments of *Acacia cyclops* by contracting woodcutters who cut down and remove the invasive species. *Dasineuradielsi* were also released as a biological control measure for the *Acacia cyclops*, preventing further fertile seed dispersal. Cleared areas are maintained through regular removal of the juveniles and in firebreaks *Acacia cyclops* are cut (bossiekap) with the rest of the vegetation. A small population of *Acacia saligna* (Port Jackson) can also be found in the northwestern corner of the property (5% density, Figure 3.6, Table 3.1). *Acacia saligna* is also defined as a category 1b invasive under NEMBA regulations and therefore requires the same compulsory control efforts. Fynbosstrand implements the same removal methods for *Acacia saligna* as *Acacia cyclops* through the cut down and removal of the species.

Table 3.1 Alien invasive species densities on various property segments

Different property segments		
Average Density	Species	Species Density
14%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	14%
6,67%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	6,67%
14%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	14%
6,67%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	6,67%
34,67%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	29,67%
	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	5%

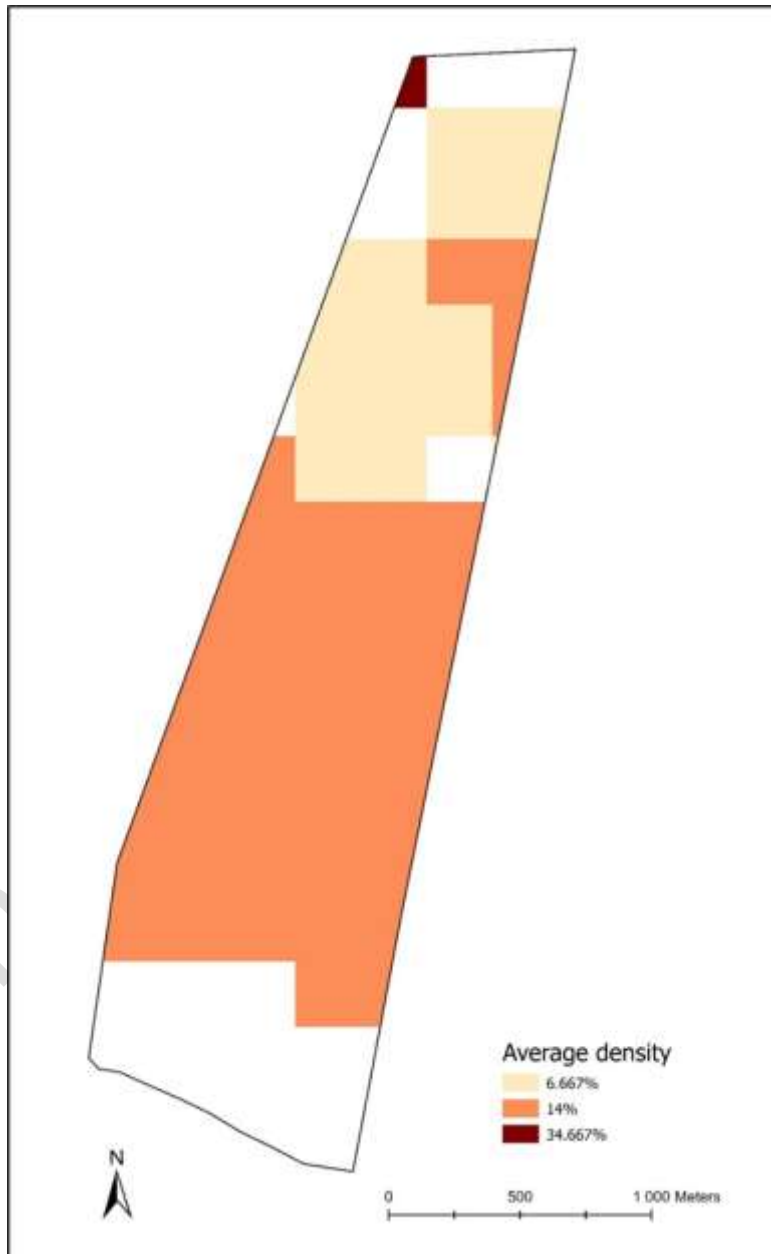


Figure 3.6 Invasive Vegetation Management Map for Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

3.7.7 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.

In the western cape the majority of Mammalian fauna has an improved or unchanged conservation status in 2017 (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017). However, 19 species have shown a decline in conservation status which includes species dependant on fynbos vegetation and suitable habitats. These species include the mountain reedbuck (*Redunca fulvorufula*), grey rhebok (*Pelea capreolus*) and Duthie's golden mole (*Chlorotalpa duthieae*) (species conservation has either changed from Least concern to endangered (Taylor et al., 2016) or from least concern to threatened (Taylor et al., 2016; Bronner & Bennet, 2016)). Other species, which rely on the fynbos vegetation, such as the blue duiker (*Philantomba monticola monticola*), bushbuck (*Tragelaphus sylvaticus*) and steenbok (*Raphicerus campestris*) all also require the increase of protected areas in their habitat. Priority mammal species, according to the SOB report 2017, which are found on Fynbosstrand include leopard (*Panthera pardus*), the honey badger (*Mellvora capensis*) and Cape clawless otter (*Aonyx capensis*).

Currently Fynbosstrand only has one mammalian introduced species present which is the Blue wildebeest (*Connochaetes taurinus*). The population size reached a threshold point naturally as they were limited to a small portion of the property. Currently, however, the population is on the decline as there is no bull and the cows are left to naturally die of old age. The current population size is four wildebeest cows.

Please refer to Appendix C for a generalised list of the Mammalian fauna of Fynbosstrand.

3.7.8 Avifauna

Fynbosstrand provides suitable habitat for a wide range of endemic and indigenous avifauna species. Among these species Fynbosstrand has three breeding pairs of the near threatened African black oystercatcher (*Haematopus moquini*) and a breeding pair of Jackal buzzards (*Buteo rufofuscus*). Fynbosstrand also has an abundance of the endemic Cape sugarbird (*Promerops cafer*). The property's coastline provides habitat for the endangered species such as the Bank- (Phalacrocorax neglectus) and Cape- cormorant (Phalacrocorax capensis) (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017) and inland provides habitat for vulnerable species such as the Secretary bird (Sagittarius serpentarius) and Denham's bustard (*Neotis denhami*) (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017). The endangered Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) and the near threatened blue crane (*Anthropoides paradiseus*) (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017) are two other species who frequent the property regularly. Fynbosstrand also provides a refuge for migrant birds, especially along the coastline. Fynbosstrand provides much needed habitat for the Avifauna in the fynbos region as the property does not have any powerlines and there are no agricultural practices on the property both of which lead to bird mortalities and the decrease of bird population sizes (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017). The majority of the Avifauna on the property require as little as possible habitat disturbance or destruction and often severe population declines occur when manmade infrastructure expands (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017). Therefore, for Avifauna protection Fynbosstrand needs to adjust or maintain the vegetation to as near as possible natural state and limit any further man-made (infrastructure other than the approved).

Species lists to be included in Appendix C.

3.7.9 Herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians)

Currently in the Western Cape there is a lack of sufficient data on Herpetofauna, with the majority of the species requiring an increase in information collection to improve their protection (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017). For Herpetofauna in the Western Cape there is also a need to improve the landscape connectivity of protected areas and increase knowledge about habitat requirements, population biology and ecology (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017).

Fynbosstrand has a reptile species richness of 44 – 45% (SA 1km species richness reptiles, 2017) and an amphibian species richness of 12-15% (SA 1km species richness amphibians, 2017).

3.7.10 Invertebrates

Currently in the Western Cape there is a lack of sufficient data on Invertebrates, with the **majority** of the species requiring an increase in information collection to improve their protection (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017). For Invertebrates in the Western Cape there is also a need to improve the landscape connectivity of protected areas and increase knowledge about habitat requirements, population biology and ecology (State of Biodiversity Western Cape, 2017).

3.8 Cultural Heritage context of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

The finance, real estate and business sectors (contributing 32% of GDP) dominate the Western Cape economy, followed by the manufacturing sector (17% of GDP), retail and wholesale trade, catering and accommodation sector (15% of GDP) and the transport, storage and communications sector and the government services sector each contribute an additional 10% of GDP. Whilst the Western Cape economy is essentially based on secondary and tertiary activities that take place in the province's main urban centers, many of these activities relate to adding value to the outputs of the province's agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (4% of GDP). These linkages between the Western Cape's urban and rural economies are thus significant.

Shell Middens have been described as the rubbish dumps of Stone Age people. Such a rubbish dump, if excavated by a trained archaeologist, presents a record of the food people ate, the tools they made and used and the ornaments they wore.

Shell middens are easily distinguishable because, apart from a variety of shells, they contain the bones of animals and fish which were eaten by the Later Stone Age people. They may also contain some stone and bone tools. In more recent middens shards of pottery are found. Pottery was introduced by the Khoi about 2000 years ago.

3.9 Socio-economic context

The finance, real estate and business sectors (contributing 32% of GDP) dominate the Western Cape economy, followed by the manufacturing sector (17% of GDP), retail and wholesale trade, catering and accommodation sector (15% of GDP) and the transport, storage and communications sector and the government services sector each contribute an additional 10% of GDP. Whilst the Western Cape economy is essentially based on secondary and tertiary activities that take place in the province's main urban centers, many of these activities relate to adding value to the outputs of the province's agriculture, forestry and fishing sector (4% of GDP). These linkages between the Western Cape's urban and rural economies are thus significant.

4. ZONATION PLAN

The purpose of the zonation of Fynbosstrand 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.

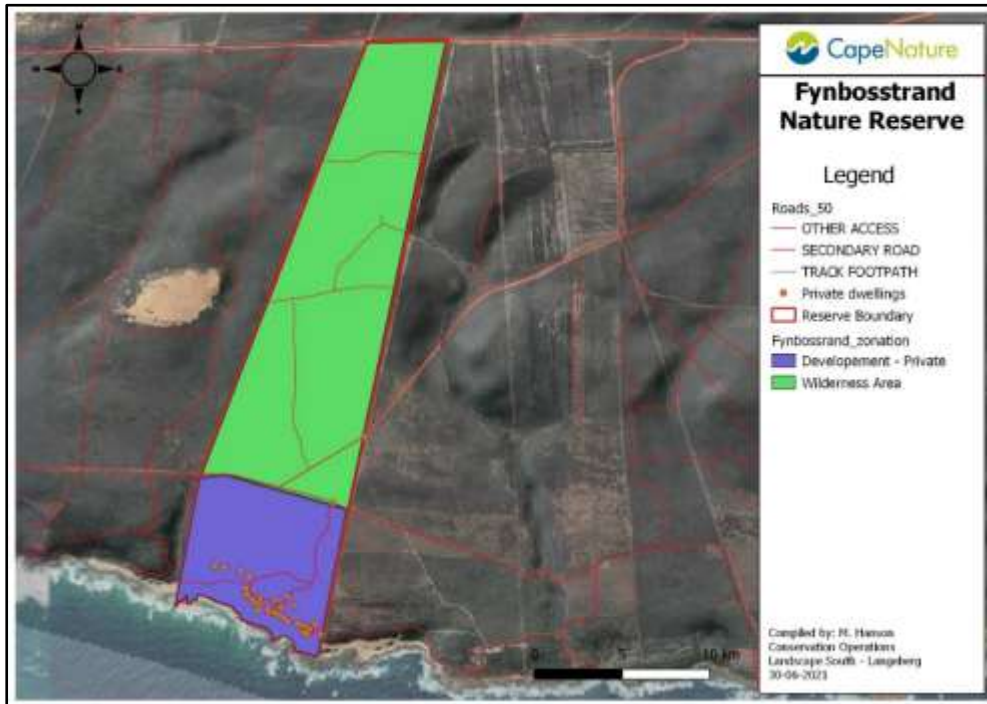


Figure 4.1 Zonation map of Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

Table 4.1 Conceptual development guidelines

Zone	Zone Objective	Characteristics	Visitor Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Visitor Access	Management Guidelines
Wilderness / Wilderness (declared)	Conservation: To limit visitor numbers and use to minimise impact. Minimal management intervention for visitor or biodiversity management. Include sensitive or threatened habitats & species in this low use zone when contiguous sites meet the criteria for wilderness Users: To provide an experience of solitude in pristine landscapes with minimal evidence of human presence or use.	Completely wild and rugged landscapes (or being restored to this). Areas where users have little chance of encountering any other human presence or group. Sight or sound of human activities outside zone barely discernible and at far distance; Preferably no human impact or infrastructure inside the zone other than trails. Natural burning regimes, with no active fire management and road/firebreak infrastructure. Areas with minimal Invasive Alien Plant infestations, where IAP control can be done without vehicle access. Area must meet the definition and requirements of the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act 57 of 2003. If formally declared in terms of the act, zone = "Wilderness (declared)"; if not = "Wilderness".	"Leave-no-trace" activities: Overnight hiking, without any sleeping facilities, formal campsites, or with only basic, un serviced shelters. "Carry in, Carry out" principle for all food and waste. Guided or unguided nature observation. No fires	No infrastructure of any type if possible. No roads or vehicle tracks. No structures except small existing buildings of cultural, historic or aesthetic value. These can be used as un serviced sleeping shelters for hikers & provided with composting toilets. Narrow permanent walking trails. No signage except small, unobtrusive markers for closed routes, or at trail junctions. NB – in the mountainous, slow-growing fynbos of the Western Cape, the traditional wilderness concept of access without defined trails is unsafe and rapidly results in undesirable user-created trails and erosion.	Unguided visitor access only on foot. Visitors have freedom to use various trails. Use of donkeys, horses or other animals with an official guide only on designated historical routes and trails, or existing roads, and only where this will not cause trampling, erosion or any degradation. Limits on visitor numbers and/or control of routes and access so that zone objectives are met. Use of non-motorised canoe or flotation device on rivers can be acceptable where entry is by foot or by river from outside the zone. No fires No vehicle access No access without zone permit	Visitor Management: Manage to conserve natural and cultural resources, ecological processes and wilderness integrity. Leave no trace ethic Restrict numbers of visitors and allow for no-use rest periods if required. Limited management interventions. Management measures may be carried out in extreme conditions, but tread lightly principles must apply. Since visitor use cannot be intensively managed, re-route trails away from any areas with sensitive local habitats or plant and animal species. Trail layout, design and construction must reduce maintenance requirements. Conservation Management: Habitats with minimal management requirements, typically natural burning zones. Prevent or restore visible trampling or any other impact. Rehabilitate non-essential roads to natural vegetation. Re-zone essential roads out of Wilderness Zoning. Consumptive Use: Not compatible

Zone	Zone Objective	Characteristics	Visitor Activities	Facilities / Infrastructure	Visitor Access	Management Guidelines
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
Visual protection	Protection of localised sensitive viewsheds and particularly for Wilderness Zone viewsheds	. Sensitive viewsheds and particularly for areas within Wilderness Zone viewsheds	Specific activities dependent on ability to manage activity and feature in question.	No roads, firebreaks or buildings. No visible infrastructure Trails may be appropriate	Walking access likely to be appropriate	Feature specific – as required
Rehabilitation	Identify areas within the reserve that need active rehabilitation (eg: erosion areas caused by water runoff)	This should fall under specific management objectives for any zone				

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 is appointed as the management authority for the Nature Reserve as agreed to in the Management Agreement concluded between CapeNature and the landowner.

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

The role of the conservation agency – CapeNature - is to provide support, 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	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
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.	R 20,000	R21,000	R22,000	R23,000	R24,000
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.	R10,000	R10,500	R11,000	R11,500	R12,000
3. To conserve the biodiversity and ecosystem function of aquatic and riparian systems on the reserve.	R2,000	R2,100	R2,200	R2,300	R2,400
4. To identify areas of degraded ecosystems and/or habitat in the reserve, understand the causes of degradation and implement restoration/rehabilitation measures.	R2,000	R2,100	R2,200	R2,300	R2,400
5. To ensure the optimal long-term	R2,000	R2,100	R2,200	R2,300	R2,400

population health and ecological 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.	R2,000	R2,100	R2,200	R2,300	R2,400
7. Managers and staff are supported in the implementation of the management plan by ensuring they have the necessary knowledge and skills to perform their management responsibilities.	R2,000	R2,100	R2,200	R2,300	R2,400
<u>Grande Total</u>	<u>R40,000</u>	<u>R42,000</u>	<u>R44,000</u>	<u>R46,000</u>	<u>R48,000</u>

Final draft April 2022

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).

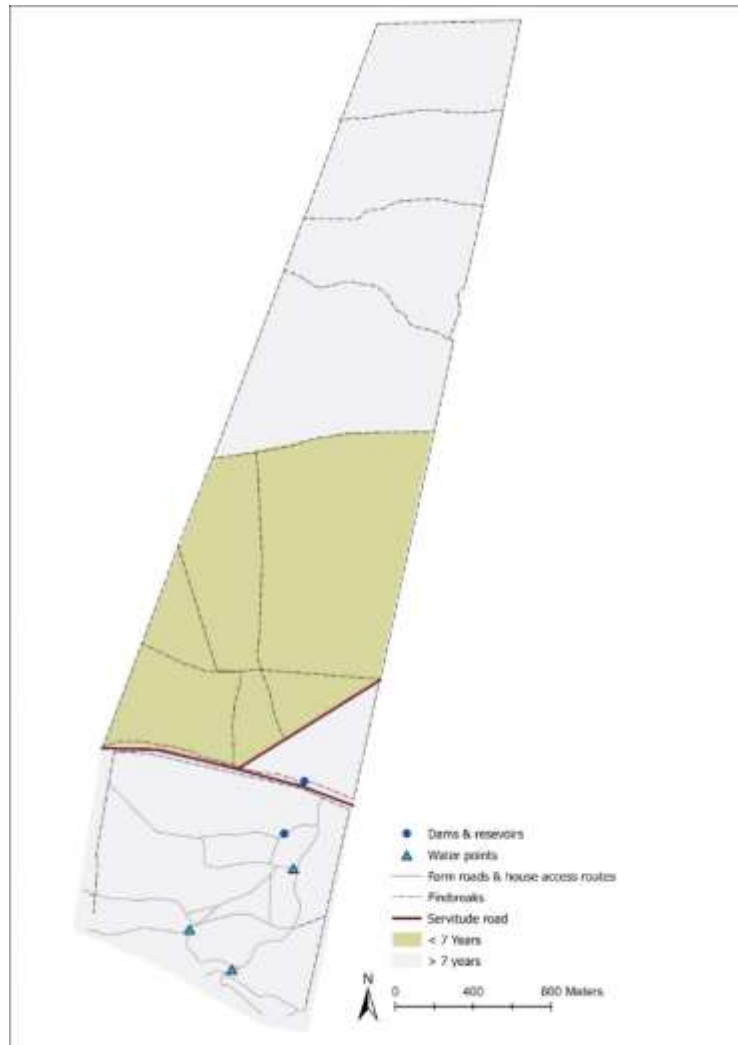


Figure 6.1 Fire Management Map for Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

Table 6.1 Operational Management Framework

FIRE MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	· 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 Permanent <i>Protea spp.</i> Plot Monitoring. 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 3.1 Alien invasive species densities on various property segments

Different property segments			
Average Density	Species	Species Density	
14%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	14%	
6,67%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	6,67%	
14%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	14%	
6,67%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	6,67%	
34,67%	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	29,67%	
	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	5%	

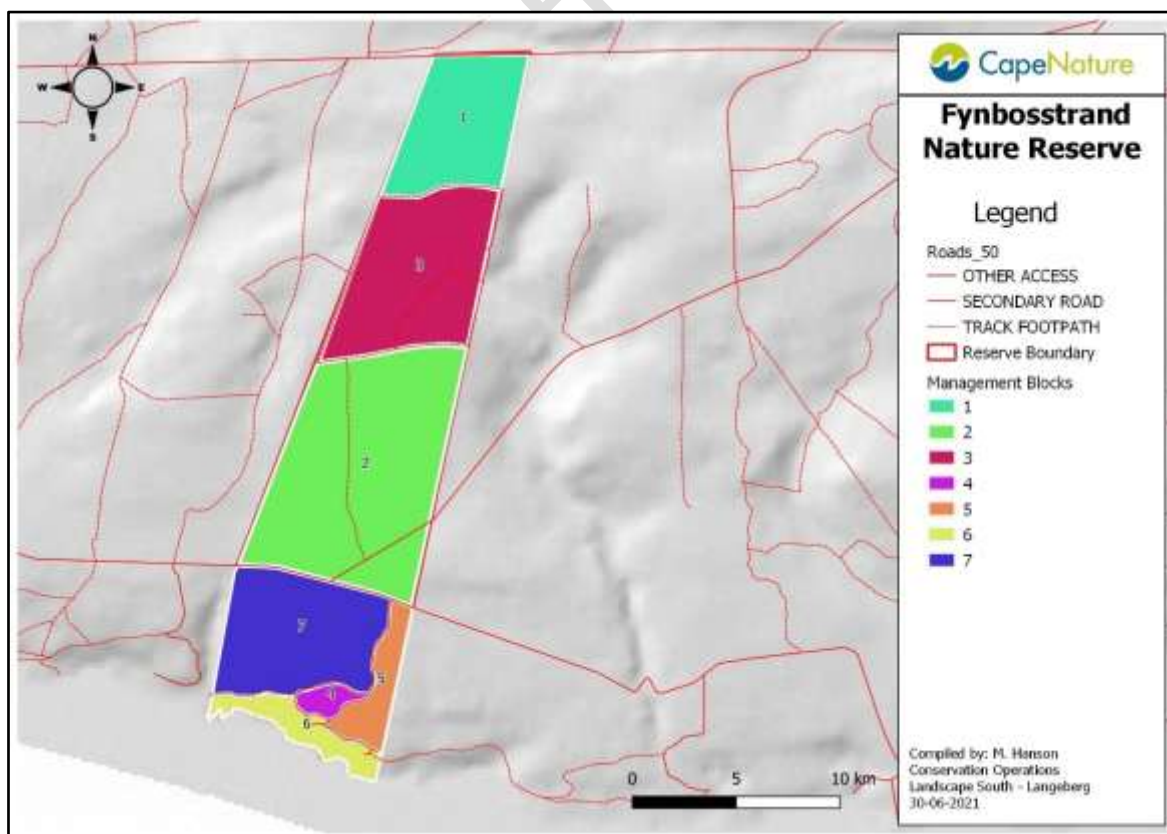


TABLE 2: ALIEN FLORA CLEARING CONTROL SCHEDULE FOR FYNBOSSTRAND NATURE RESERVE.

PRIORITY RANKING BLOCKS	OF	CONTROL BLOCK NUMBER	INFESTATION RATING	VEGETATION TYPE	CLEARING PERIOD	FOLLOW-UP ACTION	SOIL SUR - FACE STAB - ILIZATION METHOD	TIME FRAME (MONTH OF YEAR)
2		1	MODERATE (10% average)	HARTENBOS THICKET / DUNE FYNBOS MOSAIC	1 MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	MAY 2023
1		2	DENSE (14%)	HARTENBOS THICKET / DUNE FYNBOS MOSAIC	1.5MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	JULY 2023
2		3	MODERATE (6%)	HARTENBOS THICKET / DUNE FYNBOS MOSAIC	1 MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	MAY 2023
3		4	SCATTERED (10%)	HARTENBOS THICKET / DUNE FYNBOS MOSAIC	1 MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	MARCH 2023
3		5	SCATTERED (10%)	HARTENBOS THICKET / DUNE FYNBOS MOSAIC	1 MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	MARCH 2023
2		6	DENSE (14%)	HARTENBOS DUNE	1.5 MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	APRIL 2023
1		7	OCCASTIONAL (2%)	HARTENBOS THICKET / DUNE FYNBOS MOSAIC	1 MONTH	HAND PULLING & TREE FELLING	BRUSH PACKING	MARCH 2023

INVASIVE VEGETATION MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	· 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.

6.1.3.1 Reintroduction of Game

Before reintroduction 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, 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.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT			
Objectives	· 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)		
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		

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	· 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. Compile an Erosion Maintenance Plan. Monitor the effectivity of the Erosion Control Mitigation. Monitor Cost Effectiveness of Maintenance. Monitor Site Recovery Conduct a Roads and Footpath Assessment.	MA	Annually

6.1.5 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 is periodic and continuous, conducted after program initiation and during the duration of that program or intervention. The data acquired is primarily input- and output-focused and is generally used as an ongoing strategy to determine efficiency of implementation.

It is important to develop a plan before beginning any monitoring activities so that there is a clear plan for what questions about the program need to be answered. It will help program staff decide how they are going to collect data to track indicators, how monitoring data will be analysed, and how the results of data collection will be disseminated both to the donor and internally among staff members for program improvement. Remember, data alone is not useful until someone puts it to use! A plan will help make sure data is being used efficiently to make programs as effective as possible and to be able to report on results at the end of the program.

MONITORING AND BASELINE DATA COLLECTION			
Objectives	· 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
Compile Ecological Plan of Operations (in APO) and insert into CapeNature Conservation Services Ecological Matrix	Collate all relevant Monitoring and Research Protocols and Data Sheets. Insert Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve into the CapeNature Conservation Services Ecological Matrix for the Area.	MA/CapeNature	Annually
Create a Biodiversity Resource Inventory	Prioritise Species for inclusion in the CapeNature Conservation Services Ecological Matrix. Collect Specimens and Submit to CapeNature Scientific Services.	MA/CapeNature	Annually
Implement Monitoring Programme	Review Monitoring Protocols. Identify Monitoring Needs of Nature Reserve in consultation with CapeNature. Establish Indicators for Monitoring. Implement Monitoring Activities as per Ecological Matrix (see above). Report on Monitoring Activities as per Ecological Matrix (see above). 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	· 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 Notarial Deed with surveyor diagram and title deed restrictions are registered with the Notary and Surveyor General against the property Ensure Conservation Area is rezoned to appropriate conservation zoning, e.g. Open Space III or IV Ensure appropriate signage at access points.	MA/CapeNature	Once off

6.2 Operational Management

6.2.1 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 particular activities. In fulfilling this role, the managers of Fynbosstrand 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

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		

6.2.2 Infrastructure development and management

In order for Fynbosstrand 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.

Each residential dwelling is privately owned and the owners of such are members of a shareholding, Share block Company. All activities at Fynbosstrand are regulated by a strict internal constitution and by the Share Blocks Control Act. The construction of dwellings is restricted to a predetermined plan or layout. Residents purchasing a holding must adhere to the layout and construction prescriptions and each dwelling is self-sustaining, independent to municipal services. The independence of Fynbosstrand Reserve on Municipal services is part of the green economy ethos adopted by the management of the reserve in order to limit the impact of the infrastructure to the local environment.

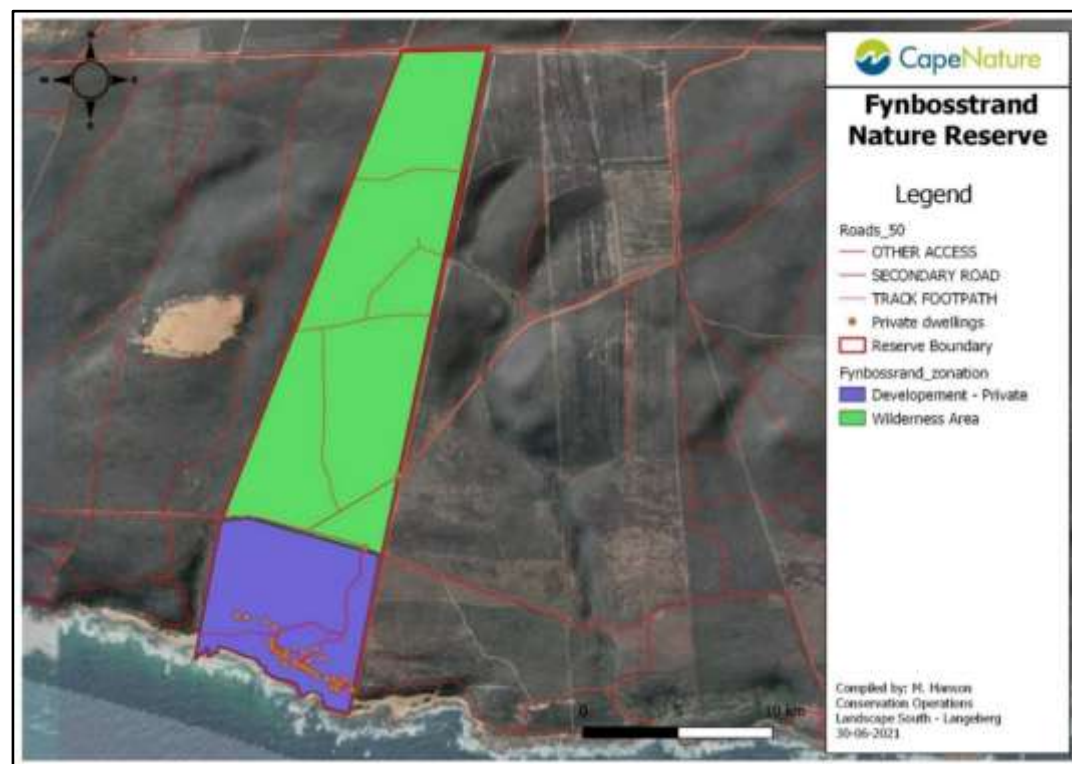


Figure 6.2 Infrastructure on Fynbosstrand Nature Reserve

INFRASTRUCTURE			
Objectives	· 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 is 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
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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

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.

7.3 Budget allocation for operations

Budget requirements to implement operational activities on a reserve is crucial for the long-term management of the nature reserve. Gourikwa Nature Reserve has adequate budget for its day-to-day operations. There is a budget or costing document at reserve level.

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LIST OF STATUTES TO WHICH THE FYNBOSSTRAND NATURE 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. 15 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 Nature Reserve and it is the landowner's responsibility to determine this if necessary.)

COPY OF FYNBOSSTRAND NATURE RESERVE PROCLAMATION

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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 sensifolium</i> (Thunb.) Schelpe	
<i>Cheilanthes viridis</i> viridis	Least Concern
<i>Pellaea calomelanos</i> (Sw.) Link	
<i>Pteris dentata</i> Forssk.	Least Concern
<i>Rumohra dilatiformis</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 macrocarpa macrocarpa</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 turfosa</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.) Bytner	Least Concern
<i>Disa sagittalis</i> (L.f.) Sw.	Least Concern
<i>Disa vassilotii</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 Burt Davy	Least Concern
Ehrharta dura Nees ex Trin.	Least Concern
Ehrharta ramosa (Thunb.) Thunb.	
Ehrharta rupestris Nees ex Trin.	
Ehrharta setacea Nees	
Ehrharta sp.	
Geochloarufa (Nees) N.P.Barker&H.P.Linder (Nees) N. P. Barker & H. P.	
Pentamerisma crocalycina (Steud.) Schweick.	Least Concern
Pentaschistis cinosa Stapf	Least Concern
Pentaschisti scolorata (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
Anthochortuscrinalis (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 inconspicuous 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 sieberiKunth	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)
Willdenowiabolusii Pillans	Least Concern
Willdenowia glomerata (Thunb.) H.P.Linder	Least Concern
Willdenowiatereus Thunb.	Least Concern
Dilatrissixioides 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 macowaniiC.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
Schoeno xiphiumlanceum (Thunb.) Kük.	Least Concern
Tetraria brachyphyllaLevyns	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 crassaLevyns	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
Tetrariaflexuosa (Thunb.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
Tetraria involucreta (Rottb.) C.B.Clarke	Least Concern
TetrariapillansiiLevyns	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.	
Aulaxpallasia Stapf	Near Threatened (A4c)
Brabejum stellatifolium L.	Least Concern
Hakea sericea Schrad. & J.C.Wendl.	
Leucadendron album (Thunb.) Fourc.	Least Concern
Leucadendron barkeraei.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.) Schltldl.	Least Concern
Brunia alopecuroides Thunb.	Least Concern
Brunia neglecta Schltr.	Least Concern
Brunia noduliflora Goldblatt & J.C.Manning	Least Concern
Linconia alopecuroides 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. & Schltldl.	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
Nycteristhebaica	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		
Dendromys 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 sunisulcatus	Bush vlei rat	Boskaroort	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	Fynbos gouemol	Near Threatened	Near Threatened		
Chrysochloris asiatica	Cape golden mole	Kaapse gouemol	Least Concern	Data Deficient		
Crocidura cyanea	Reddish-grey musk shrew	Rooigrasskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient		Schedule II
Crocidura flavescens	Greater red musk shrew	Groterskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient		Schedule II
Myosorex cafer	Dark-footed forest shrew	Donkerpoot-bosskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient		
Myosorex longicaudatus	Long-tailed forest shrew	Langstert-bosskeerbek	Vulnerable (B1ab)	Near Threatened		Schedule II
Myosorex varius	Forest shrew	Bosskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient		Schedule II

Suncusvarilla	Lesser dwarf shrew	Kleiner dwergskeerbek	Least Concern	Data Deficient	Schedule II
Canis mesomelas	Black-backed jackal	Rooijakkals	Least Concern	Least Concern	
Ictonyx striatus	Striped polecat	Stinkmuishond	Least Concern	Least Concern	
Galerella pulverulenta	Cape grey mongoose	Kleingrysmuishond	Least Concern	Least Concern	
Antidorcas marsupialis	Springbuck	Springbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Pelea capreolus	Grey rhebuck	Vaalribbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Raphicerus campestris	Steenbok	Steenbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Raphicerus melanotis	Grysbok	Grysbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Sylvicapragrimmia	Common duiker	Gewone duiker	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Taphozous mauritanus	Mauritian tomb bat	Witlyfvlermuis	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Hystrix africaeaustralis	Porcupine	Ystervark	Least Concern	Least Concern	
Myomyscus verreauxii	Verreaux's mouse	Verreaux-muis	Least Concern	Least Concern	
Pelea capreolus	Grey rhebuck	Vaalribbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Raphicerus melanotis	Grysbok	Grysbok	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Sylvicapragrimmia	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	Hadeda Ibis	Hadeda	Least Concern
Platalea alba	African Spoonbill	Lepelaar	Least Concern
Threskiornis aethiopicus	African Sacred Ibis	Skoorsteenveër	Least Concern
Ardea cinerea	Grey Heron	Bloueier	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
Tadornacana	South African Shelduck	Kopereend	Least Concern
Falco biarmicus	Lanner Falcon	Edelvalk	Least Concern
Falco naumanni	Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooivalk	Vulnerable (A2bce+3bce)
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	Swerfvalk	Least Concern
Falco rupicolus	Rock Kestrel	Rooivalk	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	Witkuisarend	Least Concern
Buteo rufofuscus	Jackal Buzzard	Rooborsjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Buteo trizonatus	Forest Buzzard	Bosjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Buteo vulpinus	Steppe Buzzard	Bruinjakkelsvoël	Least Concern
Circus maurus	Black Harrier	Witkruispaddavreter	Vulnerable (D1)
Circus ranivorus	African Marsh-Harrier	Afrikaanse Paddavreter	Least Concern
Elanus caeruleus	Black-shouldered Kite	Blouvalk	Least Concern
Gyps coprotheres	Cape Vulture	Kransaasvoël	Vulnerable (C1+2a)
Haliaeetus vocifer	African Fish-Eagle	Visarend	Least Concern
Melierax canorus	Southern Pale Chanting Goshawk	Bleeksingvalk	Least Concern
Polemaetus bellicosus	Martial Eagle	Breëkoparend	Near Threatened
Polyboroides typus	African Harrier-Hawk	Kaalwangvalk	Least Concern
Stephanoaetus coronatus	African Crowned Eagle	Kroonarend	Least Concern
Sagittarius serpentarius	Secretary Bird	Sekretarisvoël	Vulnerable (A4acd)
Coturnix coturnix	Common Quail	Afrikaanse Kwartel	Least Concern
Pternistis afer	Red-necked Spurfowl	Rooikeelfisant	Least Concern
Pternistis capensis	Cape Spurfowl	Kaapse Fisant	Least Concern
Scleroptila africanus	Grey-winged Francolin	Bergpatrys	Least Concern
Scleroptila levallantii	Red-winged Francolin	Rooivlerkpatrys	Least Concern
Numida meleagris	Helmeted Guinea fowl	Gewone Tarentaal	Least Concern
Afrotis afra	Southern Black Korhaan	Swartkorhaan	Least Concern
Eupodotis vigorsii	Karoo Korhaan	Vaalkorhaan	Least Concern
Neotis denhami	Denham's Bustard	Veldpou	Near Threatened
Anthropoides paradiseus	Blue Crane	Bloukraanvoël	Vulnerable (A2acde)
Amaurornis flavirostris	Black Crake	Swartriethaan	Least Concern
Fulica cristata	Red-knobbed Coot	Bleshoender	Least Concern
Gallinula chloropus	Common Moorhen	Waterhoender	Least Concern
Sarothrura affinis	Striped Flufftail	Gestreepte Vleikuiken	Least Concern

<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	Buff-spotted Flufftail	GevlekteVleikuiken	Least Concern
<i>Sarothrurafufa</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 tricoloris</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>Aplopelialis 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 Vleioerie	
<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 nana</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
<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	Acacia Pied Barbet	Bonthoutkapper	Least Concern
<i>Indicator indicator</i>	Greater Honeyguide	Grootheuningwyser	Least Concern
<i>Indicator minor</i>	Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	Least Concern
<i>Indicator variegatus</i>	Scaly-throated Honeyguide	Gevlekte Heuningwyser	Least Concern
<i>Campetheranthus</i>	Knysna Woodpecker	Knysnaspeg	Near Threatened
<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	Cardinal Woodpecker	Kardinaalspeg	Least Concern
<i>Dendropicos griseocephalus</i>	Olive Woodpecker	Gryskopspeg	Least Concern
<i>Geocolaptes olivaceus</i>	Ground Woodpecker	Grondspeg	Least Concern
<i>Andropadus importunus</i>	Sombre Greenbul	Gewone Willie	Least Concern

<i>Phyllastrephus terrestris</i>	Terrestrial Brownbul	Boskrapper	Least Concern
<i>Pycnonotus capensis</i>	Cape Bulbul	Kaapse Tiptol	Least Concern
<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	African Reed-Warbler	Kleinrietsanger	
<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	Lesser Swamp Warbler	Kaapse Rietsanger	Least Concern
<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	Little Rush-Warbler	Kaapse Vleisanger	Least Concern
<i>Bradypterus sylvaticus</i>	Knysna Warbler	Knysnaruigtesanger	Vulnerable (B1ab; C2a)
<i>Cryptillasvictorini</i>	Victorin's Warbler	Rooiborsruigtesanger	Least Concern
<i>Parisomalayardi</i>	Layard's Tit-Babbler	Grystjeritik	Least Concern
<i>Parisomasubcaeruleum</i>	Chestnut-vented Tit-Babbler	Bosveldtjeritik	Least Concern
<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	Willow Warbler	Hofsanger	Least Concern
<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	Cape Grassbird	Grasvoël	Least Concern
<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	Long-billed Crombec	Bosveldstompstert	Least Concern
<i>Anthuscinnamomeus</i>	African Pipit	Gewone Koester	Least Concern
<i>Anthuscrenatus</i>	African Rock Pipit	Klipkoester	Least Concern
<i>Anthusleucophrys</i>	Plain-backed Pipit	Donkerkoester	Least Concern
<i>Anthussimilis</i>	Long-billed Pipit	Nicholsonse Koester	Least Concern
<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	Cape Longclaw	Oranjekeelkalkoentjie	Least Concern
<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	Cape Wagtail	GewoneKwikkie	Least Concern
<i>Batis capensis</i>	Cape Batis	Kaapse Bosbontrokkie	Least Concern
<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	Southern Boubou	SuidelikeWaterfiskaal	Least Concern
<i>Telophorus olivaceus</i>	Olive Bush-Shrike	Olyfboslaksman	Least Concern
<i>Telophoruszeylonus</i>	Bokmakierie	Bokmakierie	Least Concern
<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	Wattled Starling	Lelspreeu	Least Concern
<i>Onychognathusmorio</i>	Red-winged Starling	Rooivlerkspreu	Least Concern
<i>Spreo bicolor</i>	Pied Starling	Witgatspreu	Least Concern
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Common Starling	EuropeseSpreu	
<i>Cercomelafamiliaris</i>	Familiar Chat	GewoneSpekvreter	Least Concern
<i>Cercomela schlegelii</i>	Karoo Chat	Karoospekvreter	Least Concern
<i>Cercotrichas coryphaeus</i>	Karoo Scrub-Robin	Slangverklikker	Least Concern
<i>Cossyphacaffra</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	EuropeseVlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	African Stonechat	GewoneBontrokkie	Least Concern
<i>Sigelussilens</i>	Fiscal Flycatcher	Fiskaalvlieëvanger	Least Concern
<i>Turdus olivaceus</i>	Olive Thrush	Olyflyster	Least Concern
<i>Promeropscaper</i>	Cape Sugarbird	Kaapse Suikervoël	Least Concern
<i>Anthobaphes violacea</i>	Orange-breasted Sunbird	Oranjeborssuikerbekkie	Least Concern
<i>Chalcomitraamethystina</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>Nectariniafamosa</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>Euplectesorix</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>Coccyziusmelanotis</i>	Sweet Waxbill	SuidelikeSwie	Least Concern
<i>Estrildaastrild</i>	Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	Least Concern
<i>Ortygospizaatricollis</i>	African Quailfinch	GewoneKwartelvinkie	Least Concern
<i>Vidua macroura</i>	Pin-tailed Whydah	Koningrooibekkie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagraalbogularis</i>	White-throated Canary	Witkeelkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagraflaviventris</i>	Yellow Canary	Geelkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	Streaky-headed Seedeater	Streepkopkanarie	Least Concern
<i>Crithagrascotops</i>	Forest Canary	GestreepteKanarie	Least Concern

Crithagrasulphuratus	Brimstone Canary	Dikbekkanarie	Least Concern
Crithagratotta	Cape Siskin	Kaapse Pietjiekanarie	Least Concern
Emberiza capensis	Cape Bunting	Rooivlerkstreepkoppie	Least Concern
Emberizaimpetuani	Lark-like Bunting	Vaalstreepkoppie	Least Concern
Serinus canicollis	Cape Canary	Kaapse Kanarie	Least Concern
Galeridamagnirostris	Large-billed Lark	Dikbeklewerik	Least Concern
Mirafraapiata	Cape Clapper Lark	Kaapseklappertjie	Least Concern
Lanius collaris	Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	Least Concern
Delichonurbicum	Common House-Martin	Huisswael	Least Concern
Hirundo albigularis	White-throated Swallow	Witkeelswael	Least Concern
Hirundo cucullata	Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	Least Concern
Hirundo dimidiata	Pearl-breasted Swallow	Pêrelborsswael	Least Concern
Hirundo fuligula	Rock Martin	Kransswael	Least Concern
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	EuropeseSwael	Least Concern
Psolidoprocneholomelas	Black Saw-wing	Swartsaagvlerkswael	Least Concern
Riparia cincta	Banded Martin	GebandeOewerswael	Least Concern
Riparia paludicola	Brown-throated Martin	AfrikaanseOewerswael	Least Concern
Coracinacaesia	Grey Cuckooshrike	Bloukatakeroe	Least Concern
Dicrurusadsimilis	Fork-tailed Drongo	Miksterbyvanger	Least Concern
Oriolus larvatus	Black-headed Oriole	Swartkopwielewaal	Least Concern
Corvus albicollis	White-necked Raven	Withalskraai	Least Concern
Corvus albus	Pied Crow	Witborskraai	Least Concern
Corvus capensis	Black Crow	Swartkraai	Least Concern
Anthoscopus minutus	Cape Penduline-Tit	Kaapse Kapokvoël	Least Concern
Parus afer	Grey Tit	Piet-tjou-tjou-grysmees	Least Concern
Terpsiphoneviridis	African Paradise-Flycatcher	Paradysvlieëvanger	Least Concern
Trochocercuscyanomelas	Blue-mantled Crested Flycatcher	Bloukuifvlieëvanger	Least Concern
Passer domesticus	House Sparrow	Huismossie	
Passer melanurus	Cape Sparrow	Gewone Mossie	Least Concern
Apalis thoracica	Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleiniantjie	Least Concern
Cisticola fulvicapilla	Neddicky	Neddikkie	Least Concern
Cisticola juncidis	Zitting Cisticola	Landeryklopkloppie	Least Concern
Cisticola subruficapilla	Grey-backed Cisticola	Gysrugtinktinkie	Least Concern
Cisticola textrix	Cloud Cisticola	GevlekteKlopkloppie	Least Concern
Cisticola tinniens	Levaillant's Cisticola	Vleitinktinkie	Least Concern
Malcorus pectoralis	Rufous-eared Warbler	Rooioorlangstertjie	Least Concern
Phragmaciasubstriata	Namaqua Warbler	Namakwalangstertjie	Least Concern
Prinia maculosa	Karoo Prinia	Karoolangstertjie	Least Concern
Chaetops frenatus	Cape Rock-jumper	Kaapse Berglyster	Least Concern
Upupa africana	African Hoopoe	Hoephoe	Least Concern
Buteo rufofuscus	Jackal Buzzard	Rooborsjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Falco naumanni	Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooivalk	Vulnerable (A2bce+3bce)
Buteo rufofuscus	Jackal Buzzard	Rooborsjakkalsvoël	Least Concern
Polemaetusbellicosus	Martial Eagle	Breëkoparend	Near Threatened
Sterna paradisaea	Arctic Tern	ArktieseSeeswael	Least Concern
Saxicola torquatus	African Stonechat	GewoneBontrokkie	Least Concern
Cinnyris chalybeus	Southern Double-collared Sunbird	Klein-rooibandsuikerbekkie	Least Concern
Mirafraapiata	Cape Clapper Lark	Kaapseklappertjie	Least Concern
Lanius collaris	Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	Least Concern
Dicrurusadsimilis	Fork-tailed Drongo	Miksterbyvanger	Least Concern
Apalis thoracica	Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleiniantjie	Least Concern
Upupa africana	African Hoopoe	Hoephoe	Least Concern

Herpfuana (Reptiles)

TaxonName	EnglishName	AfrikaansName	RDB_Name
Agama atra	southern rock agama	suidelikerotskoggelmander	Least Concern
Agama atraatraDaudin	southern rock agama	suidelikerotskoggelmander	Least Concern
Bradypodiongutturale	Robertson dwarf chameleon	Robertson-dwergverkleurmannetjie	Least Concern
Dispholidus typus typus	boomslang	boomslang	Least Concern
Duberrialutrixlutrix	common slug eater	gewoneslakvreter	Least Concern
Cordylus cordylus	Cape girdled lizard	Kaapse gordelakkedis	Least Concern
Hemicordylus capensis	graceful crag lizard	grasieusekransakkedis	Least Concern
Ninurta coeruleopunctatus	blue-spotted girdled lizard	bloukolgordelakkedis	Least Concern
Pseudocordylusmicrolepidotusmicrolepidotus	Cape crag lizard		Least Concern
Hemachatus haemachatus	Rinkhals	Rinkhals	Least Concern
Naja nivea	Cape cobra	Kaapse kobra	Least Concern
Afrogeckoporphyreus	marbled leaf-toed gecko	marmerblaartoongeitjie	Least Concern
Chondrodactylusbibronii	Bibron's gecko	Bibrongeitjie	Least Concern
Goggialineata	striped leaf-toed gecko	gestrepteblaartoongeitjie	Least Concern
Tetradactylus seps	short-legged seps		Least Concern
Pedioplanisburchelli	Burchell's sand lizard	Burchell sand akkedis	Least Concern
Pedioplanislineocellatapulchella	spotted sand lizard		Least Concern
Tropidosaura gularis	Cape mountain lizard	Kaapse bergakkedis	Least Concern
Tropidosauramontanamontana	common mountain lizard		Least Concern
Leptotyphlops nigricans	black thread snake	swartdraadslang	Least Concern
Trachylepishomalocephala	red-sided skink	rooi-sy skink	Least Concern
Trachylepis sulcata	western rock skink	Westelike rots skink	Least Concern
Bitis arietansarietans	puff adder	pofadder	Least Concern
Bitis atropos	berg adder	bergadder	Least Concern
Lycodonmorphusrufulus	common brown water snake	bruin waterslang	Least Concern
Psammophisnotostictus	Karoo Whip Snake	karoo sweeplang	Least Concern
Hemicordylus capensis	graceful crag lizard	grasieusekransakkedis	Least Concern
Ninurta coeruleopunctatus	blue-spotted girdled lizard	bloukolgordelakkedis	Least Concern
Lamprophis inornatus	olive house snake	olyfkleurigehuislang	
Dasypeltis scabra	common egg eater	gewoneeiervreter	Least Concern
Afrogeckoporphyreus	marbled leaf-toed gecko	marmerblaartoongeitjie	Least Concern

Amphibians

TaxonName	EnglishName	AfrikaansName	IUCN_Name	RDB_Name	Ordinance
Amietophrynusrangeri (Hewitt, 1935)	raucous toad	heespadda			Schedule II
Capensibufotradouwi (Hewitt, 1926)	Tradouw mountain toad	Tradouw-bergskurwepadda			Schedule II
Vandijkophrynusgariensisgariensis	Karoo toad	Karoo-skurwepadda			
Heleophryneorientalis FitzSimons, 1946	eastern ghost frog	oostlikespookpadda			
Hyperolius marmoratus Rapp, 1842	painted reed frog	geskilderderietpadda			Schedule II
Semnodactyluswealii (Boulenger, 1882)	rattling frog	ratelpadda			Schedule II
Xenopus laevis laevis	common platanna	gewone platanna			
Amietiafuscigula (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)	Cape river frog	Kaapse rivierpadda			Schedule II
Amietiavandijki (Visser and Channing, 1997)	van Dijk's river frog	van Dijk se rivierpadda	Least Concern	Least Concern	Schedule II
Cacosternumboettgeri (Boulenger, 1882)	common caco	gewoneblikslanertjie			Schedule II
Cacosternumnatum Boulenger, 1887	bronze caco	bronskleurblikslanertjie			Schedule II
Strongylopusbonaespei (Dubois, 1980)	banded stream frog	bandgestreeptestroompadda			Schedule II
Strongylopus fasciatus (Smith, 1849)	striped stream frog	gestreeptestroompadda			Schedule II
Strongylopusgrayii (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	gewonereenpadda			Schedule II
Semnodactyluswealii (Boulenger, 1882)	rattling frog	ratelpadda			Schedule II
Amietiafuscigula (Duméril and Bibron, 1841)	Cape river frog	Kaapse rivierpadda			Schedule II
Breviceps montanus Power, 1926	Cape mountain rain frog	Kaapse berggreenpadda			Schedule II