REPORT

Compiled By Rehab Green Monitoring Consultants cc Environmental and Rehabilitation Monitoring Consultants



Broad Soil and Agricultural Potential Assessment of 2 Study Areas for 2 Additional Proposed 765kV Transmission Power Lines

Requested By Arcus Gibb (Pty) Ltd

Report number: RG/2006/01/16 March 2006

By P.I. Steenekamp (Cert.Sci.Nat.)

Rehab Green cc P.O. Box 12636 Queenswood 0121, Pretoria, South Africa Cell No: 082 560 0592 / Fax: 086 678 1690 E-mail: rehabgreen@ee-sa.com

CONTENTS

1.	TERMS OF REFERENCE	3
2.	PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY	3
3.	STUDY AREA	3
4.	METHODOLOGY	3
5.	SURVEY RESULTS	4
5.1 5.1.1 5.1.2 5.1.3	Perseus-Hydra 2 study area Agricultural potential Erosion sensitivity Land use	4 4 4 4
5.2 5.2.1 5.2.2 5.2.3	Beta-Perseus study area Agricultural potential Erosion sensitivity Land use.	5 5 5 6
6.	CONCLUSION	6

REFERENCES

FIGURES: Figure 1: Agricultural potential map of the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area Figure 2: Land use map of the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area Figure 3: Agricultural potential map of the Beta-Perseus study area Figure 4: Land use map of the Beta-Perseus study area

1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Rehab Green Monitoring Consultants cc was requested by Arcus Gibb (Pty) Ltd to conduct a desktop study in order to assess the soil and agricultural potential of 2 additional study areas for 2 proposed 765 kV transmission power lines.

2. PURPOSE OF THE SURVEY

The purpose of the survey is to determine the soil physical characteristics and derived agricultural potential in order to evaluate the potential impacts of the proposed transmission power lines.

3. STUDY AREA

The study involves 2 additional proposed transmission power lines as follows:

- A 12 km single 765 kV transmission power line between Perseus and Beta substations.

- A 33 km single transmission power line between Perseus to a point on the existing 400 kV Beta-Hydra power line.

The 2 study areas surrounding these proposed power lines are refer to as and the Beta-Perseus and Perseus-Hydra 2 study areas respectively and are shown in Figures 1-4.

4. METHODOLOGY

Land Type Data of the Land Type Survey, which has been carried out by the ARC-Institute for Soil, Climate and Water at a scale of 1:50 000 and published at a scale of 1:250 000 was used for the derivation of soil and agricultural potential.

Erosion sensitive areas were identified using Land Type soil information and existing erosion occurrences were identified from the National Land Cover database.

Land uses were derived from the National Land Cover database.

5. STUDY RESULTS

5.1 Perseus-Hydra 2 Study Area

5.1.1 Agricultural Potential

Two land type units, Ae46 and Db3 occur in the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area with respectively moderate and low average agricultural potential (Figure 1). The area and percentage comprised by each agricultural potential class are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Agricultural potential of Perseus-Hydra 2 study area

Agricultural Potential of the Perseus-Hydra 2 Study Area				
Average Agricultural Potential	Land Type Zone	Area (ha)	Area (%)	
Moderate	Ae46	4196.83	15.26	
Low	Db3	23300.53	84.74	
	Total	27497.36	100.0	

5.1.2 Erosion Sensitivity

Land Type unit Ae46 comprises 15.26% of the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area. This land type is dominated by red freely drained high base status soils, usually deeper than 300mm with stable physical properties.

Land Type unit Db3 comprises 84.74% of the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area. This land type is dominated by duplex soils with prominent textural contrast between a sandier topsoil and a blocky to prismatic structured subsoil. These soils are erosion sensitive.

5.1.3 Land Use

The Land Cover distribution and derived land uses of the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area is shown in Figure 2. The derived land uses are summarized in Table 2.

Land Cover Description	Derived Land Use	Unit Count	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Cultivated, commercial, dry land		21	421.71	1.53
Cultivated, commercial, irrigated	Cultivation	7	53.64	0.20
Cultivated, subsistence, irrigated		5	42.42	0.15
	Subtotal: Cultivation	33	517.77	1.88
Unimproved (natural) Grassland		107	23321.84	84.81
Shrubland and Low Fynbos		45	28.92	0.11
Thicket, Bushland, Bush Clumps, High Fynbos	Grazing	5	78.34	0.28
Degraded Unimproved (natural) Grassland		531	1539.96	5.60
Degraded Shrubland and Low Fynbos		109	214.89	0.78
	Subtotal: Grazing	797	25183.95	91.58
Urban / Built-up, (industrial / transport)	Residential	2	44.67	0.16
	Subtotal: Residential	2	44.67	0.16
Mines & Quarries (surface-based mining)	Mining	1	3.27	0.01
	Subtotal: Mining	1	3.27	0.01
Wetlands	Probably grazing	28	1687.84	6.14
	Subtotal: Wetlands	28	1687.84	6.14
Bare Rock and Soil (erosion : sheet)	Probably grazing	98	59.92	0.22
Subtotal:	Bare rock/Soil/Erosion	98	59.92	0.22
	Grand Total	959	27497.42	100.0

Table 2: Derived land uses of the Perseus-Hydra 2 study area

5.2 Beta-Perseus Study Area

5.2.1 Agricultural Potential

Two land type units, Ae46 and Db3 occur in the Beta-Perseus study area with respectively moderate and low average agricultural potential (Figure 3). The area and percentage comprised by each agricultural potential class are shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Agricultural potential of the Beta-Perseus study area

Agricultural Potential of the Beta-Perseus Study Area				
Average Agricultural Potential	Land Type Zone	Area (ha)	Area (%)	
Moderate	Ae46	2577.32	87.16	
Low	Db3	379.7	12.84	
	Total	2957.02	100.0	

5.2.2 Erosion Sensitivity

Land Type unit Ae46 comprises 87.16% of the Beta-Perseus study area. This land type is dominated by red freely drained high base status soils, usually deeper than 300mm with stable physical properties.

Land Type unit Db3 comprises 12.84% of the Beta-Perseus study area. This land type is dominated by duplex soils with prominent textural contrast between a sandier topsoil and a blocky to prismatic structured subsoil. These soils are erosion sensitive.

5.2.3 Land Use

The Land Cover distribution and derived land uses of the Beta-Perseus study area is shown in Figure 4. The derived land uses are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Summar	y of the derived lan	d use of the Beta-Pe	rseus study	/ area
	– • • •			• 4 \

Land Cover Description	Derived Land Use	Unit Count	Area (ha)	Area (%)
Cultivated, subsistence, irrigated	Cultivation	2	23.11	0.78
Cultivated, commercial, dry land	Guillvalion	7	32.18	1.09
	Subtotal: Cultivation	9	55.29	1.87
Unimproved (natural) Grassland		2	2779.95	94.01
Thicket, Bushland, Bush Clumps, High		1	0.43	0.01
Fynbos	Grazing	•	0.10	0.01
Degraded Unimproved (natural) Grassland		45	67.63	2.29
	Subtotal: Grazing	48	2848.01	96.31
Urban / Built-up, (industrial / transport)	Residential	2	53.63	1.81
	Subtotal: Residential	2	53.63	1.81
Bare Rock and Soil (erosion : sheet)	Probably grazing	1	0.05	0.00
Subtotal:	Bare rock/Soil/Erosion	1	0.05	0.00
	Grand Total	60	2956.98	99.99

6. CONCLUSION

Perseus-Hydra 2 study area:

- Soils with moderate agricultural potential and low erosion susceptibility comprise 15.26% of the study area.
- Soils with low agricultural potential and moderate to high erosion susceptibility comprise 84.74% of the study area.
- Land uses are dominated by grazing (91.58%), wetlands (6.14%) and cultivation (1.88%)

Beta-Perseus study area:

- Soils with moderate agricultural potential and low erosion susceptibility comprise 87.16% of the study area.
- Soils with low agricultural potential and moderate to high erosion susceptibility comprise 12.84% of the study area.
- Land uses are dominated by grazing (96.31%), cultivation (1.87%) and residential (1.81%).

REFERENCES

Land Types Survey Staff. 1972 - 2001. Land types of South Africa, 1:250 000 scale, Pretoria: ARC-Institute for Soil Climate and Water.

Van der Walt, M, and Patterson DG, 2004. Soil potential and grazing capacity of the Xhariep District, Southern Free State, Pretoria: ARC-Institute for Soil Climate and Water (2004).

Soil Classification Working Group, 1991. Soil classification. A taxonomic system for South Africa. Pretoria: Government Printer, Institute for Soil, Climate & Water (1991).

Van der Watt, H.v.H and Van Rooyen T. H, 1990. A glossary of soil science, Pretoria: Soil Science Society of South Africa (1990).

Thompson M.W, 1999. South African National Land-cover Database Project Data Users Final Report (Phase 1, 2 and 3), Pretoria: CSIR Environmentek (1999).

Figures







