



Figure 25. Good condition riparian vegetation with well developed shrubiness, trees and grass along the Little Fish River. *Rhus lancea*, *Acacia karroo*, *Lycium oxycarpum*, *Panicum maximum*



Figure 26. Slopes just south of the Little Fish River. The slopes are well covered with *Portulacaria afra*.



Figure 27. *Boscia oleoides* in a bushclump comprising many other species including *Pappia capensis*, *Ehretia rigida*, *Grewia robusta*, *Olea europaea*, *Setaria sphacelata*, *Cymbopogon* sp. and *Panicum* spp. This rangeland is in good condition. There is also *Rhigozum obovatum*, *Protasparagus striatus*, *Brachylaena ilicifolia*, *Acacia karroo*, but limited also just restricted. *Portulacaria afra*, *Euphorbia mauritanica*, *Maytenus polycantha* and *Carissa haematocarpa*.



Figure 28. Southern aspect of portion of “Die Poort”, where the existing 200kV line runs next to the road. This well-wooded kloof is in excellent condition, with numerous woody taxa, including *Lycium oxycarpum*, *Olea europaea*, *Nymania capensis*, *Schotia afra*, *Pappea capensis*, *Rhus* species, *Aloe speciosa*, *Maytenus heterophylla*, *Brachylaena ilicifolia* and *Ptaeroxylon obliquum*, *Cussonia spicata*, *Euclea undulata*, *Portulacaria afra* and *Buddleja saligna*. An access road has been cleared, and shows evidence of erosion. It is a very rough track. Once cleared this thicket it does not recover and there is no evidence of regrowth and disturbance should be avoided at all costs



Figure 29. *Aloe ferox* in a spectacular stand.



Figure 30. *Nymania capensis*, *Ehretia rigida*, *Grewia robusta*, *Rhus glauca* and *Aloe striata* again on the ground, *Aloe ferox*, *Opuntia ficus-indica*. Range condition is moderate to good. The large *Pappea* and *Boscia* trees also part of the clumps and the important perspective on that is the age obviously the to disturbance. *Diospyros lycioides*. Some of the characteristics grass species is *Cymbopogon*. This species is sensitive to grazing and seems to be pretty abundant in the landscape and suggesting that there is not much of a grazing and that the range condition is again on the other side this is the northern side of the road. I suggests that it is moderate to good.





Figure 31. Arid savanna on a north facing aspect. *Becium burchellianum*, *Elytropappus rhinocerotis* (Renosterbos). Also *Aristida diffusa*, *Digitaria eriantha*, *Themeda triandra*, *Eragrostis chloromelas*, *Pteronia incana*. This is the transition between the sweetveld on the farm Renosterfontein. The MSDI still shows that the range condition here is moderate to good.



Figure 32. Arid bushclump savanna. Mainly non-succulent woody species (*Euclea undulata*, *Carissa haematocarpa*, *Rhus* sp.) It is a bit more arid here, presumably some sort of rain shadow affect at the back of these mountains on the northern side of the Zuurberg



Figure 33. High proportion of woody shrubs and trees. Mainly *Pappea*, *Boscia* and *Euclea*.



Figure 34. Showing the distinctive structural nature of the landscape when the single stemmed trees are seen in the context of an arid karoo landscape



Figure 35 . Afro-montane forest. Emergent *Cussonia spicata*, *Rhoicissus tomentosa*, *Rhus chirindensis*, *Buddleja saligna*, *Tecomaria capensis*, *Rhus* species, *Rhoicissus tridentata*, *Senecio deltoideus*, *Maytenus heterophylla*, *Acacia karroo*, *Plumbago auriculata*, *Heteromorpha arborescens*, *Harpephyllum caffrum*, *Cassine aethiopica*, *Olea europaea*, *Schotia latifolia* and *Vepris undulata* (white ironwood). Also *Ptaeroxylon obliquum*, *Grewia occidentalis* and *Calodendrum capense*.



Figure 36. The valley with three vegetation types i) mesic riparian zone and forest, ii) the tall succulent thicket and iii) the medium succulent thicket on the more arid north facing aspect.