Facts about Ingula's environment



8 000ha



area proclaimed as nature reserve

I 000ha



of **wetland** protected

three



critically endangered bird species

600+ha



110+km



of **firebreaks** prepared annually

100+km



of historical **erosion** ditches under repair

320+



40+



species of mammal seen at Ingula

16+



species of **reptile** seen at Ingula

surveys



continuously done

three



endangered habitats

Facts about Ingula's fossils

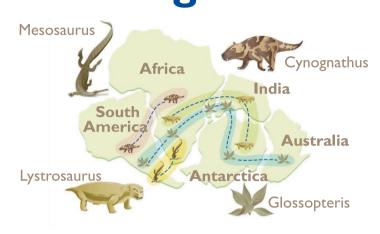


255 million years



age of **fossils** found at Ingula

Pangea



the name of the **super-continent**which included **Africa**

95%



of life on earth killed by the mass extinction at the end of the Permian period - called 'The Great Dying'

glossopteris

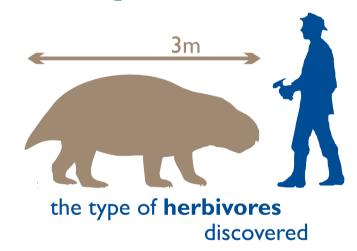


150+



fossils recovered

dicynodon



gorgonopsian



the type of **carnivores** discovered

dinanomodon



the name of a possible

new species

of dicynodon found

tree fossil



Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme

Escarpment forests



320+ ha



of forests grow at altitudes of 800m up to 2100m on south-facing ridges and in ravines where moisture is higher

17

specialised species
live here - bushbuck
is one such species

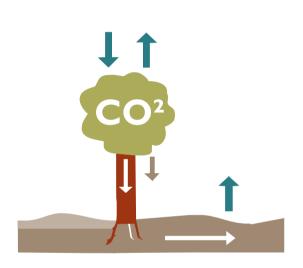


tallest

indigenous
'Real Yellowood'
trees grow at Ingula,
up to 60m tall

fire

prevents forests from spreading
 into grassland – limiting forests
to moist, fire-safe habitats



good at carbon sequestration

11 000



the number of people Ingula's forests provides oxygen for every year

habitat





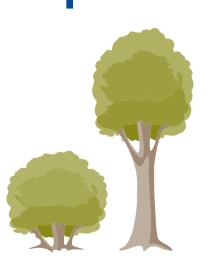
for altitudinal and seasonal movement of animals birds, and refuge during fires

water



is a **limiting** factor, restricting **trees** to kloofs and gullies

patches

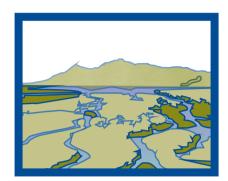


of forest are small to extensive, depending on slope, geology and soils

Wetlands



I 000ha



of **high altitude** wetland, Wilge, Bedford and Chatsworth

37kg



of CO² is absorbed by every hectare, thus slowing the impact of climate change

four



Olympic swimming pools are absorbed by every hectare of wetland

habitat



for **specialised** plants adapted to **oxygen poor** conditions

2 Feb



World Wetlands Day is celebrated world-wide

draining



of wetlands for **agriculture** is a major **threat** to wetlands

home



of critically endangered bird species

(White-winged Flufftail, Eurasian Bittern, Wattled Crane)

floods



are slowed down by wetlands absorbing water

filters

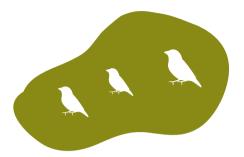


out **microbes** and excess nutrients added by **humans**

Facts about Ingula's bird life



8 000ha



area proclaimed as nature reserve

three



endangered habitats
wetland, grassland and
escarpment forest

biodiversity



is very high at Ingula

IBA



status held by the
Chatsworth and Bedford wetlands
at Ingula's upper site
(Important Birding and
Biodiversity Area)

Partnership



formed between Eskom

Birdlife South Africa an

BirdLife South Africa and Middelpunt Wetland Trust, since 2004

320+



species of **bird** seen at Ingula

22



threatened species

three



(Wattled Crane, Bearded Vulture and White-winged Flufftail)

surveys



continuously
done to monitor
species

mitigation



measures implemented to minimise the impact of power lines on birds

Bedford Dam



'Nature driven'

design of the dam due to the **sensitive**



5%

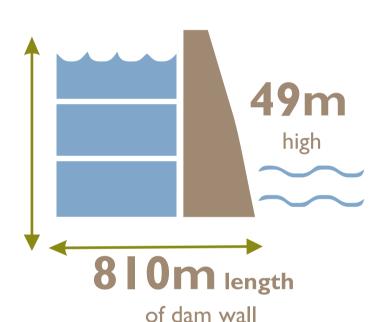


of **wetland** had to be **sacrificed** to build the dam

Protection



of the wetland downstream
of the dam wall by using
an innovative design



CFRD

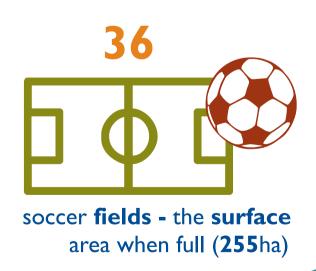


concrete-faced rock-fill dam with a **22 million** m³ capacity

I I km²



size of the **catchment** area of
Bedford Spruit – the stream **feeding** the dam





of CESA AON

Engineering

Excellence Awards in
2011 for outlet design

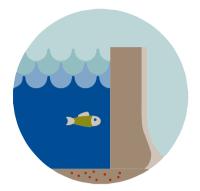
45 500

truck loads of **rock-fil**l, (**I 050 000m³)** of sandstone, **quarried** from **inside** the dam basin

Bramhoek Dam



main



reservoir, on lower site with a 26,26 million m³ capacity

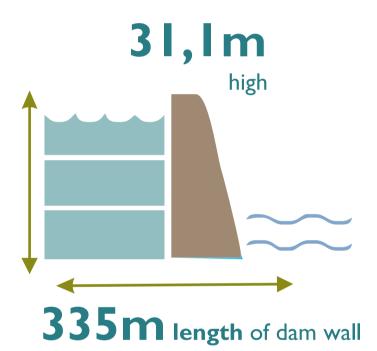


year - the time it took to fill up

19



million cubic metres
is used for generation called
the 'live volume'



81 800 m³



of concrete was used

64km²



size of the **catchment** area of Bramhoek Spruit – the stream **feeding** the dam



soccer **fields** - the **surface** area when full **(240**ha)



the **date** on which the river was **impounded**

3 000 **25**

truck loads of
Roller Compacted Concrete
(RCC) was used during
construction (67 000 m³)

Commitment to our community



4500



500



trained through

Contractor Academy

80%

of labour force recruited from KwaZulu-Natal and Freestate

five



farms purchased for resettled families

eleven



new **homesteads** constructed for resettled **families**

4 000ha



of land **donated** to **resettled** families

5+



1000+



bicycles donated to school children



Three

computer centres established in rural areas

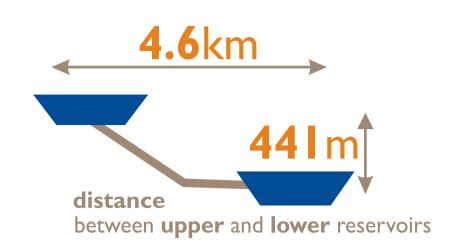
Facts about Ingula



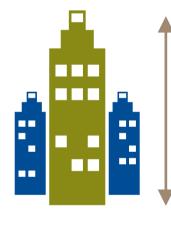
1 332 MW



is the **total** amount of electricity produced from four units each producing 333MW







storeys, location of the underground power station

15 000t

of steel used in steel linings



I6km

of tunnels constructed



11 500 000m³

rock excavated from tunnels, waterways and powerhouse complex,



8km



of waterways

largest



 $187m \times 26m \times 54m$

years, the time it took to construct Ingula, from 2006 to 2016





Ingula Pumped Storage Scheme