APPENDIX A

GUIDELINE FOR RED DATA OR LOCALISED PLANT SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

Red Data or localised plant species are habitat-specific. This makes search and rescue efforts and relocation of these species difficult and often unsuccessful.

1. Wind Energy Facility site

Red Data or localised plant species which could occur on the Wind Energy Facility development site include species in the Namaqualand Strandveld and the Namaqualand Sand Fynbos habitats:

Red Data or localised plant species are not often recorded in the Namaqualand Strandveld habitat, and few such species are likely to occur, at least in significant numbers. However, *Leucoptera nodosa* (refer to Photograph 1 and Figure 1), which is a rare succulent shrub in the daisy family, known only from seven collections in the Strandveld between Hondeklipbaai and Lamberts Bay (PRECIS data), was recorded on the site. The species has recently been Red Data Book listed as Vulnerable (Raimondo & Helme – in prep). The species seems to occur as scattered individual plants (refer to Figure 1), and is never common, but the population on site may be at least locally important.

Photograph 1: *Leucoptera nodosa* is a poorly known Red Data listed species restricted to coastal Namaqualand and is found on-site

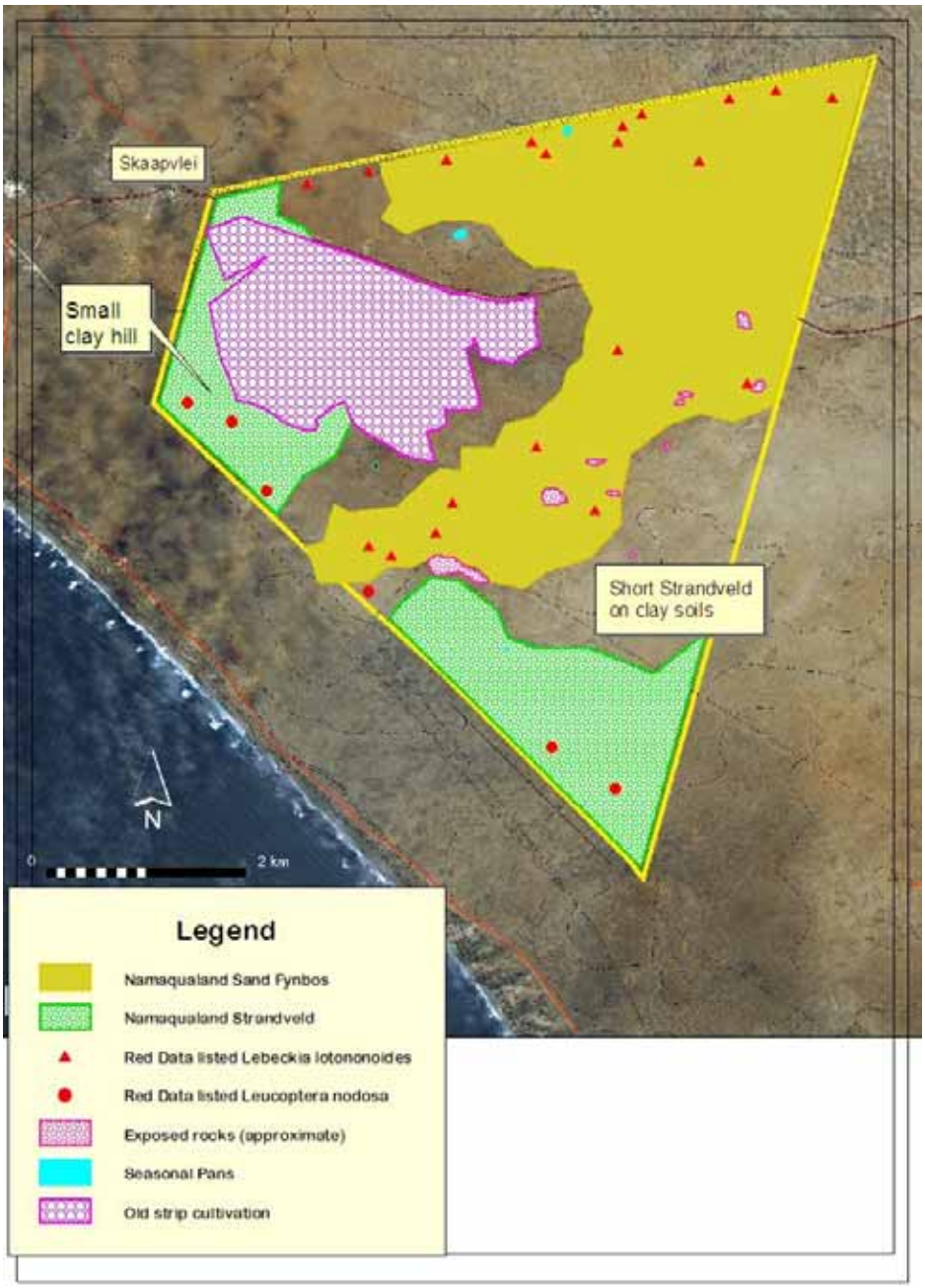

Figure 1: Satellite image of the Wind Energy Facility development site, showing approximate locations of Red Data Book species

Hermannia sp. nov. (refer to Photograph 2) is an undescribed (i.e. a "new" species) shrub (D. Gwynne- Evans – *pers. comm*) and was recorded to be relatively common on the Wind Energy Facility development site. Until more work is done on this species, the true conservation status of the species cannot be assessed, but it is considered to be a species of concern on this site, even though it may be locally common.

Photograph 2: The undescribed species of *Hermannia* (poprosie) that is common throughout much of the Strandveld on the development site.

Lebeckia lotononoides (refer to Photograph 3) is also a poorly known species that seems to be restricted to the Namaqualand Sand Fynbos (Boatwright and Van Wyk – in press). The sprawling species is relatively common on the Wind Energy Facility development site, mainly in the Sand Fynbos areas, but also in the ecotones. It is not currently Red Data listed but will probably be listed as Near Threatened in the forthcoming Red Data Book revision, as some of its range is being impacted by mineral sand mining.

Photograph 3: *Lebeckia lotononoides* is a range restricted species quite common on the Wind Energy Facility development site, but mostly in the Sand Fynbos areas

A succulent species of shrubby *Trachyandra* was collected in the clay soil areas and is probably the fairly rare but widespread Namaqualand speices *T. involucrata*. The vygie *Vanzijlia annulata* is restricted to the coastal area from Doringbaai to the Groen river, but is not yet Red Data listed and is fairly common in many areas, including here.

Ferraria foliosa is a fairly wide ranging coastal endemic known from the area, and a few plants of a not yet flowering *Ferraria* were found, which are likely to be this species. This species is currently Red Data listed as Rare (Hilton Taylor 1996), but is due to be downlisted to Least Threatened.

Photograph 4: *Ferraria crispa*, which may occur within the area

It is possible that some succulents could be regarded as threatened, or that rare geophytes are present in the areas on site classified as Short Strandveld on clay soils. There is a moderate possibility of other rare or localised plant species occurring on site and remaining undetected due to the large site and the seasonal constraints of the EIA studies undertaken.

2. Power line alternative 1

Areas of Knersvlakte Quartz Vygieveld occur in the vicinity of the power line alignment north of Koekenaap. These areas are considered to be significant patches of Very High sensitivity vegetation. Typical white quartzite pebble patches are the main feature of importance within this vegetation type, although there also some unusual outcrops of virtually black rock. The quartz patches support a very high density of rare, threatened and localised plant species, most of which are bulbs and dwarf succulents. This habitat type is one of the two most important habitats with the Knersvlakte Biosphere Reserve, and supports well over 50% of the 225 or so Knersvlakte endemic plant species.

3. Red Data Flora Permits

Permits will be required where Red Data flora are to be disturbed or relocated.

3.1. Where to apply:

CapeNature Head Office or any regional office.

3.2. Contact numbers:

Telephone: (021) 659 3416/3417/3418/3420
E-mail: dkleinhans@capenature.co.za, or dhignett@capenature.co.za, or ephilander@capenature.co.za

3.3. Validity period:

For transport usually one month; for possession three years.

3.4. Why is a permit required?

In terms of section 62 of the Cape Nature Conservation Ordinance no person shall without a permit be in possession of, sell, buy, donate, receive as a donation, pick or import into, export from or transport in or through the Western Cape any endangered/Red Data flora.