

SITE VERIFICATION AND SPECIALIST ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR PORTION 1 OF FARM 331 AND PORTION 4 OF FARM RHEEBOKSFONTEIN 142, MID-BRAK, WESTERN CAPE

Plant species



Date:	30 DECEMBER 2025
Version:	Draft
Author:	JA van der Walt (Pr. Sci.Nat: 116549)
EAP:	Sharples Environmental Services
Applicant:	De Jager Brothers



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

VEGETATION UNITS	Hartenbos Dune Thicket: This is the only vegetation mapped on the property (Vegmap 2024). The conservation status of this vegetation unit is Endangered .
VEGETATION SIZE	The property is 15,24 ha in size, and the proposed development intends to clear 9,47 ha of natural vegetation on the property.
LANDUSE PLANNING	Approximately 95% of the property is regarded as Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBA1 and CBA2)
CONNECTIVITY	The property is isolated between major roads, agricultural, and urban development.
PLANT SPECIES OF CONSERVATION CONCERN	Three plant Species of Conservation Concern (SOCC) were recorded on the proposed development footprint: <i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i> EN <i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i> VU <i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i> NT
WATER COURSES AND WETLANDS	No impacts
MAIN CONCLUSIONS	The property has been assessed as having a medium sensitivity towards the plant species theme by the Environmental Screening Tool. This determination is supported by the presence of three plant species of conservation concern and the endangered status of the vegetation unit. The specialist rates the impact on the three plant SOCC as medium- low after mitigation, and the main reasons are: 1. Low numbers of the plant SOCC 2. The most threatened plant SOCCs are mostly confined to the proposed Open Space 3. 3. The long term survival prospect of the other two SOCC is rated low without development due to low numbers, alien vegetation, and isolation.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN TERMS OF CHAPTER 5 OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (NEMA), ACT 107 OF 1998:

I, Johannes Adriaan van der Walt, ID: 6706225172085, declare that:

- I act as the independent environmental specialist in this report;
- I will perform the work relating to the report objectively, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments and specialist reports, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations, and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations, and all other applicable legislation;
- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal, or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations

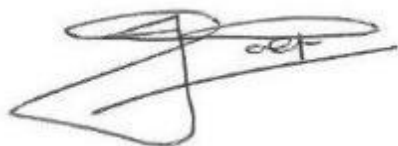
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST:

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Signature

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. A. van der Walt', written over a faint, light-colored signature line.

Date: 30 December 2025

Abridged Curriculum Vitae – Johannes Adriaan van der Walt

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

Professional Natural Scientist: South African Council for Natural Science Professionals (SACNASP) nr116549

QUALIFICATIONS

MTech Nature Conservation (cum laude) 2014, CPUT

BTech Nature Conservation (cum laude) 2012, CPUT

NDip Nature Conservation (cum laude) 1994, CPUT

LANGUAGES

English – fluent
Afrikaans – fluent

EXPERIENCE

37 years of biodiversity conservation and botanical experience in the Fynbos and Succulent Karoo Biomes

EMPLOYMENT

1988 – 2006 CapeNature

2007 – 2010 Botanical Insight cc

2010 - 2017 CapeNature

2017 – present: Director at Advanced Environmental Corporation (Pty) Ltd and Fynbos Fish Trust Trustee

BOTANICAL, ANIMAL, AND BIODIVERSITY EXPERTISE WAS GAINED THROUGH:

- Employment as a nature conservationist with CapeNature for 25 years;
- biodiversity assessments (including botanical, animal species, and biodiversity) since 1994;
- participating as a SANBI-CREW volunteer for botanical assessments for threatened plants;
- participating in the Protea Atlas project as a volunteer;
- contributing as a Red-list assessor for a selection of Fynbos species;
- conservation initiatives for threatened flora with CapeNature;
- compliance monitoring of wildflower shows (Clanwilliam, Leipoldtville, Porterville, Tulbagh, and Darling) between 1994 and 2006;
- compilation of species lists for protected areas;
- compilation of specialist botanical assessments for DEA&DP and private landowners since 2017;
- discovering five new plant species in the CFR since 2019;
- keeping up to date with new plant descriptions and taxonomic revisions in the CFR and
- keeping an extensive private collection of applicable literature, including field guides and other botanical reference books.

PUBLICATIONS:

- Author and co-author of 14 biodiversity conservation and botanical scientific papers

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Portion 1 of farm 331 and portion 4 of farm Rheeboksfontein 142, is a 15,24-ha undeveloped linear property between the N1 National Road and the R102 Provincial Road next to Reebok in the Southern Cape. The owners intend to divide the property into approximately 154 erven as part of a residential development. The proposed development triggers environmental regulations promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (“NEMA”) and requires environmental authorization. The owners of the property have appointed Sharples Environmental Services cc to undertake the environmental aspects of the development. Sharples Environmental Services cc appointed Riaan van der Walt, an independent environmental scientist, to conduct the specialist reports (plants, animals, and terrestrial biodiversity) that are required as part of the environmental authorisation process.

1.2 Environmental Screening Tool Report

Regulation 16(1)(b)(v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations requires that an applicant for an Environmental Authorisation submit a report generated by the Environmental Screening Tool as part of their application. This tool, developed by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE), became operational on July 5, 2019, as announced in the Government Gazette. The screening tool report will identify the environmental sensitivities that intersect with the proposed development footprint as defined by the applicant, as well as the relevant protocols that the applicant would need to follow. The screening tool is accessible at <https://screening.environment.gov.za>.

An environmental screening tool report for the proposed development was completed on the 20th of August 2025. A “**Medium**” environmental sensitivity rating was indicated for the Plant Species theme. As per the procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes (Terrestrial Plant Species) in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for Environmental Authorisation (October 2020), “*An applicant intending to undertake an activity identified in the scope of this protocol, on a site identified by the screening tool as being of “**medium sensitivity**” for terrestrial plant species, must submit either a Terrestrial Plant Species Specialist Assessment Report or a Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement, depending on the outcome of a site inspection/site sensitivity verification undertaken*”.

The site sensitivity verification was conducted on 26 October 2025 and 30 November 2025, and the outcome, as reported in **Section 7** of this report, indicated a **medium to high sensitivity** towards terrestrial plant species and therefore a specialist assessment for plant species was compiled and included in this report.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Site verification

-The assessment must contextualize the study area to provide a baseline description of the ecological system; the terrestrial plant biodiversity and any significant terrestrial features must be provided.

-The assessment must identify the following:

- Terrestrial critical biodiversity areas (CBAs)
- Terrestrial ecological support areas (ESAs)
- Protected areas as defined by the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, 2004
- Priority areas for protected area expansion
- Indigenous forests

-Undertake a site visit and ground-truth biodiversity information. Where required, undertake baseline surveys and/or studies to supplement the information base and inform the assessment.

-Estimate the trajectory of change in the context of the 'No-Go' Alternative due to existing impacts.

-Assessment criteria to be aligned with the promulgated Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on Identified Environmental Themes (October 2020).

Following the site verification visit, in which the Specialist confirms the presence, likely presence, or confirmed absence of an SCC identified within the site identified as "medium" sensitivity by the screening tool, the Specialist is to confirm the need for a Compliance Statement or a Terrestrial Plant Species Assessment and undertake this report/statement following the Gazetted Protocol (October 2020).

2.2 Specialist assessment

The specialist assessment must include:

- The Identification, prediction, and description of potential impacts on terrestrial ecology during the construction and operational phases of the project. Impacts are described in terms of their extent, intensity, and duration. The other aspects that must be included in the evaluation are probability, reversibility, irreplaceability, mitigation potential, and confidence in the evaluation.
- This must be undertaken for all of the alternatives and must be rated with and without mitigation to determine the significance of the impacts.
- The degree to which the impacts and risks can cause loss of irreplaceable resources.

- Recommend actions that should be taken to avoid impacts on sensitive ecology, in alignment with the mitigation hierarchy, and any measures necessary to restore disturbed areas or ecological processes.
- Identify areas of high importance or sensitivity on which impacts should *preferably* be *avoided or prevented*, or, where they cannot altogether be avoided, should at least be *minimized* (e.g., through buffers or setbacks).
- Identify areas that are known to be important for biodiversity but are degraded or invaded by alien species and require rehabilitation/restoration, including areas that could improve connectivity and reduce fragmentation in the landscape.
- An accurate description and map of the areas and features of importance to biodiversity and their sensitivity to the proposed development. Possibly recommend alternatives.
- Rehabilitation guidelines for disturbed areas associated with the proposed project.
- Any monitoring protocol that is deemed necessary

Minimum Requirements Include:

- Identify the SCCs that were found, observed or are likely to occur within the study area;
- provide evidence (photographs) of each SCC found or observed within the study area, which must be disseminated by the specialist to a recognized online database facility immediately after the site inspection has been performed
- identify the distribution, location, viability, and detailed description of the population size of the SCC identified within the study area;
- identify the nature and the extent of the potential impact of the proposed development on the population of the SCC located within the study area;
- determine the importance of the conservation of the population of the SCC identified within the study area, based on information available in national and international databases, including the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species, South African Red List of Species, and/or other relevant databases;
- determine the potential impact of the proposed development on the habitat of the SCC located within the study area;
- include a review of relevant literature on the population size of the SCC, the conservation interventions, as well as any national or provincial species management plans for the SCC.
- This review must provide information on the need to conserve the SCC and indicate whether the development is compliant with the applicable species management plans, and if not, a motivation for the deviation.
- identify any dynamic ecological processes occurring within the broader landscape that might be disrupted by the development and result in a negative impact on the identified SCC, for example, fires in fire-prone systems;
- identify any potential impact on ecological connectivity within the broader landscape, and resulting impacts on the identified SCC and its long-term viability;

- determine buffer distances as per the Species Environmental Assessment Guidelines used for the population of each SCC; and
- discuss the presence or likelihood of additional SCC, including threatened species not identified by the screening tool, Data Deficient or Near Threatened Species, as well as any undescribed species, and
- identify any alternative development footprints within the preferred development site which would be of “low” sensitivity or “medium” sensitivity as identified by the screening tool and verified through the site sensitivity verification.

2.3. Legal requirements applicable to the specialists conducting assessments

The Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations that were published on 4 December 2014 and amended on 7 April 2017, state that:

(1) an EAP and a specialist, appointed in terms of regulation 12(1) or 12(2), must-

(a) be independent;

(b) have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments or undertaking specialist work as required, including knowledge of the Act, these Regulations, and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;

(c) ensure compliance with these Regulations;

(d) perform the work relating to the application objectively, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the application;

(e) take into account, to the extent possible, the matters referred to in regulation 18 when preparing the application and any report, plan, or document relating to the application; and

(f) disclose to the proponent or applicant, registered interested and affected parties and the competent authority all material information in the possession of the EAP and, where applicable, the specialist, that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing-

(i) any decision to be taken concerning the application by the competent authority in terms of these Regulations; or

(ii) the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by the EAP or specialist, in terms of these Regulations for submission to the competent authority; unless access to that information is protected by law, in which case it must be indicated that such protected information exists and is only provided to the competent authority.

(2) In the event where the EAP or specialist does not comply with sub-regulation (1)(a), the proponent or applicant must, before conducting public participation as contemplated in chapter

5 of these Regulations, appoint another EAP or specialist to externally review all work undertaken by the EAP or specialist, at the applicant's cost.

(3) An EAP or specialist appointed to externally review the work of an EAP or specialist as contemplated in sub-regulation (2) must comply with sub-regulation (1).

2.4 Report Content Requirements

The following legislation and guideline documents are applicable and were adhered to in compiling this report:

2.4.1 Guidelines documents

a) Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) Guidelines for Involving Biodiversity Specialists in the EIA Process (Brownlie 2005).

b) Ecosystem Guidelines for Environmental Assessments in the Western Cape (Cadman 2016).

c) The Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan Handbook (Pool-Stanvliet *et al.* 2017)

d) South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), 2020. Species Environmental Assessment Guideline. Guidelines for the implementation of the Terrestrial Fauna and Terrestrial Flora Species Protocols for environmental impact assessments in South Africa. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria. Version 3.1. 2022.

2.4.2 Legal documents

a) Procedures for the Assessment and Minimum Criteria for Reporting on identified Environmental Themes in terms of Sections 24(5)(a) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (“NEMA”), when applying for Environmental Authorisation” (“the Protocols”) (GN No. 320 as published in Government Gazette No. 43110 on 20 March 2020) came into effect on 09 May 2020 the Protocol.

b) Appendix 6 of the 2014 EIA Regulations (National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)

3. LIMITATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The field surveys for this report were conducted on October 26 and November 30, 2025. This is outside the optimal time for conducting botanical assessments (August to September). The specialist had to rely on historical observations of geophytes in similar nearby habitats to assess the impact on these plants. The study area is relatively small, the vegetation is mostly homogenous, and the species diversity is medium-low, minimising the likelihood that species were missed. Confidence in the findings is high. It is unlikely that a full botanical assessment would reveal additional findings that would significantly impact the outcome.

4. STUDY AREA

4.1 Location

The study area, comprising Portion 1 of Farm 331 and Portion 4 of Farm Rheeboksfontein 142, is situated to the north of Reebok, between the Klein Brak River and Groot Brak River, as illustrated in **Figure 1**.

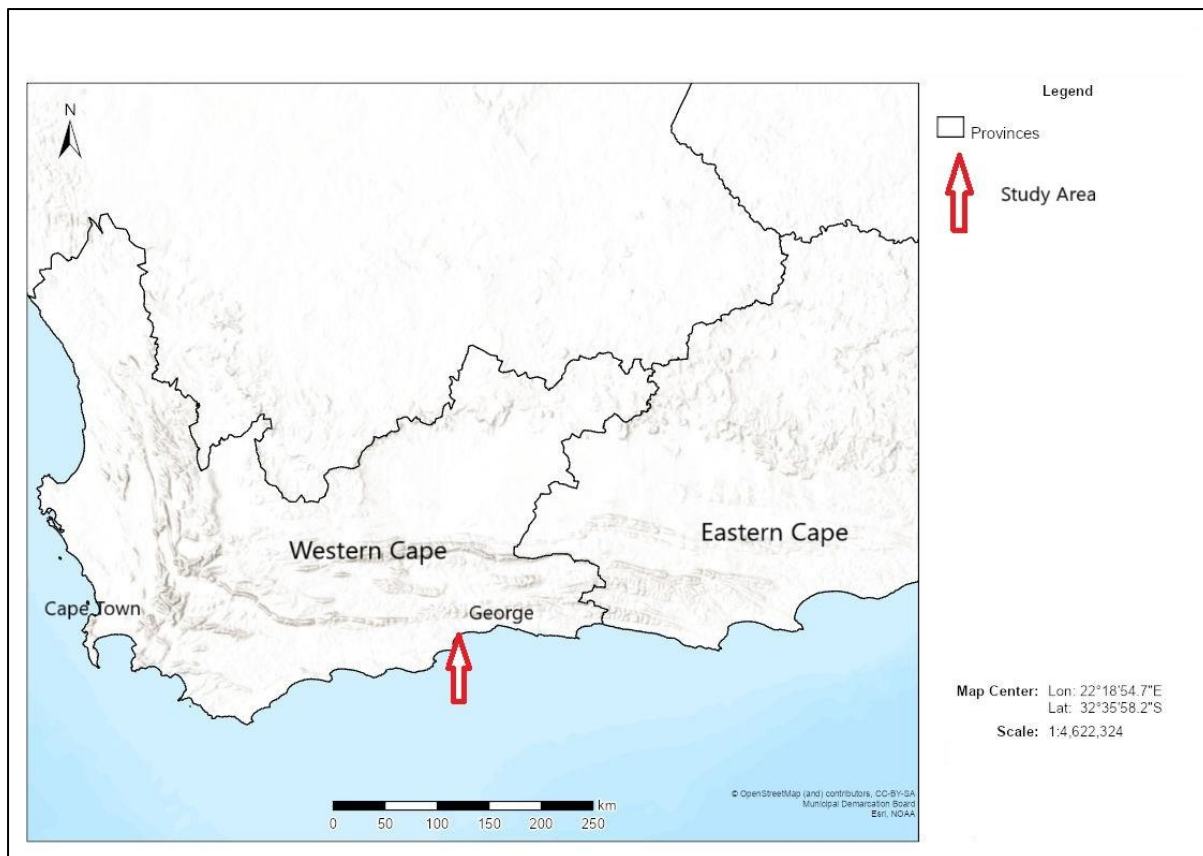


Figure 1. Map showing the location of the study area.

The study area (Portion 1 of farm 331 and Portion 4 of farm Rheeboksfontein 142) covers 15.24 hectares, and the boundary is shown in **Figure 2** below. The linear property is situated between the N2 (National Road) and the R102 (Local Road). About 95% of the land is covered by natural vegetation. Transformed areas consist of 4x4 roads and stormwater drainage infrastructure.

North of the study area features varied agriculture, including crops, livestock, and horticulture. South of the site is a densely built residential area with a few open spaces containing natural vegetation. **Figure 3** is a photo of the central study area that indicates the natural vegetation and the cultivated agricultural areas north of the property.



Figure 2. Map showing the study area north of Reebok



Figure 3: General photo of the property

4.2 Proposed Development Footprint (PDI) and Project Area of Influence (PAOI)

The owners intend to develop the property for residential housing. The different categories of development planned for the property are displayed in **Table 1** and **Figure 4**.

Table 1: Proposed development categories for the property

Area and description	Size in Ha
General residential erven x 143	4,61
Utility Zones x 3 (pumpstation, electrical sub-station, refuse collection)	0,1
Open space 2	2,06
Open space 3 (conservation)	3,71
Transport zones (roads)	4,76
Total Ha of property/study area	15,24

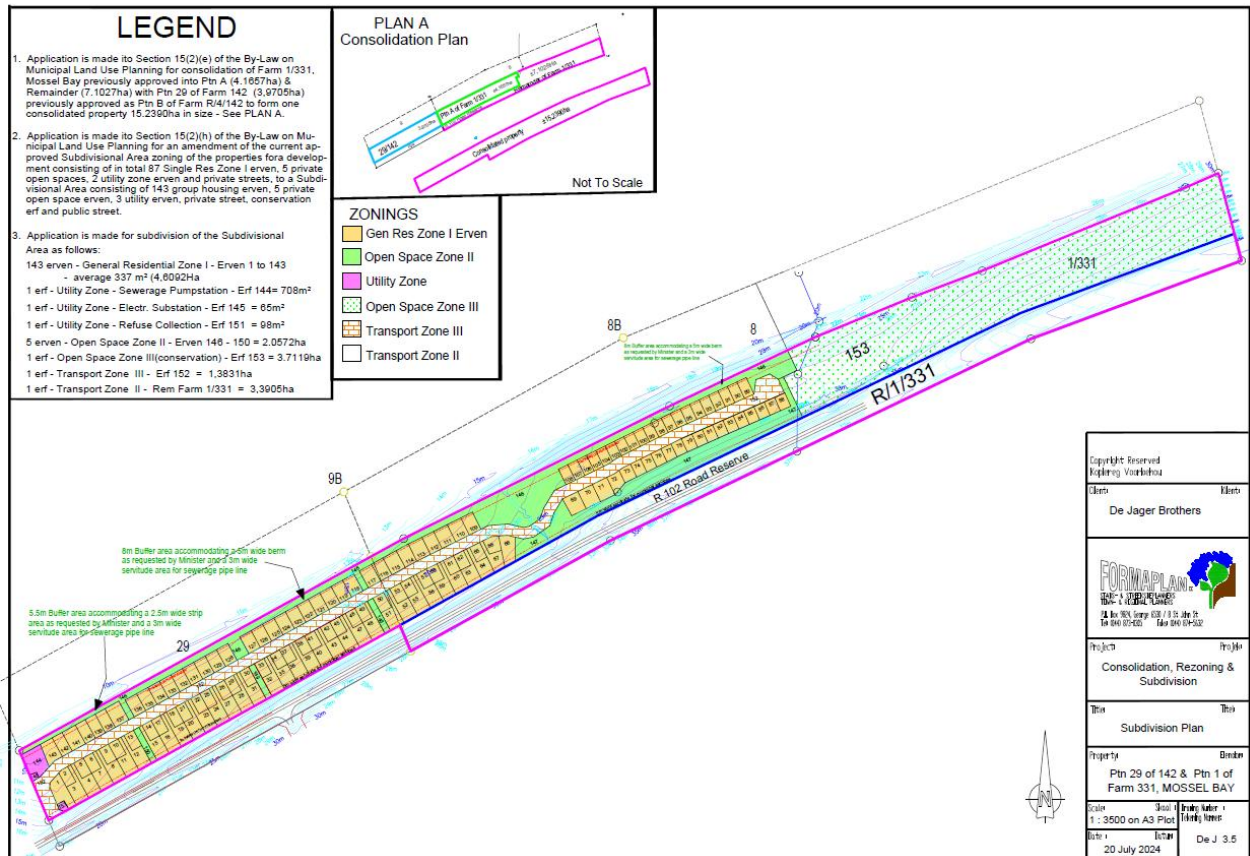


Figure 4: Development plan for the property/study area. (Orange= 143 general residential erven, pink= utility zones, Green= open spaces, White= transport zones)

The development proposal will effectively clear 9,47 ha of natural vegetation if approved.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Desktop assessment

The specialist used various sources of information to assess the sensitivity of the vegetation and plant species within the study area.

5.1.1 The Environmental Screening Tool Report: The environmental screening tool report indicates the sensitivity of the plant theme across the study area, and lists threatened and sensitive plant species that could potentially occur within or near the proposed development footprint.

5.1.2 CapeFarmMapper 3: The following spatial data were obtained from CapeFarmMapper 3 (CFM 3). CMF 3 is GIS software provided by the Western Cape Department of Agriculture, available at <https://gis.elsenburg.com/apps/cfm/>.

- Vegetation units
- Vegetation unit threat status
- Spatial planning data: Critical Biodiversity Areas, Ecological Support Areas.

5.1.3 iNaturalist: iNaturalist is a crowdsourced species identification system and an organism occurrence recording tool. Sightings are graded, and only research-grade sighting is used in specialist assessments.

5.1.4 Google Earth: Google Earth is a web and computer program created by Google that renders a 3D representation of Earth based primarily on satellite imagery but also on street-level views. This imagery is useful when historical aerial imagery is needed of a proposed development footprint. It also gives a good perspective of the level of transformation before a field assessment is undertaken.

5.1.5 Other sources of data: Additional data were collected from a range of pertinent sources, including Mucina & Rutherford (2006), the National Vegetation Map (2018), and relevant biodiversity plans (Pool-Stanvliet 2017, SANBI 2021).

5.2 Field Assessment

The field assessment was undertaken across two days, specifically on October 26 and November 30, 2025. During these assessments, the specialist systematically surveyed the study area by traversing the area in a grid pattern. Data collection was meticulously carried out throughout this process.

Every plant and tree species encountered during the survey was recorded, photographed, and identified on-site wherever possible. In instances where immediate identification was not feasible, specimens were later identified with the assistance of available literature and consultation with taxonomic experts.

6. RESULTS: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

6.1 Climate

The Mean Annual Precipitation (MAP) for the Reebok area is approximately 450mm, with approximately 40% of the rain falling in summer (October–March) and 60% in winter (April–September). Mean daily maximum and minimum temperatures are 26.8°C and 7.7°C for February and July, respectively (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

6.2 Topography, geology, and soils

The study area is located inland of the coastal dunes at Reebok. The area is generally flat with a slight north-to-south aspect, as indicated in **Figure 5**. The highest elevation on the property is at 33 metres above sea level (MASL), while the lowest point is at 8 MASL. The study area is covered by deep sand with no exposed bedrock.

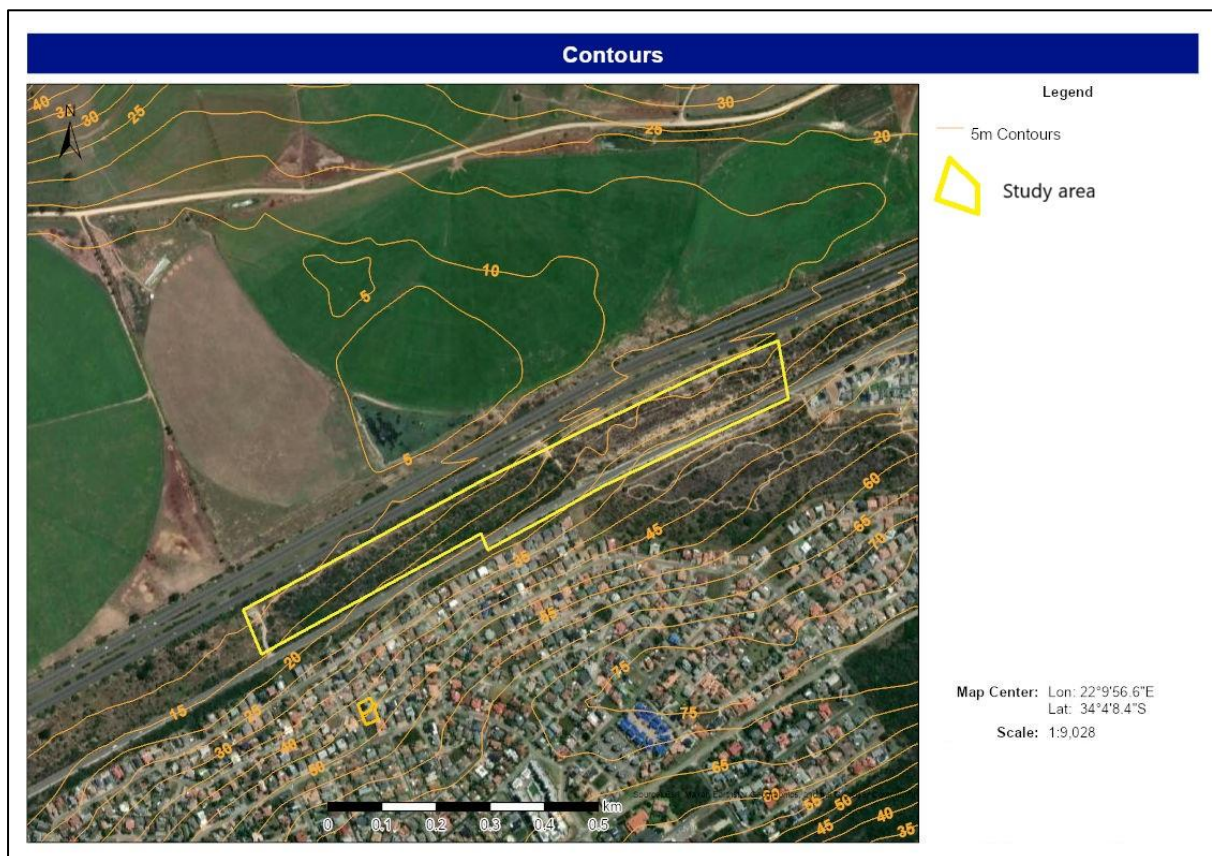


Figure 5: Map indicating the slopes and 5 m contours on the study area.

6.3 VEGETATION

6.3.1 General Context

The vegetation on the property is classified as **Hartenbos Dune Thicket**, which is a vegetation unit that falls within the Thicket Biome. The Thicket Biome in South Africa, including Hartenbos Dune Thicket, is a dense, often spiny, evergreen shrubland or low forest rich in succulents and trees, thriving in semi-arid Eastern and Western Cape areas, characterized by impenetrable vegetation with high plant and mammal diversity, with Dune Thickets specifically found in coastal sands, like those near Hartenbos, protected within dune slacks.

6.3.2 Local vegetation context

Vegmap 2024

Hartenbos Dune Thicket is listed as Endangered (EN) and occurs in coastal areas between Stilbaai and Glentana. This vegetation unit has lost approximately 24% of its historical distribution. The vegetation unit is not protected in statutory conservation areas and is threatened by development and and invasive alien vegetation. In 1990, 85% of the original extent of this vegetation was still present, and in 2018, this had declined to 79%. The Vegmap 2024 for the property is displayed in **Figure 6**

Vlok Vegmap

The Vlok Vegmap is a composite vegetation map of the Riversdale, Little Karoo, Swartberg, and Garden Route regions of the Southern Cape as classified by Jan Vlok, mapped at a scale of 1:50 000 for various projects (Vlok et al., 2005; Vlok, Euston-Brown & Wolf, 2008; Vlok & de Villiers, 2007), and combined into one continuous layer. The Vlok Vegmap is displayed in **Figure 7**. The Vlok vegetation mapped the vegetation on the property as **Hartenbos Strandveld**.

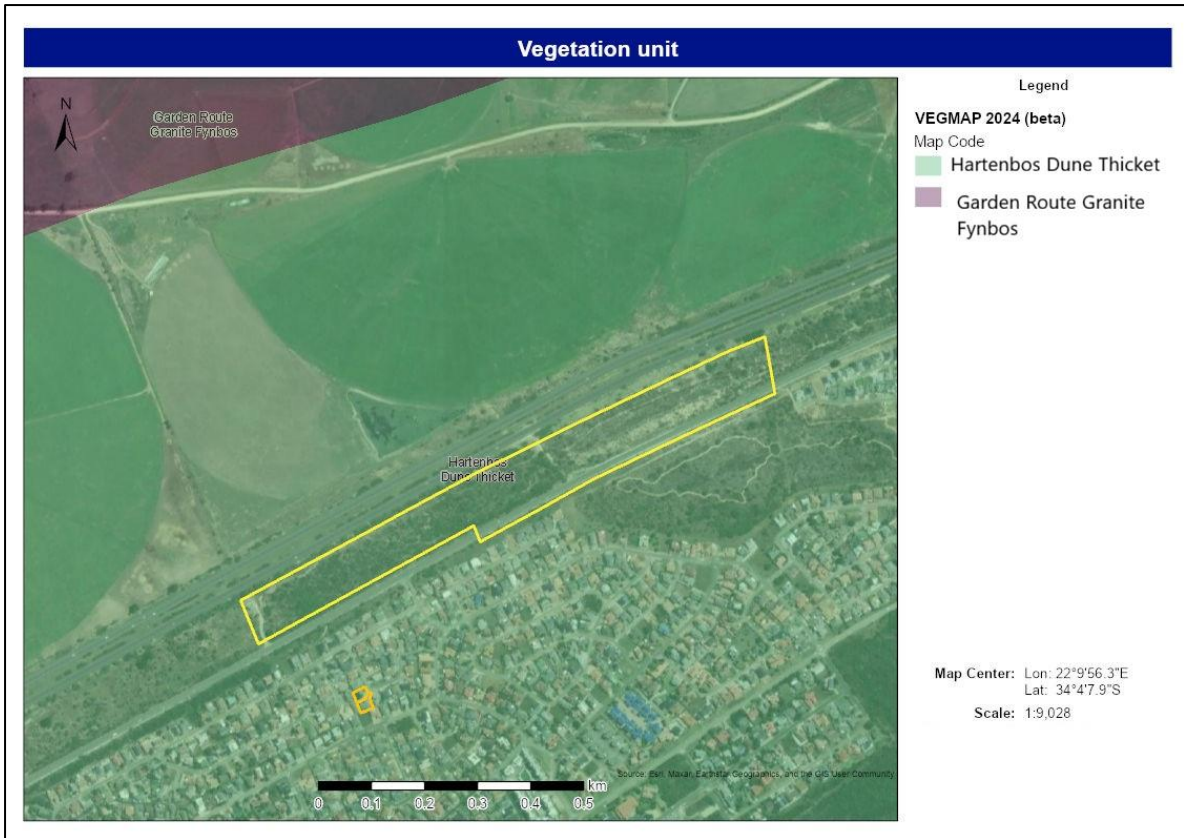


Figure 6: Vegetation unit map for the study area (Vegmap 2024)

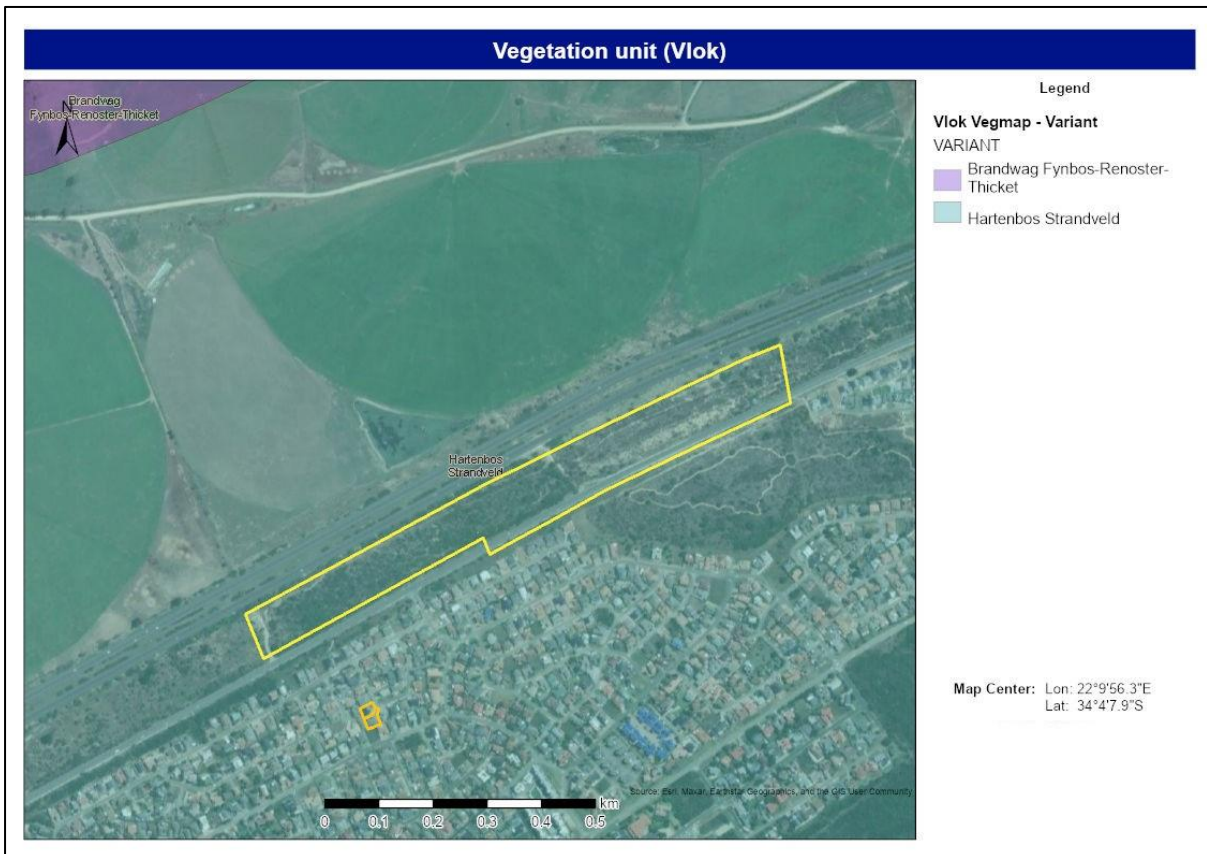


Figure 7: The Vlok Vegmap for the study area

6.3.3 Hartenbos Dune Thicket: Structure and common plant species

Hartenbos Dune thicket is a mosaic of low (1-3 meters) thicket and low (1-2 meters) asteraceous fynbos. Thicket clumps typically develop in fire-protected dune slacks (depressions), while the fynbos shrubland occupies the more exposed upper dune slopes and crests. The thicket component is often dense, thorny, and may include evergreen, sclerophyllous, or succulent trees, shrubs, and vines. Common species in the thicket component: *Olea europaea* subsp. *africana* (Wild Olive), *Sideroxylon inerme* (Milkwood), *Schotia afra* (Boerboon), and *Carissa bispinosa* (Num-num). Common species in the fynbos component: *Metalasia muricata*, *Morella cordifolia*, and *Passerina rigida*.

Environmental Screening Tool results

Regulation 16(1)(b)(v) of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations requires an applicant for an Environmental Authorisation to submit a report generated by the Environmental Screening Tool as part of their application. This tool became operational on 5 July 2019, as announced in the Government Gazette. The screening tool report will identify the environmental sensitivities that intersect with the proposed development footprint, as defined by the applicant, as well as the relevant protocols that the applicant must follow. The screening tool is accessible at <https://screening.environment.gov.za>. The Environmental Screening Tool Report for the property rated the relative plant species theme as **Medium** sensitivity. The image from the Environmental Screening Tool Report is displayed in **Figure 8**.

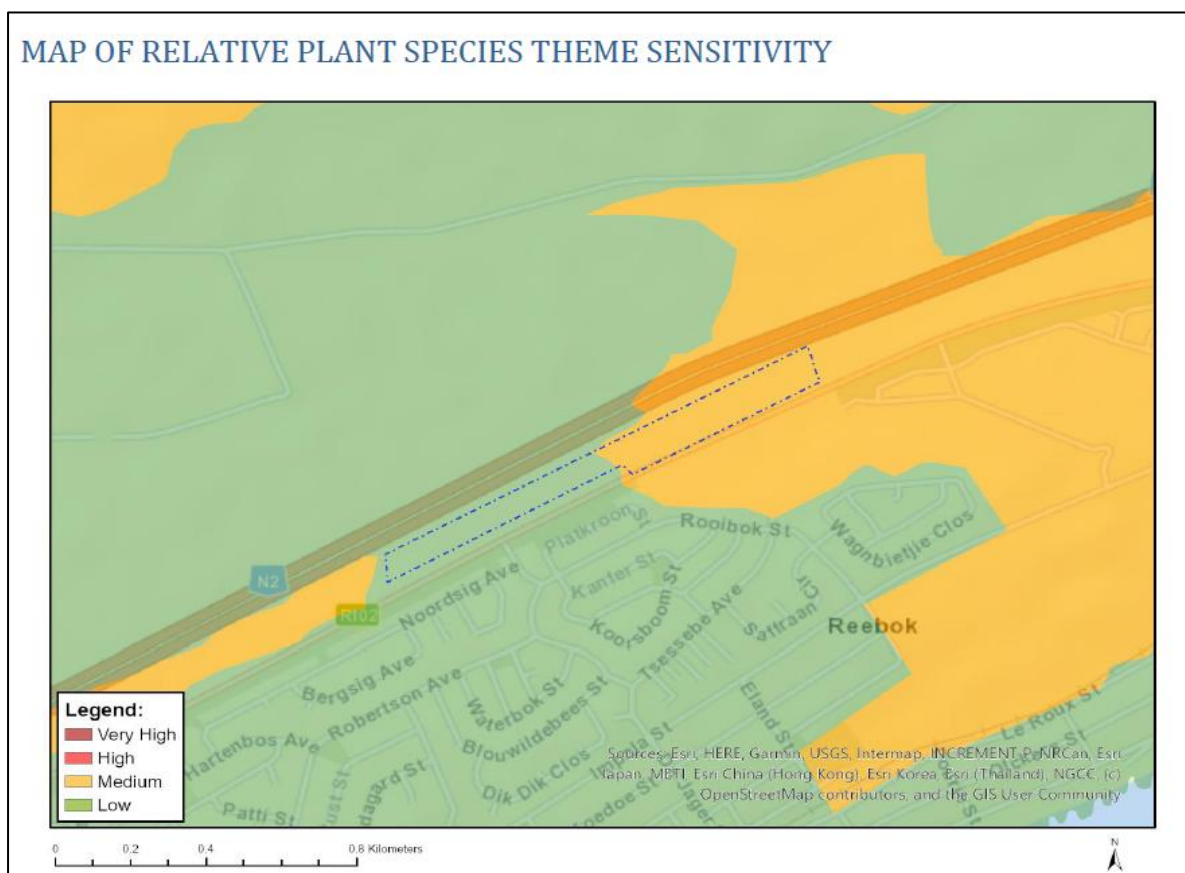


Figure 8: Map indicating the relative plant theme sensitivity rating of the property

The Environmental Screening Tool report also lists threatened and sensitive species that could potentially occur at or near the proposed development footprint. These species are listed in **Table 2** below, and the table also indicates the SANBI Red List status of the species. The specialist also included a column that indicates the natural distribution of the species. The names of the sensitive species listed in the environmental screening tool report may not be displayed in this report, as this report will be available in the public domain. Sensitive species are targeted by collectors and/or illegal harvesting.

Table 2: Threatened and sensitive species listed for the property (CR Critically Endangered, EN Endangered, VU Vulnerable) in the Environmental Screening Tool report

Species	SANBI Red List status	Distribution
<i>Lampranthus fergusoniae</i>	VU	Pearly Beach to Knysna
<i>Lampranthus pauciflorus</i>	EN	Cape Infanta to Plettenberg Bay
<i>Ruchia leptocalyx</i>	EN	Potberg to Hartenbos (Shale outcrops)
<i>Lebeckia gracilis</i>	EN	Bredasdorp to Humansdorp
<i>Leucospermum praecox</i>	VU	Riversdale flats to Mossel Bay
<i>Wahlenbergia polyantha</i>	VU	Kleinmond to Knysna
<i>Selago villicaulis</i>	VU	Stilbaai to Knysna
<i>Erica unicolor subsp. mutica</i>	EN	Herbertsdale to George
<i>Erica glandulosa subsp. fourcadei</i>	VU	Mossel Bay to Cape St Francis
<i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i>	VU	Worcester to Plettenberg Bay
Sensitive species 153	CR	Groot Brak to Hartenbos (Renosterveld)
Sensitive species 268	EN	Herbertsdale to Groot Brak (Renosterveld)
<i>Duvalia immaculata</i>	EN	Cape Infanta to Klein Brak
<i>Agathosma eriantha</i>	VU	Bredasdorp to Stilbaai
<i>Agathosma muirii</i>	VU	Stilbaai to Mossel Bay
<i>Euchaetis albertiniana</i>	EN	Albertinia
<i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i>	EN	Mossel Bay to Keurbooms River
<i>Polygala pubiflora</i>	VU	Cape Infanta to Mossel Bay
Sensitive species 516	EN	Herbertsdale to Mossel Bay
Sensitive species 800	VU	Cape Peninsula to Knysna
Sensitive species 500	VU	Cape Flats to Gqeberha
Sensitive species 654	VU	Caledon to Baviaanskloof
<i>Agathosma microcarpa</i>	VU	Potberg to Mossel Bay

iNaturalist

Seventeen research-grade iNaturalist plant sightings were noted on or near the property. These sightings are listed below in **Table 3**. The sightings include one species of conservation concern (*Gnidia chrysophylla*). This species has a conservation status of Near Threatened. It occurs in coastal areas between Kleinmond and Knysna.

Table 3: Research-grade plant observations from iNaturalist within or very near the study area.

Scientific name	Common name	Red list status
<i>Mesembryanthemum canaliculatum</i>	Vygie	LC
<i>Searsia pterota</i>	Winged currant	LC
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	White Milkwood	LC
<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Black Wattle	Alien
<i>Aloe ferox</i>	Tapaalwyn	LC
<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	Cheesewood	LC
<i>Solanum africanum</i>	Dronkbessie	LC
<i>Hermannia salviifolia</i>	Dollrose	LC
<i>Helichrysum patulum</i>	Everlasting	LC
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrans	Alien
<i>Clutia daphnoides</i>	Vaalbliksembos	LC
<i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i>	Goldleaf Stripper	NT
<i>Phyllica purpurea</i>	Hardleaf	LC
<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Yellow conebrush	LC
<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Common Cluster-flower Gonna	LC
<i>Diospyros dichrophylla</i>	Poison Star-apple	LC
<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Blombos	LC

6.4 Spatial Planning

6.4.1 Critical Biodiversity Areas and Ecological Support Areas

Critical Biodiversity Areas (CBAs) are regions that must be protected in their natural or near-natural state because they are vital for conserving biodiversity and maintaining ecosystem functions. The spatial planning map for the property (**Figure 9**) shows that about 90% of the property is designated as CBAs. There are two types of CBAs: CBA 1 and CBA 2. CBA 1 mainly consists of pristine vegetation, while CBA 2 indicates some level of vegetation degradation. No Ecological Support Areas (ESAs) are mapped on the property. ESAs, which are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets but support the functioning of protected areas or critical biodiversity areas, are often important for providing ecosystem services. The 2023 Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan (WC BSP) was officially adopted into law on December 13, 2024 (Gazette Extraordinary 9017), aligning with the Western Cape Biodiversity Act (No. 6 of 2021). This officially replaces the 2017 WC BSP with the 2023 version.

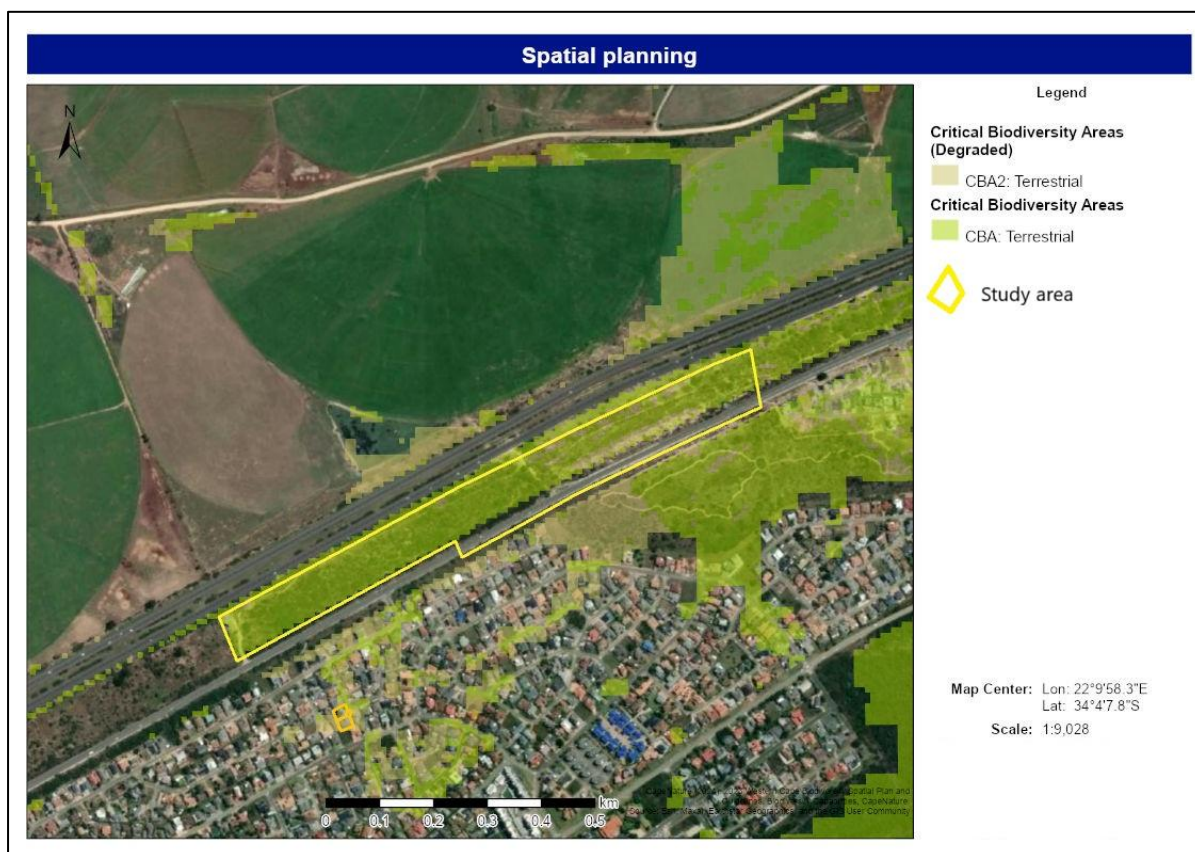


Figure 9: Spatial planning map for the property

6.4.2 Reasons for CBA status on the property

The Biodiversity Spatial Plan (2017) for the Western Cape provides reasons for the inclusion of areas into CBAs. These reasons for the CBAs on the property are summarized in **Table 4**. Most of the natural vegetation on the property (95%) is mapped as CBA 1, while the remaining natural areas are mapped as CBA 2. This is most likely due to the areas degraded by alien vegetation and/or sandmining.

Table 4: Reasons for the inclusion of CBAs on the property

Summary 1:	SA Vegetation Type (2.73), Threatened SA Vegetation Type (0.17), Threatened Vertebrate (7.87)
Feature 1:	Bontebok Extended Distribution Range
Feature 2:	Canca Limestone Fynbos (LT)
Feature 3:	Eastern Fynbos Renosterveld Granite Fynbos Channelled Valley Bottom Wetland
Feature 4:	Groot Brak Dune Strandveld (EN)
Feature 5:	Watercourse protection- Southern Coastal Belt

6.4.3 Special Habitats, Indigenous Forest, Connectivity, and Corridors

The property is isolated between the N2 National Road and the R102 Provincial Road as indicated in **Figure 2**. The only remaining linkage with natural vegetation is on the eastern side. The planned Open Space (Conservation) is also on the eastern side of the property, as indicated in **Figure 4**. There is no indigenous forest on the property.

6.4.4 Protected Areas

There are no statutorily protected areas near the property, but the property falls within the domain of the Gouritz Cluster Biosphere Reserve as indicated in **Figure 10**.

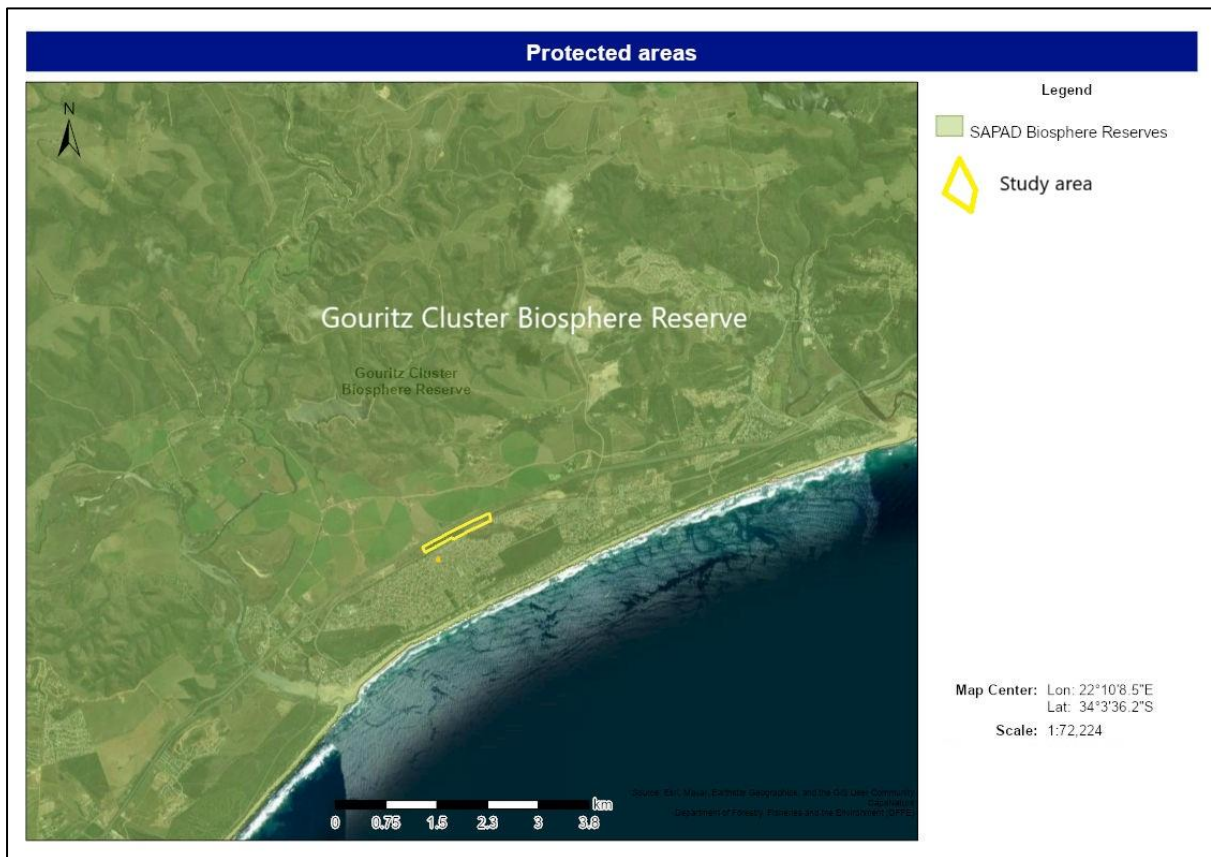


Figure 10: Map indicating the conservation areas closest to the property

7. RESULTS: FIELD ASSESSMENT

The field surveys for this report were conducted on October 26 and November 30, 2025.

7.1 Vegetation unit ground verification

The specialist confirmed the presence of natural vegetation on the property. Although the vegetation is mapped as **Hartenbos Dune Thicket** as described by Grobler et al. (2018), it also contains elements of other vegetation units. The specialist observed historical disturbances on the property, including 4x4 tracks (**Figure 11**), stormwater control management (**Figure 12**), and alien vegetation (**Figure 13**). Most of the vegetation on the property is not in a pristine condition.



Figure 11: Evidence of sand mining and off-road tracks on the property



Figure 12: Stormwater management structures across the central area of the property



Figure 13: Areas with signs of historical alien vegetation clearing

7.2 Plant species

The specialist identified 125 plant species from 42 plant families during a two-day survey of the study area on the property (**Appendix A**).

7.2.1 Plant species of conservation concern

Four species of conservation concern were recorded on the property: 1. *Muraltia knysnaensis* (**Table 5**), 2. *Hermannia lavandulifolia* (**Table 6**) and 3. *Gnidia chrysophylla* (**Table 7**). It is possible that additional plant species of conservation concern, especially geophytes, could occur on the property, but due to seasonal constraints, they could not be detected during the field survey.

Table 5: Information relevant to *Muraltia knysnaensis*


Scientific name	<i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i>
Common name	Garden Route Purplegorse
Conservation status	Endangered
Distribution on the property	Restricted to the planned open space 3 (conservation area) in Figure 4 .
Estimated population size on the property	50 plants
Distribution of species	Coastal lowlands between Mossel Bay and the Keurbooms River.
Threats	<i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i> 's coastal fynbos habitat is already at least 58% transformed, mainly for crop cultivation, forestry plantations, and urban and coastal development. Habitat loss is ongoing, and in addition, subpopulations surviving in small remnants of natural vegetation are threatened by alien invasive plant infestations and fire exclusion.
Photo	

Table 6: Information relevant to *Hermannia lavandulifolia*



Scientific name	<i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i>
Common name	Lavender Dollsrose
Conservation status	Vulnerable
Distribution on the property	Observed 2 plants in the western section earmarked for development
Estimated population size on the property	Most likely fewer than 10 plants
Distribution of species	This species is endemic to the Western Cape province of South Africa, where it occurs from Worcester to the Overberg, and extends along the southern Cape coastal lowlands as far east as Plettenberg Bay.
Threats	<i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i> has lost nearly 80% of its habitat to crop cultivation in the past, and this loss continues. It is also threatened by habitat loss to coastal development between Stilbaai and Plettenberg Bay. Subpopulations on the southern Cape coast are also threatened by competition from dense infestations of alien invasive plants
Photo	

Table 7: Information relevant to *Gnidia chrysophylla*

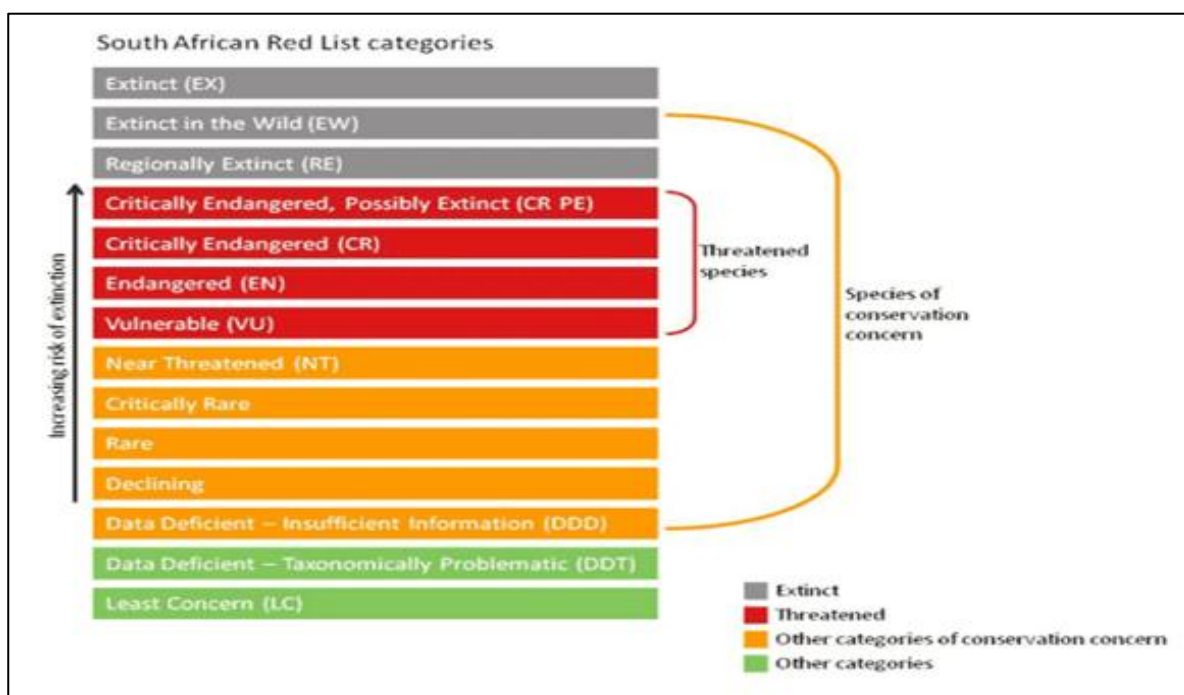
Scientific name	<i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i>
Common name	Gold Capesaffron
Conservation status	Near Threatened
Distribution on the property	Research-grade iNaturalist observation (Mark Berry) in the central section of the property
Estimated population size on the property	Most likely fewer than 10 plants (not observed during field survey)
Distribution of species	Kleinmond to Knysna. EOO 12 968 km ² , plants at 15-20 remaining locations continue to decline due to ongoing habitat loss and degradation, as well as competition from alien invasive plants.
Threats	Threatened by ongoing habitat loss and degradation as a result of expanding crop cultivation, coastal development, and competition from dense infestations of alien invasive plants.
Photo	

7.2.2 Plant species of conservation concern listed in the environmental screening report

Two of the 23 threatened or sensitive plant species listed in the Environmental Screening Tool Report were recorded on the property (**Table 8**). The threat categories indicating the conservation status are listed in **Table 9**.

Table 8: The plant species listed in the Screening Tool and the indication of presence on the property.

Species listed in the Screening Tool Report	SANBI Red List status	Recorded during the field survey or an iNaturalist sighting on the property
<i>Lampranthus fergusoniae</i>	VU	No
<i>Lampranthus pauciflorus</i>	EN	No
<i>Ruchia leptocalyx</i>	EN	No
<i>Lebeckia gracilis</i>	EN	No
<i>Leucospermum praecox</i>	VU	No
<i>Wahlenbergia polyantha</i>	VU	No
<i>Selago villicaulis</i>	VU	No
<i>Erica unicolor</i> subsp. <i>mutica</i>	EN	No
<i>Erica glandulosa</i> subsp. <i>fourcadei</i>	VU	No
<i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i>	VU	Yes
Sensitive species 153	CR	No
Sensitive species 268	EN	No
<i>Duvalia immaculata</i>	EN	No
<i>Agathosma eriantha</i>	VU	No
<i>Agathosma muirii</i>	VU	No
<i>Euchaetis albertiniana</i>	EN	No
<i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i>	EN	Yes
<i>Polygala pubiflora</i>	VU	No
Sensitive species 516	EN	No
Sensitive species 800	VU	No
Sensitive species 500	VU	No
Sensitive species 654	VU	No
<i>Agathosma microcarpa</i>	VU	No

Table 9: South African Red List categories as prescribed by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)

7.3 Sensitivity map of threatened plant species

The threatened plant species sensitivity map (**Figure 14**) was compiled considering the distribution of SOCC, the abundance of these species, and the conservation status of the SOCC. The unshaded areas in **Figure 14** are rated as medium sensitivity toward plant SOCC. *Muraltia knysnaensis* (Endangered), which occurs on the eastern section of the property, can be considered a viable population, and therefore this area is rated with high sensitivity. The other two plant species of conservation concern are found in very low numbers and are unlikely to survive in the long term. The roads, electrical, and stormwater management areas are rated as low sensitivity. These areas do not contain any plant SOCC.

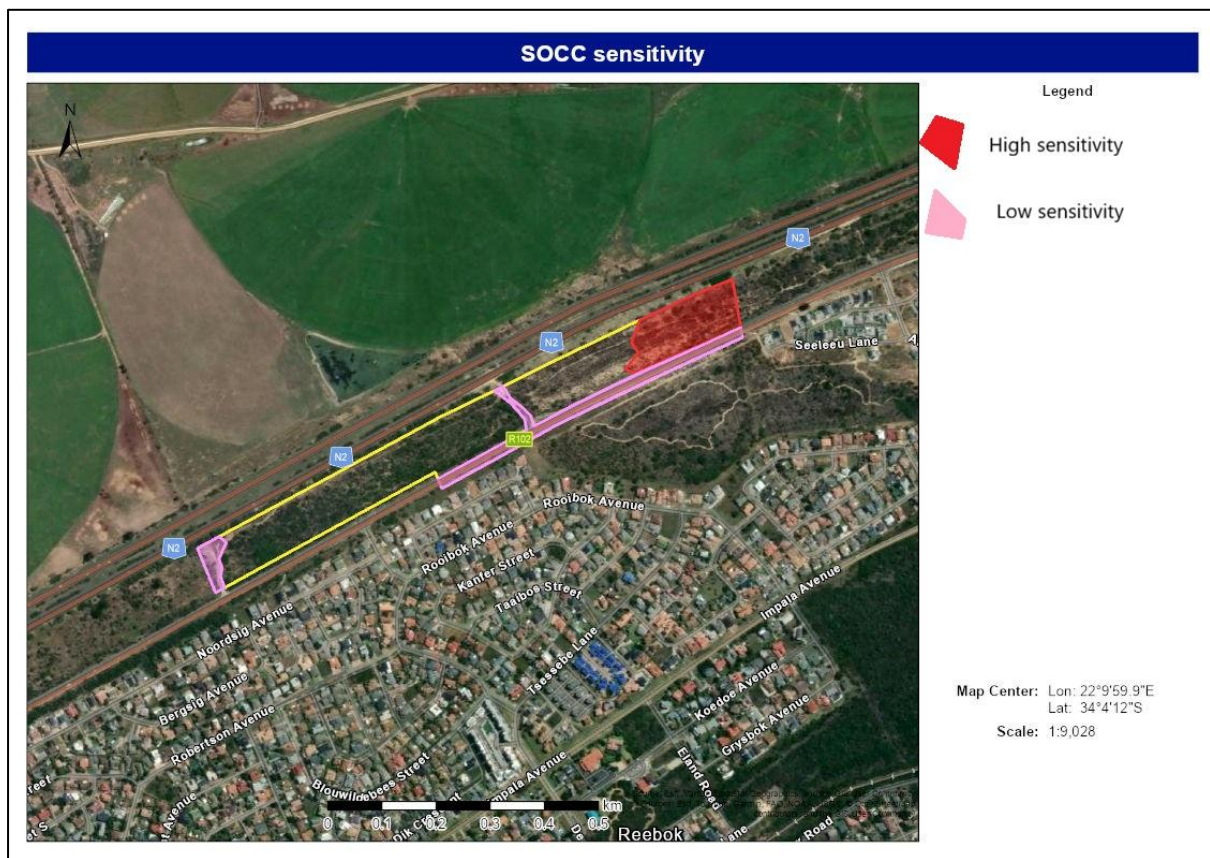


Figure 14: Sensitivity map for the plant Species of Conservation Concern on the property

7.4 Alien plant species present

The property is mostly free of alien vegetation with low densities in a few areas. There is also evidence of historical *Acacia cyclops* clearing across the property, as can be seen in **Figure 15**. A full list of the alien vegetation recorded during the field surveys is contained in **Appendix A**.



Figure 15: Evidence of *Acacia cyclops* (Rooikrans) clearing on the property.

8. IDENTIFICATION AND RATING OF BOTANICAL IMPACTS DUE TO THE PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT

8.1 The impact on plant Species of Conservation Concern on 9,47 ha earmarked for development.

8.1.1 Direct

Direct impacts are those that occurred as a direct result of the construction and operational activities of the clearing of the vegetation.

Loss of Plant Species of Conservation Concern

The field surveys identified three species of conservation concern on the property.

8.1.2 Indirect / Long-term

Fire suppression and alien vegetation could lead to the loss of plant SOCC in the long term.

8.1.3 Cumulative impacts

No cumulative impacts are expected.

8.1.4 Residual impacts (impacts that remain following the implementation of mitigation measures).

No residual impacts are expected after the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures. The botanical impact tables for the property are contained in **Section 8.3**.

8.2 Rating the impacts (Methodology)

Methodology to determine the significance ratings of the potential environmental impacts and risks associated with the alternatives.

The assessment criteria utilised in this report are based on and adapted from the Guideline on Impact Significance, Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 5 (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), 2002) and the Guideline 5: Assessment of Alternatives and Impacts in Support of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations (DEAT, 2006).

Determination of Extent (Scale):

Site specific	On site or within 100 m of the site boundary, but not beyond the property
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	boundaries.
Local	The impacted area includes the whole or a measurable portion of the site and property, but could affect the area surrounding the development, including the neighboring properties and wider municipal area.
Regional	The impact would affect the broader region (e.g., neighbouring towns) beyond the boundaries of the adjacent properties.
National	The impact would affect the whole country (if applicable).

Determination of Duration:

Temporary	The impact will be limited to the construction phase.
Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through a natural process in a period shorter than 8 months after the completion of the construction phase.
Medium term	The impact will last up to the end of the construction phase, where after it will be entirely negated in a period shorter than 3 years after the completion of construction activities.
Long term	The impact will continue for the entire operational lifetime of the development but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
Permanent	This is the only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Such impacts are regarded to be irreversible, irrespective of what mitigation is applied.

Determination of Probability:

Improbable	The possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due to either the circumstances, design, or experience.
Probable	There is a possibility that the impact will occur to the extent that provisions must therefore be made.
Highly probable	It is most likely that the impacts will occur at some stage of development. Plans must be drawn up to mitigate the activity before the activity commences.
Definite	The impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans.

Determination of Significance (without mitigation):

No significance	The impact is not substantial and does not require any mitigation action.
Low	The impact is of little importance but may require limited mitigation.
Medium	The impact is of sufficient importance and is therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to reduce the negative

	impacts to acceptable levels.
Medium-High	The impact is of high importance and is therefore considered to have a negative impact. Mitigation is required to manage the negative impacts to acceptable levels.
High	The impact is of great importance. Failure to mitigate, to reduce the impact to acceptable levels, could render the entire development option or entire project proposal unacceptable. Mitigation is therefore essential.
Very High	The impact is critical. Mitigation measures cannot reduce the impact to acceptable levels. As such the impact renders the proposal unacceptable.

Determination of Significance (with mitigation):

No significance	The impact will be mitigated to the point where it is regarded to be insubstantial.
Low	The impact will be mitigated to the point where it is of limited importance.
Medium	Notwithstanding the successful implementation of the mitigation measures, the impact will remain of significance. However, taken within the overall context of the project, such a persistent impact does not constitute a fatal flaw.
High	Mitigation of the impact is not possible on a cost-effective basis. The impact continues to be of great importance, and taken within the overall context of the project, is a fatal flaw in the project proposal.

Determination of Reversibility:

Completely Reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
Partly Reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures
Barely Reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures
Irreversible	The impact is irreversible, and no mitigation measures exist

Determination of Degree to which an Impact can be Mitigated:

Can be mitigated	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation
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	measures
Can be partly mitigated	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures
Can be barely mitigated	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures
Not able to mitigate	The impact is irreversible, and no mitigation measures exist

Determination of Loss of Resources:

No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources
Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources
Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources
Complete loss of resources	The impact will result in a complete loss of all resources

Determination of Cumulative Impact:

Negligible	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
Low	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
Medium	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
High	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects

Determination of Consequence significance:

Negligible	The impact would result in negligible to no consequences
Low	The impact would result in insignificant consequences
Medium	The impact would result in minor consequences
High	The impact would result in significant consequences

8.3 Rating the impacts (Table)

Table 10: Impact table for botanical impacts due to the proposed development of 9,47 ha of natural vegetation

Alternative:	Alternative A (Option 1) Clearing of 9,47 ha of vegetation	Alternative B (Option 2) No development
Potential impact and risk:	Loss of plant SOCC	Loss of plant SOCC
Nature of impact:	Impact on plant species of conservation concern: <i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i> EN <i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i> VU <i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i> NT	Impact on plant species of conservation concern: <i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i> EN <i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i> VU <i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i> NT
Extent and duration of impact:	Site-specific and long-term	Site-specific and long-term
Consequence of impact or risk:	Medium	Medium
Probability of occurrence:	Probable	Probable
The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources:	Marginal loss of resource	No loss
Degree to which the impact can be reversed:	Partly Reversible	No need to reverse
Indirect impacts:	Fire suppression in the long term and the establishment of alien vegetation	SOCC could be lost if alien vegetation is not managed
Cumulative impact prior to mitigation:	Medium	Low
Significance rating of impact before mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Medium	Low
Degree to which the impact can be avoided:	Low	High
Degree to which the impact can be managed:	Medium	High
Degree to which the impact can be mitigated:	Medium	High
Proposed mitigation:	1) Removal of alien invasive vegetation in planned open spaces 2) Access control to open spaces (demarcated paths)	1) Total removal of alien invasive vegetation on the property
Residual impacts:	None	None
Cumulative impact post mitigation:	Low	Low
Significance rating of impact after mitigation (e.g. Low, Medium, Medium-High, High, or Very-High)	Medium-low	High

9. CONCLUSIONS

The specialist agrees with the medium rating assigned for the plant species by the theme in the Environmental Screening Tool report. The desktop and field surveys identified three plant SOCC on the property. All three species have a fairly wide distribution, and the population on the property is mostly small and insignificant in terms of the larger picture. The fact that the property is surrounded on three sides by transformed areas also does not. The most threatened species on the property (*Muraltia knysnaensis*) will not be significantly impacted by the proposed development. The specialist is not opposed to the proposed development from a plant species perspective. A control plan for alien vegetation should be part of the EMPr.

10. PROPOSED IMPACT MANAGEMENT OUTCOMES OR ANY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR INCLUSION IN THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.

- Alien vegetation control plan that should be compiled by an experienced specialist and incorporated into the EMPr
- The proposed Open Space (Conservation area) should have access control (fencing) to prevent trampling of plant SOCC

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Appendix A: Plant species list compiled during field survey and iNat observations for the property

Family	Scientific_name	Common_name	Red list status
AIZOACEAE	<i>Mesembryanthemum aitonis</i>	Coast Solfig	LC
AIZOACEAE	<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	Sprawling Seacoral	LC
AIZOACEAE	<i>Drosanthemum intermedium</i>	dewflower	LC
AIZOACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus deliciosus</i>	Delicious Sourfig	LC
AIZOACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Edible Sourfig	LC
AIZOACEAE	<i>Carpobrotus deliciosus</i>	Delicious Sourfig	LC
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Haemanthus albiflos</i>	White Bloodlily	LC
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Brunsvigia orientalis</i>	candelabra lily	LC
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i>	Cobra Lily	LC
AMARYLLIDACEAE	<i>Cyrtanthus fergusoniae</i>	Garden Route Firelily	LC
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Searsia crenata</i>	Bluefruit Currantrhus	LC
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Searsia pterota</i>	Wing Currantrhus	LC
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Searsia glauca</i>	Blue Kunirhus	LC
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Searsia lucida</i>	Glossy Currantrhus	LC
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Carissa bispinosa</i>	num-num	LC
APOCYNACEAE	<i>Cynanchum obtusifolium</i>	Roundleaf Buckhorn	LC
ARALIACEAE	<i>Cussonia thyrsoiflora</i>	Cape Coast Cabbagetree	LC
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Hookthorn Asparagus	LC
ASPARAGACEAE	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal asparagus	LC
ASPHODELACEAE	<i>Aloe maculata</i>	soap aloe	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Felicia muricata</i>	daisy bush	LC

ASTERACEAE	<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Strandveld Blombush	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Coastal Camphorbush	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Helichrysum patulum</i>	Honey Everlasting	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Wild Rosemary	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Chrysocoma ciliata</i>	Bitterbush	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>	Needle Everlasting	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cineraria lobata</i>	Smooth Cineraria	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Cullumia carlinoides</i>	Limestone Snakethistle	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio linifolius</i>	Thread Ragwort	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i>	Bietou	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Wild Rosemary	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Selago canescens</i>	Skinny Bitterbush	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Achyranthemum paniculatum</i>	Sewejaartjie Chafflower	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Oenothera drummondii</i>	beach evening-primrose	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Seriphium plumosum</i>	Common Snakebush	LC
ASTERACEAE	<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Strandveld Blombush	LC
CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Prickly Pear Cactus	Alien
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Mystroxyton aethiopicum</i>	Kooboo-berry	LC
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	Candlewood	LC
CELASTRACEAE	<i>Putterlickia pyracantha</i>	Bastard Spikethorn	LC
COLCHICACEAE	<i>Colchicum longipes</i>	Men-in-a-Longboat	LC
CRASSULACEAE	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Pig Ears	LC
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia deusta</i>	Fire Clubrush	LC
CYPERACEAE	<i>Ficinia secunda</i>	Comb Clubrush	LC
CYPERACEAE	<i>Hellmuthia membranacea</i>	Helmet Sedge	LC
EBENACEAE	<i>Diospyros dichrophylla</i>	Poison Starapple	LC
ERICACEAE	<i>Erica anguligera</i>	Rednut Heath	LC
ERICACEAE	<i>Erica discolor discolor</i>	Coppice Discolorous Heath	LC
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia clandestina</i>	Ostrich Noors	LC
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Clusia daphnoides</i>	Grey Clut	LC
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia burmannii</i>	Sweet Milkbush	LC
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia procumbens</i>	Snake Milkball	LC
FABACEAE	<i>Aspalathus alopecurus</i>	Foxtail Capegorse	LC
FABACEAE	<i>Indigofera priorii</i>	Squashed Indigo	LC
FABACEAE	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrans Wattle	Alien
FABACEAE	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Okie bean	LC
GENTIANACEAE	<i>Chironia baccifera</i>	Christmas Berry	LC
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	ivy storksbill	LC
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Common Storksbill	LC
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium candicans</i>	Velvet Storksbill	LC
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium betulinum</i>	Camphor Storksbill	LC
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium odoratissimum</i>	Apple Storksbill	LC

GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium dipetalum</i>	Bunny-ear Storksbill	LC
GERANIACEAE	<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	storkbill	LC
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Albuca cooperi</i>	Dainty Tamarak	LC
HYACINTHACEAE	<i>Albuca canadensis</i>	Soldier-in-a-box	LC
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea setifolia</i>	Paper Glasstulp	LC
IRIDACEAE	<i>Aristea pusilla</i>		LC
IRIDACEAE	<i>Moraea polyanthos</i>	Manyflower Tulp	LC
IRIDACEAE	<i>Ferraria crispa</i>	Black Spiderlily	LC
IRIDACEAE	<i>Gladiolus carinatus</i>	Blue Afrikaner	LC
LAMIACEAE	<i>Salvia aurea</i>	Brown Sage	LC
LAMIACEAE	<i>Leonotis ocyimifolia</i>	Rock Lionspaw	LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Hermannia angularis</i>	Angular Dollsrose	LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Abutilon sonneratianum</i>	Butter and cheese	LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Hermannia decumbens</i>		LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Hermannia holosericea</i>	Kwaaiman Dollsrose	LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Hermannia lavandulifolia</i>	Lavender Dollsrose	VU
MALVACEAE	<i>Hermannia angularis</i>	Angular Dollsrose	LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Hermannia holosericea</i>	Kwaaiman Dollsrose	LC
MALVACEAE	<i>Grewia occidentalis</i>	Common Crossbery	LC
OLEACEAE	<i>Olea exasperata</i>	Dune olive	LC
ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Disa sagittalis</i>	Disa	LC
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	Reverse Sorrel	LC
OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis ciliaris</i>	Fringe Sorrel	LC
PITTOSPORACEAE	<i>Pittosporum viridiflorum</i>	Cape Cheesewood	LC
PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	LC
POACEAE	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i>	Pipe Grass	LC
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Muraltia knysnaensis</i>	Garden Route Purplegorse	EN
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala ericifolia</i>	Heathleaf Butterflybush	LC
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala ericifolia</i>	Heathleaf Butterflybush	LC
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> <i>myrtifolia</i>	Septemberbush	LC
POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> <i>myrtifolia</i>	Septemberbush	LC
PROTEACEAE	<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Common Sunshine Conebush	LC
PTERIDACEAE	<i>Cheilanthes viridis</i>	Green Cliff Brake	LC
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Coastal Camphorbush	LC
RESTIONACEAE	<i>Thamnochortus insignis</i>	True Thatchreed	LC
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Trichocephalus stipularis</i>	Dogsface	LC
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Phylica axillaris axillaris</i>	hardleaf	LC
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Phylica purpurea</i>	Purple Hardleaf	LC
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Phylica ericoides</i>	Heath Hardleaf	LC
ROSACEAE	<i>Cliffortia falcata</i>	Curly Caperose	LC
RUTACEAE	<i>Euchaetis albertiniana</i>	Albertinia Beardbuchu	LC
RUTACEAE	<i>Agathosma apiculata</i>	Garlic Buchu	LC
RUTACEAE	<i>Euchaetis albertiniana</i>	Albertinia Beardbuchu	LC

RUTACEAE	<i>Agathosma muirii</i>	Heart Buchu	LC
SANTALACEAE	<i>Viscum capense</i>	Cape Mistletoe	LC
SANTALACEAE	<i>Colpoon compressum</i>	Cape Sumach	LC
SAPOTACEAE	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	white milkwood	LC
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Manulea cheiranthus</i>	Spider Fingerflox	LC
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Nemesia versicolor</i>	Variable Lionface	LC
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Nemesia affinis</i>	Common Lionface	LC
SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Manulea cheiranthus</i>	Spider Fingerflox	LC
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum africanum</i>	drunken berry	LC
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum linnaeanum</i>	Yellow Bitter-apple	LC
SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum retroflexum</i>	Wonderberry	LC
SOLANACEAE	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	common thornapple	Alien
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Struthiola striata</i>	Ribbed Capespray	LC
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Passerina rigida</i>	Beach Gonna	LC
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Gnidia chrysophylla</i>	Gold Capesaffron	NT
THYMELAEACEAE	<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Common Gonna	LC
VITACEAE	<i>Rhoicissus digitata</i>	Baboon Grape	LC
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Roepera morgsana</i>	Salad Twinleaf	LC