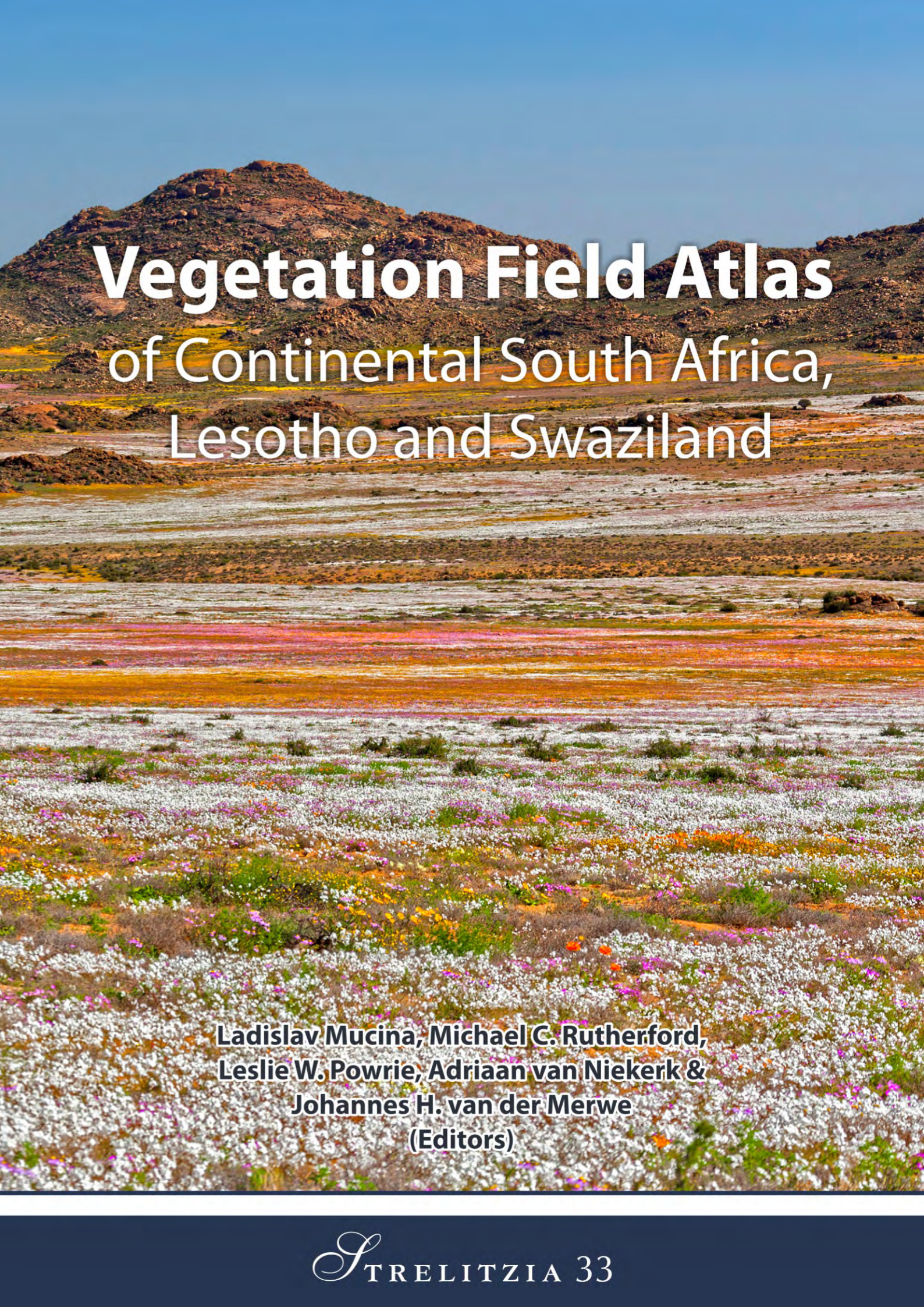




Vegetation Field Atlas of Continental South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland

**Ladislav Mucina, Michael C. Rutherford,
Leslie W. Powrie, Adriaan van Niekerk &
Johannes H. van der Merwe
(Editors)**



Prof. Ladislav Mucina

Ladislav (Laco) Mucina was born on 28 May 1956 in Piešťany (then Czechoslovakia, today Slovakia) and received his education in Slovakia, where he obtained various scientific degrees and pedagogical qualifications at the Comenius University and Slovak Academy of Sciences, both in Bratislava, and later at the Technical University Berlin. He spent a postdoctoral period at the University of Nijmegen in the Netherlands and later lectured at universities in Austria, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Kuwait, South Africa (Pretoria, QwaQwa, Stellenbosch) and Australia. Currently he serves as Winthrop Professor and the Iluka Chair in Vegetation Science and Biogeography at the University of Western Australia, Perth. Recently he had been appointed as Professor Extraordinaire at the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies of Stellenbosch University. Prof. Mucina is a long-serving member of executive and advisory bodies and working groups of the International Association for Vegetation Science (IAVS). He is co-founder of the journal *Applied Vegetation Science* and former Chief Editor of the *Journal of Vegetation Science*. In South Africa he founded the National Vegetation Database and participated in management of the National Vegetation Mapping project. Prof. Mucina is working on a wide range of botanical research topics, including vegetation science (vegetation surveys, mapping, data-banking), population and evolutionary biology, plant systematics and biogeography. He has participated in the vegetation survey of Slovakia and Austria, and Europe, studied vegetation patterning and population ecology of Central European dry grasslands, contributed to syntaxonomic calibration of the EUNIS habitat system of the European Union, and participated in several crucial studies into ecology and conservation of indigenous forests. At present he pursues research in vegetation mapping in Western Australia and is active in functional and evolutionary community ecology focusing on rehabilitation processes in species-rich shrublands and general vegetation dynamics.



Dr Michael C. Rutherford

Michael Rutherford, born on 28 May 1947 in Durban, obtained his PhD in botany from Stellenbosch University. His early vegetation studies were conducted in savannas of northern Namibia and the Limpopo Province of South Africa where he was a project leader of the South African Savanna Ecosystem Project at Nylsvley while employed by the former Botanical Research Institute (BRI) in Pretoria. He was head of the Stress Ecology Research Group of the BRI and later the National Botanical Institute (NBI), based at the University of Cape Town. In 1995, he was appointed Chief Specialist Scientist at the NBI and later the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) at the Kirstenbosch Research Centre, and served on the executive of the NBI for several years. His research has spanned primary production ecology, ecophysiology, ecological impacts of invasive alien plants, pollution and allelochemical effects, biodiversity conservation and land transformation, modelling the impact of climate change on plant diversity, and vegetation mapping. He is first author of the well-known work *Biomes of southern Africa*, the second edition published in 1994. More recently, before his retirement from SANBI in 2012, he led the publication of a heptalogy of papers on the impacts of herbivore-driven land degradation on plant diversity across the rangeland biomes of South Africa. He received a British Council award for study in the United Kingdom and accepted research fellowships in Germany. He is an alumnus of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Austria. Currently resident in the Peak District of the United Kingdom, he remains a Research Associate of the Department of Botany and Zoology at Stellenbosch University and he continues to make inputs into southern African ecological research.

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TRELITZIA

This series has replaced *Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa* and *Annals of the Kirstenbosch Botanic Gardens*, which SANBI inherited from its predecessor organisations.

The plant genus *Strelitzia* occurs naturally in the eastern parts of southern Africa. It comprises three arborescent species, known as wild bananas, and two acaulescent species, known as crane flowers or bird-of-paradise flowers. Part of the logo of the South African National Biodiversity Institute is based on the striking inflorescence of *Strelitzia reginae*, a native of the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal that has become a garden favourite worldwide. It symbolises the commitment of the Institute to champion the exploration, conservation, sustainable use, appreciation, and enjoyment of South Africa's exceptionally rich biodiversity for all people.

Ladislav Mucina^{1,2,3,4,5}, Michael C. Rutherford^{2,4}, Leslie W. Powrie⁴, Adriaan van Niekerk⁵
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We dedicate this Atlas to the memory of C. Robert Scott-Shaw (1953–2012), one of the key members of the Team of the Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland, who spent his life in serving botany and nature conservation in his beloved home province – KwaZulu-Natal

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Introduction

Why this Atlas?

The publication of the *Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland* (known among peers as 'the VegMap'), edited by Laco Mucina & Mike Rutherford, and assisted by Les Powrie and about 100 other co-authors, marked a milestone on a long journey laid down by South African vegetation science and plant ecology (Mucina & Rutherford 2006a). The classification of South Africa's terrestrial ecosystems and featuring the diversity of vegetation types on a map resulted in a resource now widely used not only by botanists, vegetation scientists and plant ecologists, but also by users of botanical, vegetation and ecological information including those involved in zoology, other biological sciences, tertiary education, environmental consulting, nature conservation, and policy-making. Since its publication in 2006 (although the book became available only in early 2007) the book describing the vegetation of South Africa accrued more than 1 200 citations (and counting, according to Google Search), or 153+ citations per year (*Publish or Perish* [computer program] 1 March 2014). What then, is the role of this 'Atlas', which reprints Chapter 18 of the Veg-Map (Mucina et al. 2006) – the vegetation map itself?

The reason for producing the field atlas is that the Veg-Map book as a tool has two major drawbacks: It is heavy (over 3.8 kg) and delicate (printed on high-quality, heavy paper, but poorly resistant to water). Thus it is not well-suited to handling in the field and under wet conditions. The Atlas, consisting of thirty-one pages of the map itself and eight pages of legend and printed on tear- and waterproof 240 g/m² Rock Paper, should become a welcome companion to each field-based researcher. This should boost the use of the vegetation map and allow errors or omissions to be more easily detected; resulting in further improvements to the vegetation map.

The map work included in this Atlas is based on Chapter 18 of the abovementioned *Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland* (Mucina & Rutherford 2006a). No conceptual changes have been made to the contents of this Atlas as yet. We have, however, added a map of the Cape Peninsula at a scale of approximately 1:200 000 (see page 47) that features one new vegetation unit (FFh 11 Peninsula Shale Fynbos) to demonstrate that vegetation mapping in South Africa has not come to a halt, and that new information is still being incorporated (see also <http://www.sanbi.org.za> and search for 'vegetation map updates'). Height contours above sea level (isohypses) have been added to emphasise the rugged regional topography and to test this layer for informative power at finer mapping scales.

The vegetation maps of the Prince Edward Islands (see Smith & Mucina 2006) have not been included since we understand that a new, more detailed mapping (using high-precision satellite imagery and extensive

ground-truthing) should be implemented in the near future. This unique part of South African nature deserves separate attention.

How to use this Atlas

The Atlas is presented here as a systematic series of A4 maps. These depict 435 of the vegetation types of our sub-continental region. Not depicted in this edition is 'AZm 1 Cape Kelp Beds', described in Mucina & Rutherford (2006a), yet not depicted by any of the mapping products resulting from the VegMap project due to lack of reliable field data. Mapping of marine, riverine and aquatic ecosystems is being undertaken as part of the further development of South Africa's National Ecosystem Classification System, which underpins a range of ecosystem-level planning, assessment and monitoring (Driver et al. 2012; SANBI 2013).

The mapping in this chapter corresponds closely to the large 1:1 000 000 wall map of Mucina et al. (2005, 2007) and is printed at this same convenient scale. Grey outlines around polygons help to differentiate between adjacent vegetation units.

The A4 map pages include an area of overlap at the edges with adjacent maps and contain navigational arrows to the adjacent sections of the map. The series of maps is preceded by an index map giving the page numbers of the atlas as well as the legend to the vegetation types with the colours and codes shown on the map.

Given the large number of colours required for the Atlas, the codes provide the definitive identity of vegetation types. For convenience this legend is reprinted as a separate booklet in a sleeve within the back cover of the book (Mucina & Rutherford 2006a). Geographical names approved by the South African Geographical Names Council and gazetted before 1 January 2005 have been used.

Associated text and electronic files

This Atlas does not immediately serve the purpose of informing the user about the full nature of the mapping units. This is the task of the interpretative manual (Mucina & Rutherford 2006a), which, among other aspects, features the detailed description of each mapping unit. This 'meta-information' about the mapping units also included a compact disc (Mucina & Rutherford 2006b), containing the GIS (Geographical Information Systems) shape files of the map in a sleeve on the inside front cov-

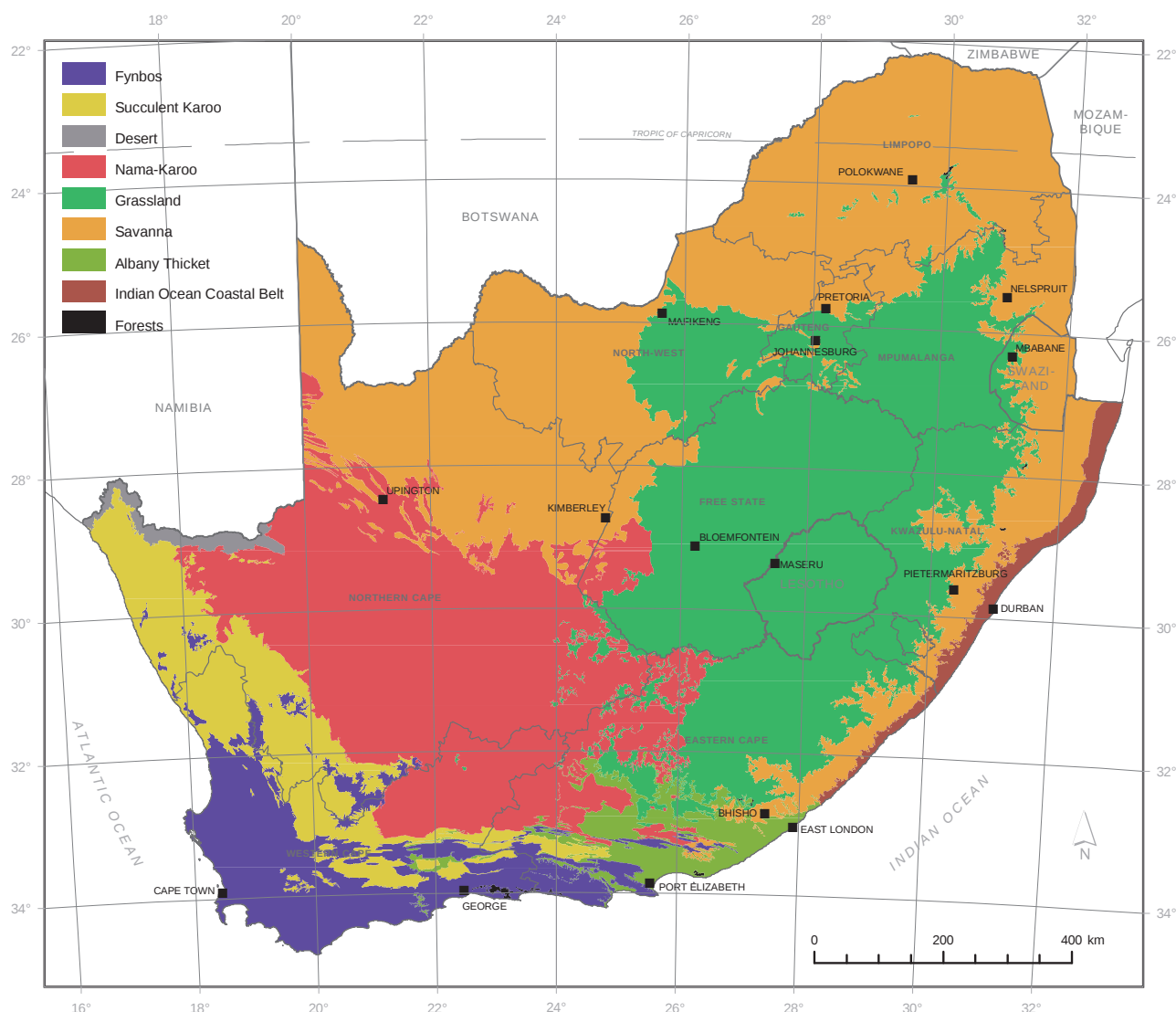


Figure 1 Biomes of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.

er of the book (Mucina & Rutherford 2006a). Later this book and the new version of the CD were released in a double-CD format (Mucina & Rutherford 2010). The CD featuring the vegetation map shape files also contains ArcView, ArcGIS and ArcExplorer mapping projects, and software (ArcReader and ArcExplorer) suitable for viewing the map on a computer. This is a particularly valuable and effective means of zooming in to view very small polygons and intricately divided vegetation types that are difficult to see on the printed maps, as well as for overlaying personal GPS positions and other spatial data on the map. Some attributes are displayed when clicking on a polygon in the electronic map, including the code used in the book; name of the vegetation type; conservation target; percentage of the vegetation type that is protected; percentage of the vegetation type that is unaltered; conservation status and protection status of the vegetation type; area in square kilometres of the vegetation type; area in square kilometres of the specific polygon; code without space used on the map; sort order (using numbers for biome, bioregion and vegetation type); codes and names for biome, group and bioregion; and IDs for vegetation type, biome, group and bioregion used for linking data tables.

For display purposes, the vegetation map was published in wall-poster format (four separate sheets in 1:1 000 000 scale) in two editions (Mucina et al. 2005, 2007). The maps of biomes (Figure 1) and bioregions (Figure 2) were produced, appropriately, at much less detailed scales and are to be found in Chapter 3 of Rutherford et al. (2006a).

Credits

Credits of work underpinning the mapping efforts are detailed in the individual major chapters (Chapter 4 through Chapter 14, and with organisation affiliations in Chapter 1 of Mucina & Rutherford (2006a)) and are therefore not repeated here. The order of the editors and the contributing authors follows the volume of contribution towards the definition of the vegetation mapping concepts and the extent of their mapping area. It follows strictly the same order as in Chapter 18 of *Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Detailed credits are featured in the relevant chapters of the *Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Ilze Boonzaaier (Centre for Geographic Analysis, Stellenbosch Univer-

sity) joined the original team and was instrumental in cartography of the new Cape Peninsula map. The editing and compilation of the material included in this Atlas was undertaken by the original three editors of the VegMap (L. Mucina, M.C. Rutherford and L.W. Powrie), who were joined by the cartographic editors, J.H. van der Merwe and A. van Niekerk (Centre for Geographic Analysis, Stellenbosch University). A.R. Rebelo, N. Helme & P.M. Holmes are the authors of the new concept of the unit 'FFh 11 Peninsula Shale Fynbos'. Small adjustments to the vegetation unit borders in the Milnerton estuary were done by L. Mucina (based on fieldwork and using Google Earth coverage: <http://earth.google.com>).

Citation suggestions

Full citation:

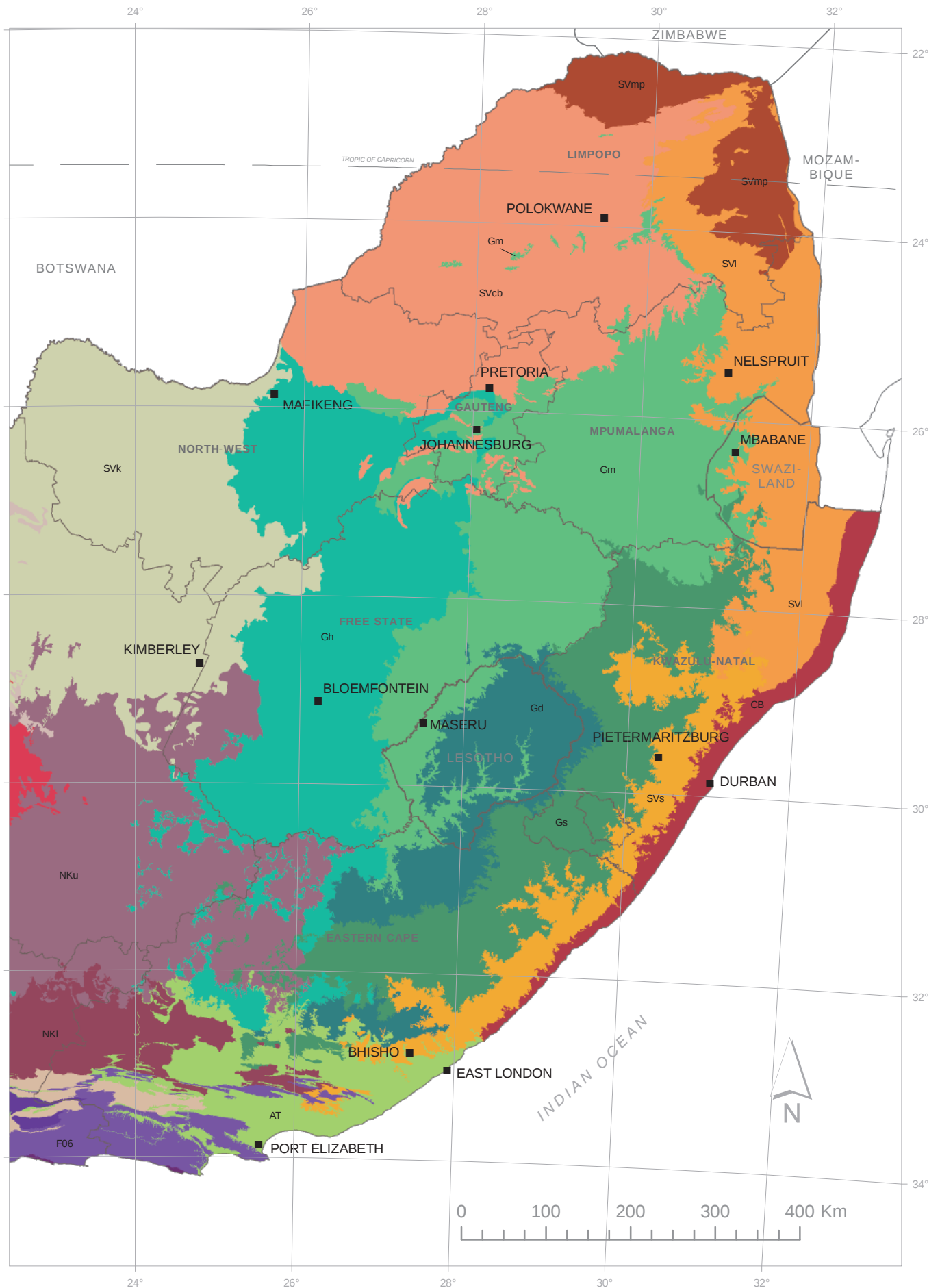
MUCINA, L., RUTHERFORD, M.C., POWRIE, L.W., VAN NIEKERK, A. & VAN DER MERWE, J.H. (eds), with contributions by REBELO, A.G., CAMP, K.G.T., LÖTTER, M.C., HOARE, D.B., BOUCHER, C., BREDENKAMP, G.J., VLOK, J.H.J., EUSTON-BROWN, D.I.W., JÜRGENS, N., DU PREEZ, P.J., LE ROUX, A., SCHMIEDEL, U., SCOTT-

SHAW, C.R., VAN ROOYEN, N., DOBSON, L., PALMER, A.R., GELDENHUYS, C.J., LLOYD, J.W. VAN DER MERWE, B., BEZUIDENHOUT, H., SIEBERT, F., SIEBERT, S.J., GOODMAN, P.S., WINTER, P.J.D., HELME, N., SMIT, J.H.L., DESMET, P.G., PFAB, M., MCKENZIE, B., SCHOLLES, R.J., MANNING, J.C., VAN WYK, E., ZAMBATIS, N., LECHMERE-OERTEL, R.G., ECKHARDT, H.C., LUBBINGE, J.-W., MATTHEWS, W.S., MCDONALD, D.J., SMIT, W.J., BENNETT, R.G., JONAS, Z., LOMBARD, A.T., DE FREY, W., ROBESSON, R., OELLERMANN, C., GROBLER, A. & BOONZAAIER, I. 2014. Vegetation Field Atlas of Continental South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. *Strelitzia* 33. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Citation for vegetation map of City of Cape Town:

REBELO, A.G., LOW, A.B., HOLMES, P.M., EUSTON-BROWN, D.I.W. & MUCINA, L. 2014. Vegetation map of the City of Cape Town (Western Cape, South Africa). In L. Mucina, M.C. Rutherford, L.W. Powrie, A. van Niekerk & J.H. van der Merwe (Eds), Vegetation Field Atlas of Continental South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. *Strelitzia* 33. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.



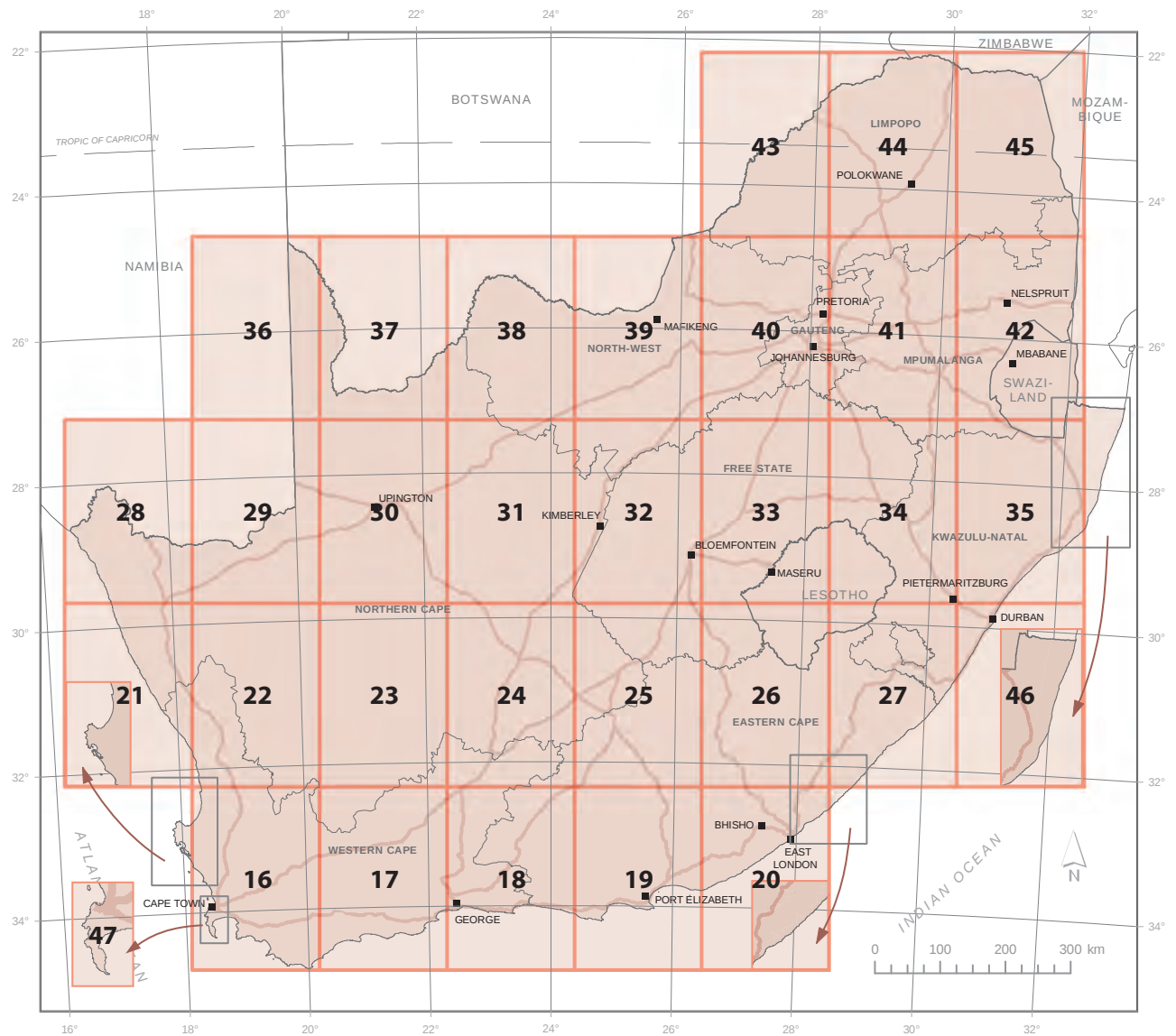


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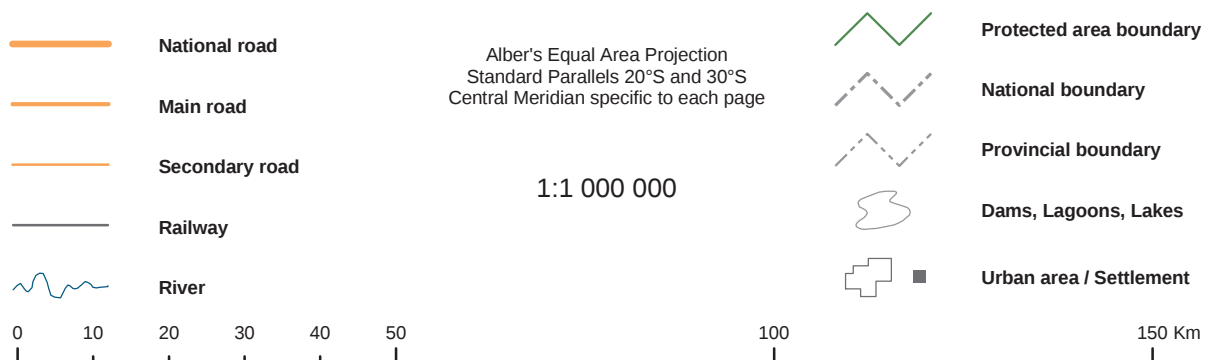
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Maps

Index map



Legend to the Vegetation Units and Topographical Features



FYNBOS BIOME

Sandstone Fynbos

FFs 1	Bokkeveld Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 2	Graafwater Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 3	Olifants Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 4	Cederberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 5	Winterhoek Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 6	Piketberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 7	North Hex Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 8	South Hex Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 9	Peninsula Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 10	Hawequas Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 11	Kogelberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 12	Overberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 13	North Sonderend Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 14	South Sonderend Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 15	North Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 16	South Langeberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 17	Potberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 18	North Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 19	South Outeniqua Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 20	Tsitsikamma Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 21	North Rooiberg Sandstone Fynbos

FFs 22	South Rooiberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 23	North Swartberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 24	South Swartberg Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 25	North Kammanassie Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 26	South Kammanassie Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 27	Kouga Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 28	Kouga Grassy Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 29	Algoa Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 30	Western Altimontane Sandstone Fynbos
FFs 31	Swartberg Altimontane Sandstone Fynbos

Quartzite Fynbos

FFq 1	Stinkfonteinberge Quartzite Fynbos
FFq 2	Swartruggens Quartzite Fynbos
FFq 3	Matjiesfontein Quartzite Fynbos
FFq 4	Breede Quartzite Fynbos
FFq 5	Grootrivier Quartzite Fynbos
FFq 6	Suurberg Quartzite Fynbos

Sand Fynbos

FFd 1	Namaqualand Sand Fynbos
FFd 2	Leipoldville Sand Fynbos
FFd 3	Hopefield Sand Fynbos
FFd 4	Atlantis Sand Fynbos

	FFd 5	Cape Flats Sand Fynbos
	FFd 6	Hangklip Sand Fynbos
	FFd 7	Agulhas Sand Fynbos
	FFd 8	Breede Sand Fynbos
	FFd 9	Albertinia Sand Fynbos
	FFd 10	Knysna Sand Fynbos
	FFd 11	Southern Cape Dune Fynbos

Shale Fynbos

	FFh 1	Kouebokkeveld Shale Fynbos
	FFh 2	Matjiesfontein Shale Fynbos
	FFh 3	Swartberg Shale Fynbos
	FFh 4	Breede Shale Fynbos
	FFh 5	Cape Winelands Shale Fynbos
	FFh 6	Elgin Shale Fynbos
	FFh 7	Greyton Shale Fynbos
	FFh 8	Montagu Shale Fynbos
	FFh 9	Garden Route Shale Fynbos
	FFh 10	Suurberg Shale Fynbos

Shale Band Vegetation

	FFb 1	Northern Inland Shale Band Vegetation
	FFb 2	Western Coastal Shale Band Vegetation
	FFb 3	Central Inland Shale Band Vegetation
	FFb 4	Central Coastal Shale Band Vegetation
	FFb 5	Eastern Inland Shale Band Vegetation
	FFb 6	Eastern Coastal Shale Band Vegetation

Conglomerate Fynbos

	FFt 1	Kango Conglomerate Fynbos
	FFt 2	Loerie Conglomerate Fynbos

Alluvium Fynbos

	FFa 1	Kouebokkeveld Alluvium Fynbos
	FFa 2	Breede Alluvium Fynbos
	FFa 3	Swartland Alluvium Fynbos
	FFa 4	Lourensford Alluvium Fynbos

Granite Fynbos

	FFg 1	Kamiesberg Granite Fynbos
	FFg 2	Boland Granite Fynbos
	FFg 3	Peninsula Granite Fynbos
	FFg 4	Robertson Granite Fynbos
	FFg 5	Garden Route Granite Fynbos

Silcrete Fynbos

	FFc 1	Swellendam Silcrete Fynbos
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Ferricrete Fynbos

	FFf 1	Elim Ferricrete Fynbos
	FFf 2	Potberg Ferricrete Fynbos

Limestone Fynbos

	FFI 1	Agulhas Limestone Fynbos
	FFI 2	De Hoop Limestone Fynbos
	FFI 3	Canca Limestone Fynbos

Shale Renosterveld

	FRs 1	Vanrhynsdorp Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 2	Nieuwoudtville Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 3	Roggeveld Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 4	Ceres Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 5	Central Mountain Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 6	Matjiesfontein Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 7	Montagu Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 8	Breede Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 9	Swartland Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 10	Peninsula Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 11	Western Rûens Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 12	Central Rûens Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 13	Eastern Rûens Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 14	Mossel Bay Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 15	Swartberg Shale Renosterveld

	FRs 16	Uniondale Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 17	Langkloof Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 18	Baviaanskloof Shale Renosterveld
	FRs 19	Humansdorp Shale Renosterveld

Granite Renosterveld

	FRg 1	Namaqualand Granite Renosterveld
	FRg 2	Swartland Granite Renosterveld
	FRg 3	Robertson Granite Renosterveld

Dolerite Renosterveld

	FRd 1	Nieuwoudtville-Roggeveld Dolerite Renosterveld
	FRd 2	Hantam Plateau Dolerite Renosterveld

Alluvium Renosterveld

	FRA 1	Breedse Alluvium Renosterveld
	FRA 2	Swartland Alluvium Renosterveld

Silcrete Renosterveld

	FRc 1	Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld
	FRc 2	Rûens Silcrete Renosterveld

Limestone Renosterveld

	FRI 1	Kango Limestone Renosterveld
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Western Strandveld

	FS 1	Lambert's Bay Strandveld
	FS 2	Saldanha Granite Strandveld
	FS 3	Saldanha Flats Strandveld
	FS 4	Saldanha Limestone Strandveld
	FS 5	Langebaan Dune Strandveld
	FS 6	Cape Flats Dune Strandveld
	FS 7	Overberg Dune Strandveld
	FS 8	Blombos Strandveld
	FS 9	Groot Brak Dune Strandveld

SUCCULENT KAROO BIOME

Richtersveld Bioregion Bioregion

	SKr 1	Central Richtersveld Mountain Shrubland
	SKr 2	Upper Annisvlakte Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 3	Goariep Mountain Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 4	Lekkersing Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 5	Vyftienmyl se Berge Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 6	Stinkfonteinberge Eastern Apron Shrubland
	SKr 7	Northern Richtersveld Scorpionstailveld
	SKr 8	Rosyntjieberg Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 9	Tatasberg Mountain Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 10	Die Plate Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 11	Rooiberg Quartz Vygiveld
	SKr 12	Kosiesberg Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 13	Southern Richtersveld Scorpionstailveld
	SKr 14	Southern Richtersveld Inselberg Shrubland
	SKr 15	Anenous Plateau Shrubland
	SKr 16	Umdaus Mountains Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 17	Eenriet Plains Succulent Shrubland
	SKr 18	Bushmanland Inselberg Shrubland
	SKr 19	Aggeneys Gravel Vygiveld

Namaqualand Hardeveld Bioregion

	SKn 1	Namaqualand Klipkoppe Shrubland
	SKn 2	Namaqualand Shale Shrubland
	SKn 3	Namaqualand Blomveld
	SKn 4	Namaqualand Heuweltjieveld
	SKn 5	Platbakkies Succulent Shrubland
	SKn 6	Kamiesberg Mountains Shrubland

Namaqualand Sandveld Bioregion

	SKs 1	Richtersveld Coastal Duneveld
	SKs 2	Northern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld
	SKs 3	Southern Richtersveld Yellow Duneveld
	SKs 4	Richtersveld Sandy Coastal Scorpionstailveld
	SKs 5	Richtersveld Red Duneveld

	SKs 6	Oograbies Plains Sandy Grassland
	SKs 7	Namaqualand Strandveld
	SKs 8	Namaqualand Coastal Duneveld
	SKs 9	Namaqualand Inland Duneveld
	SKs 10	Riethuis-Wallekraal Quartz Vygieveld
	SKs 11	Namaqualand Arid Grassland
	SKs 12	Namaqualand Spinescent Grassland
	SKs 13	Klawer Sandy Shrubland

Knersvlakte Bioregion

	SKk 1	Northern Knersvlakte Vygieveld
	SKk 2	Central Knersvlakte Vygieveld
	SKk 3	Knersvlakte Quartz Vygieveld
	SKk 4	Knersvlakte Shale Vygieveld
	SKk 5	Vanrhynsdorp Gannabosveld
	SKk 6	Knersvlakte Dolomite Vygieveld
	SKk 7	Citrusdal Vygieveld
	SKk 8	Piketberg Quartz Succulent Shrubland

Trans-Escarpment Succulent Karoo Bioregion

	SKt 1	Western Bushmanland Klipveld
	SKt 2	Hantam Karoo
	SKt 3	Roggeveld Karoo

Rainshadow Valley Karoo Bioregion

	SKv 1	Doringrivier Quartzite Karoo
	SKv 2	Swartruggens Quartzite Karoo
	SKv 3	Agter-Sederberg Shrubland
	SKv 4	Tanqua Escarpment Shrubland
	SKv 5	Tanqua Karoo
	SKv 6	Koedoesberge-Moordenaars Karoo
	SKv 7	Robertson Karoo
	SKv 8	Western Little Karoo
	SKv 9	Western Gwarrieveld
	SKv 10	Little Karoo Quartz Vygieveld
	SKv 11	Eastern Little Karoo
	SKv 12	Willowmore Gwarrieveld

	SKv 13	Prince Albert Succulent Karoo
	SKv 14	Steytlerville Karoo

DESERT BIOME

Namib Desert Bioregion

	Dn 1	Alexander Bay Coastal Duneveld
	Dn 2	Namib Lichen Fields
	Dn 3	Western Gariep Plains Desert
	Dn 4	Western Gariep Lowland Desert
	Dn 5	Western Gariep Hills Desert

Gariep Desert Bioregion

	Dg 1	Noms Mountain Desert
	Dg 2	Richtersberg Mountain Desert
	Dg 3	Richtersveld Sheet Wash Desert
	Dg 4	Kwaggarug Mountain Desert
	Dg 5	Kahams Mountain Desert
	Dg 6	Helskloof Canyon Desert
	Dg 7	Northern Nababiepsberge Mountain Desert
	Dg 8	Southern Nababiepsberge Mountain Desert
	Dg 9	Eastern Gariep Plains Desert
	Dg 10	Eastern Gariep Rocky Desert

NAMA-KAROO BIOME

Bushmanland Bioregion

	NKb 1	Lower Gariep Broken Veld
	NKb 2	Blouputs Karroid Thornveld
	NKb 3	Bushmanland Arid Grassland
	NKb 4	Bushmanland Sandy Grassland
	NKb 5	Kalahari Karroid Shrubland
	NKb 6	Bushmanland Basin Shrubland

Upper Karoo Bioregion

	NKu 1	Western Upper Karoo
	NKu 2	Upper Karoo Hardeveld
	NKu 3	Northern Upper Karoo
	NKu 4	Eastern Upper Karoo

Lower Karoo Bioregion

	NKI 1	Gamka Karoo
	NKI 2	Eastern Lower Karoo
	NKI 3	Lower Karoo Gwarrieveld
	NKI 4	Albany Broken Veld

GRASSLAND BIOME**Drakensberg Grassland Bioregion**

	Gd 1	Amathole Montane Grassland
	Gd 2	Amathole Mistbelt Grassland
	Gd 3	Stormberg Plateau Grassland
	Gd 4	Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland
	Gd 5	Northern Drakensberg Highland Grassland
	Gd 6	Drakensberg-Amathole Afromontane Fynbos
	Gd 7	uKhahlamba Basalt Grassland
	Gd 8	Lesotho Highland Basalt Grassland
	Gd 9	Western Lesotho Basalt Shrubland
	Gd 10	Drakensberg Afroalpine Heathland

Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregion

	Gh 1	Karoo Escarpment Grassland
	Gh 2	Aliwal North Dry Grassland
	Gh 3	Xhariep Karroid Grassland
	Gh 4	Besemkaree Koppies Shrubland
	Gh 5	Bloemfontein Dry Grassland
	Gh 6	Central Free State Grassland
	Gh 7	Winburg Grassy Shrubland
	Gh 8	Bloemfontein Karroid Shrubland
	Gh 9	Western Free State Clay Grassland

	Gh 10	Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland
	Gh 11	Vredefort Dome Granite Grassland
	Gh 12	Vaal Reefs Dolomite Sinkhole Woodland
	Gh 13	Klerksdorp Thornveld
	Gh 14	Western Highveld Sandy Grassland
	Gh 15	Carletonville Dolomite Grassland

Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion

	Gm 1	Zastron Moist Grassland
	Gm 2	Senqu Montane Shrubland
	Gm 3	Eastern Free State Clay Grassland
	Gm 4	Eastern Free State Sandy Grassland
	Gm 5	Basotho Montane Shrubland
	Gm 6	Frankfort Highveld Grassland
	Gm 7	Northern Free State Shrubland
	Gm 8	Soweto Highveld Grassland
	Gm 9	Tsakane Clay Grassland
	Gm 10	Egoli Granite Grassland
	Gm 11	Rand Highveld Grassland
	Gm 12	Eastern Highveld Grassland
	Gm 13	Amersfoort Highveld Clay Grassland
	Gm 14	Wakkerstroom Montane Grassland
	Gm 15	Paulpietersburg Moist Grassland
	Gm 16	KaNgwane Montane Grassland
	Gm 17	Barberton Montane Grassland
	Gm 18	Lydenburg Montane Grassland
	Gm 19	Sekhukhune Montane Grassland
	Gm 20	Leolo Summit Sourveld
	Gm 21	Lydenburg Thornveld
	Gm 22	Northern Escarpment Dolomite Grassland
	Gm 23	Northern Escarpment Quartzite Sourveld
	Gm 24	Northern Escarpment Afromontane Fynbos
	Gm 25	Woodbush Granite Grassland
	Gm 26	Wolkberg Dolomite Grassland
	Gm 27	Strydpoort Summit Sourveld
	Gm 28	Soutpansberg Summit Sourveld
	Gm 29	Waterberg-Magaliesberg Summit Sourveld

Sub-Escarpment Grassland Bioregion

	Gs 1	Northern Zululand Mistbelt Grassland
	Gs 2	Ithala Quartzite Sourveld
	Gs 3	Low Escarpment Moist Grassland
	Gs 4	Northern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland
	Gs 5	Northern KwaZulu-Natal Shrubland
	Gs 6	KwaZulu-Natal Highland Thornveld
	Gs 7	Income Sandy Grassland
	Gs 8	Mooi River Highland Grassland
	Gs 9	Midlands Mistbelt Grassland
	Gs 10	Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland
	Gs 11	Southern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland
	Gs 12	East Griqualand Grassland
	Gs 13	Mabela Sandy Grassland
	Gs 14	Mthatha Moist Grassland
	Gs 15	Tsomo Grassland
	Gs 16	Queenstown Thornveld
	Gs 17	Tarkastad Montane Shrubland
	Gs 18	Bedford Dry Grassland

SAVANNA BIOME

Central Bushveld Bioregion

	SVcb 1	Dwaalboom Thornveld
	SVcb 2	Madikwe Dolomite Bushveld
	SVcb 3	Zeerust Thornveld
	SVcb 4	Dwarsberg-Swartruggens Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 5	Pilanesberg Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 6	Marikana Thornveld
	SVcb 7	Norite Koppies Bushveld
	SVcb 8	Moot Plains Bushveld
	SVcb 9	Gold Reef Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 10	Gauteng Shale Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 11	Andesite Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 12	Central Sandy Bushveld
	SVcb 13	Loskop Mountain Bushveld

	SVcb 14	Loskop Thornveld
	SVcb 15	Springbokvlakte Thornveld
	SVcb 16	Western Sandy Bushveld
	SVcb 17	Waterberg Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 18	Roodeberg Bushveld
	SVcb 19	Limpopo Sweet Bushveld
	SVcb 20	Makhado Sweet Bushveld
	SVcb 21	Soutpansberg Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 22	VhaVenda Miombo
	SVcb 23	Polokwane Plateau Bushveld
	SVcb 24	Mamabolo Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 25	Poung Dolomite Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 26	Ohrigstad Mountain Bushveld
	SVcb 27	Sekhukhune Plains Bushveld
	SVcb 28	Sekhukhune Mountain Bushveld

Mopane Bioregion

	SVmp 1	Musina Mopane Bushveld
	SVmp 2	Limpopo Ridge Bushveld
	SVmp 3	Cathedral Mopane Bushveld
	SVmp 4	Mopane Basalt Shrubland
	SVmp 5	Tsende Mopaneveld
	SVmp 6	Lowveld Rugged Mopaneveld
	SVmp 7	Phalaborwa-Timbavati Mopaneveld
	SVmp 8	Mopane Gabbro Shrubland

Lowveld Bioregion

	SVI 1	Makuleke Sandy Bushveld
	SVI 2	Nwambyia-Pumbe Sandy Bushveld
	SVI 3	Granite Lowveld
	SVI 4	Delagoa Lowveld
	SVI 5	Tshokwane-Hlane Basalt Lowveld
	SVI 6	Gabbro Grassy Bushveld
	SVI 7	Gravelotte Rocky Bushveld
	SVI 8	Tzaneen Sour Bushveld
	SVI 9	Legogote Sour Bushveld
	SVI 10	Pretoriuskop Sour Bushveld

	SVI 11	Malelane Mountain Bushveld
	SVI 12	Kaalrug Mountain Bushveld
	SVI 13	Barberton Serpentine Sourveld
	SVI 14	Swaziland Sour Bushveld
	SVI 15	Northern Lebombo Bushveld
	SVI 16	Southern Lebombo Bushveld
	SVI 17	Lebombo Summit Sourveld
	SVI 18	Tembe Sandy Bushveld
	SVI 19	Western Maputaland Sandy Bushveld
	SVI 20	Western Maputaland Clay Bushveld
	SVI 21	Makatini Clay Thicket
	SVI 22	Northern Zululand Sourveld
	SVI 23	Zululand Lowveld
	SVI 24	Zululand Coastal Thornveld

Sub-Escarpment Savanna Bioregion

	SVs 1	Thukela Valley Bushveld
	SVs 2	Thukela Thornveld
	SVs 3	KwaZulu-Natal Hinterland Thornveld
	SVs 4	Ngongoni Veld
	SVs 5	KwaZulu-Natal Sandstone Sourveld
	SVs 6	Eastern Valley Bushveld
	SVs 7	Bhisho Thornveld

Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion

	SVk 1	Mafikeng Bushveld
	SVk 2	Stella Bushveld
	SVk 3	Schweizer-Reneke Bushveld
	SVk 4	Kimberley Thornveld
	SVk 5	Vaalbos Rocky Shrubland
	SVk 6	Schmidtsdrif Thornveld
	SVk 7	Ghaap Plateau Vaalbosveld
	SVk 8	Kuruman Vaalbosveld
	SVk 9	Kuruman Thornveld
	SVk 10	Kuruman Mountain Bushveld
	SVk 11	Molopo Bushveld
	SVk 12	Kathu Bushveld

	SVk 13	Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld
	SVk 14	Postmasburg Thornveld
	SVk 15	Koranna-Langeberg Mountain Bushveld
	SVk 16	Gordonia Plains Shrubland

Kalahari Duneveld Bioregion

	SVkd 1	Gordonia Duneveld
	SVkd 2	Gordonia Kameeldoring Bushveld
	SVkd 3	Auob Duneveld
	SVkd 4	Nossob Bushveld

ALBANY THICKET BIOME

	AT 1	Southern Cape Valley Thicket
	AT 2	Gamka Thicket
	AT 3	Groot Thicket
	AT 4	Gamtoos Thicket
	AT 5	Sundays Noorsveld
	AT 6	Sundays Thicket
	AT 7	Coega Bontveld
	AT 8	Kowie Thicket
	AT 9	Albany Coastal Belt
	AT 10	Great Fish Noorsveld
	AT 11	Great Fish Thicket
	AT 12	Buffels Thicket
	AT 13	Eastern Cape Escarpment Thicket
	AT 14	Camdebo Escarpment Thicket

INDIAN OCEAN COASTAL BELT

	CB 1	Maputaland Coastal Belt
	CB 2	Maputaland Wooded Grassland
	CB 3	KwaZulu-Natal Coastal Belt
	CB 4	Pondoland-Ugu Sandstone Coastal Sourveld
	CB 5	Transkei Coastal Belt

FORESTS

Zonal & Intrazonal Forests

	FOz 1	Southern Afrotropical Forest
	FOz 2	Northern Afrotropical Forest
	FOz 3	Southern Mistbelt Forest
	FOz 4	Northern Mistbelt Forest
	FOz 5	Scarp Forest
	FOz 6	Southern Coastal Forest
	FOz 7	Northern Coastal Forest
	FOz 8	Sand Forest
	FOz 9	Ironwood Dry Forest

Azonal Forests

	FOa 1	Lowveld Riverine Forest
	FOa 2	Swamp Forest
	FOa 3	Mangrove Forest

AZONAL VEGETATION

Estuarine Vegetation

	AZe 1	Arid Estuarine Salt Marshes
	AZe 2	Cape Estuarine Salt Marshes
	AZe 3	Subtropical Estuarine Salt Marshes

Seashore Vegetation

	AZd 1	Namib Seashore Vegetation
	AZd 2	Namaqualand Seashore Vegetation
	AZd 3	Cape Seashore Vegetation
	AZd 4	Subtropical Seashore Vegetation

Eastern Strandveld

	AZs 1	Algoa Dune Strandveld
	AZs 2	Albany Dune Strandveld
	AZs 3	Subtropical Dune Thicket

Alluvial Vegetation

	AZa 1	Fynbos Riparian Vegetation
	AZa 2	Cape Lowland Alluvial Vegetation
	AZa 3	Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation
	AZa 4	Upper Gariep Alluvial Vegetation
	AZa 5	Highveld Alluvial Vegetation
	AZa 6	Albany Alluvial Vegetation
	AZa 7	Subtropical Alluvial Vegetation

Freshwater Wetlands

	AZf 1	Cape Lowland Freshwater Wetlands
	AZf 2	Cape Vernal Pools
	AZf 3	Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands
	AZf 4	Drakensberg Wetlands
	AZf 5	Lesotho Mires
	AZf 6	Subtropical Freshwater Wetlands

Inland Saline Vegetation

	AZi 1	Namaqualand Riviere
	AZi 2	Namaqualand Salt Pans
	AZi 3	Southern Kalahari Mekgacha
	AZi 4	Southern Kalahari Salt Pans
	AZi 5	Bushmanland Vloere
	AZi 6	Southern Karoo Riviere
	AZi 7	Tanqua Wash Riviere
	AZi 8	Muscadel Riviere
	AZi 9	Cape Inland Salt Pans
	AZi 10	Highveld Salt Pans
	AZi 11	Subtropical Salt Pans

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Leslie Powrie was born in Krugersdorp on 23 February 1954. He is currently based at the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) at the Kirstenbosch Research Centre in Cape Town. He is a leader in the indexing (transcription) of images of southern African biodiversity specimens, field notes and collecting registers to make the images searchable online. He obtained his MSc in botany (chemical taxonomy of some members of the Proteaceae) from the University of Cape Town. He has been an information technology adviser for more than ten years, enabling many of his colleagues to use technology more effectively in their research and research products, including maps, graphs, tables, analyses, spellcheckers, and so forth. He has also managed the technological aspects of the *National Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland* <<http://www.sanbi.org.za/node/4309>>, and has contributed extensively to the book describing the vegetation <<http://www.sanbi.org.za/node/5416>> as well as the wall map <<http://www.sanbi.org.za/node/5415>>. He manages the National Vegetation Database of South Africa <<http://www.sanbi.org.za/node/5313>>. He has been with SANBI in its former identities as National Botanical Gardens (NBG), Botanical Research Institute (BRI) and National Botanical Institute (NBI) since 1985, and has been involved in bioclimatic modelling, ecology, stress ecology, landscape ecology, threatened ecosystems, degradation studies and other research work, botany and education at the Lowveld National Botanical Garden, scientist in the Stress Ecology Research Programme and managing Information Technology for SANBI, Cape Town. His main employment history prior to joining the NBG includes work in biochemical research at the medical school of Stellenbosch University, teaching at Herzlia Middle School in Cape Town and horticultural research and development at Pratley Perlite Mining Company in Krugersdorp.



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Adriaan van Niekerk, born on 29 November 1970 in Cape Town, is an Assistant Professor at the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies, Stellenbosch University (SU), where he has been a lecturer since obtaining his MSc degree (cum laude) in 1997. During his early academic career he focussed on the development and introduction of undergraduate Geographical Information Technology (GIT) courses, including satellite remote sensing and computer-based cartography. His early research interests included the development of web-based mapping and spatial analysis applications. After the completion of his PhD research in 2008, he was appointed as the Director of the Centre for Geographical Analysis (CGA) at SU where he carried out various research and consulting projects for government and private institutions. Currently Prof. van Niekerk's main research interest is the development of Geographical Information Systems (GIS) and remote sensing (earth observation) techniques to support decisions concerning land use, bio-geographical, environmental and socio-economic problems. He is the project leader of a wide range of research activities involving spatial modelling, geographical object-based image and terrain analysis, as well as land cover and vegetation mapping. Prof. van Niekerk also has a keen interest in cartography and has produced and published many wall maps and atlases. He is a registered professional Geographical Information Science (GISc) practitioner and an active member (and former secretary) of the GeoSpatial Information Society of South Africa (GISSA). He chairs the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions' (SACNASP) GeoSpatial Science professional advisory committee.



Prof. Johannes H. van der Merwe

Hannes van der Merwe, born on 24 March 1952 in Ceres, South Africa, is a South African citizen. He received his education in South Africa and obtained scientific degrees and qualifications at Stellenbosch University, spent a postdoctoral period at the University of Leuven in Belgium, served as lecturer at Fort Hare University and served as cartographer, lecturer, professor and head of department in Geography and Environmental Studies at Stellenbosch University in South Africa. He was part-time director and chairman of the board of the Centre for Geographical Analysis at Stellenbosch University. Prof. van der Merwe is a member of IAIAsa and has served on the board of the Society of South African Geographers (SSAG) and as evaluation panel member of the National Research Foundation (NRF), *Journal of South African Geographers*, *Acta Academica* and *Water SA*. He is a rated scientist and has engaged in postgraduate teaching and supervision, research and publication in a range of geographical fields. These include cartography, geomorphology, environmental analysis, GIS, spatial and statistical analysis, research methods, land use and environmental analysis and management, regional management and planning problems, spatial information handling, mapping and analysis, rural and ecotourism potential, management and impact. He has acted as cartographer and editor of atlases, among which the *National Atlas of South West Africa (Namibia)*, *Coastal Sensitivity Atlas of Southern Africa*, *Reader's Digest Atlas of Southern Africa*, *Vegetation Atlas of South Africa*, *Linguistic Atlas of South Africa*, *Kagiso Junior and Senior Desk Atlas* and several published map series. At present he pursues research in environmental analysis and management and the application of spatial analytical technology.



This booklet is a product of the National Vegetation Mapping Project that gave South Africa a comprehensive classification and description of more than 400 vegetation types and a new, modern vegetation map. Chapter 18 of the manual to the vegetation map is republished here in an atlas format for use in the field. The Field Atlas features the vegetation of South Africa (excluding the sub-Antarctic islands), Lesotho and Swaziland on 46 sheets. As a new addition, an original detailed map of the vegetation of the Cape Peninsula has been added to mark the direction of further development of fine-scale vegetation mapping in South Africa. The Field Atlas is printed on water-proof paper to make it fit to withstand adverse weather conditions during field work.

SANBI

Biodiversity for Life

South African National Biodiversity Institute

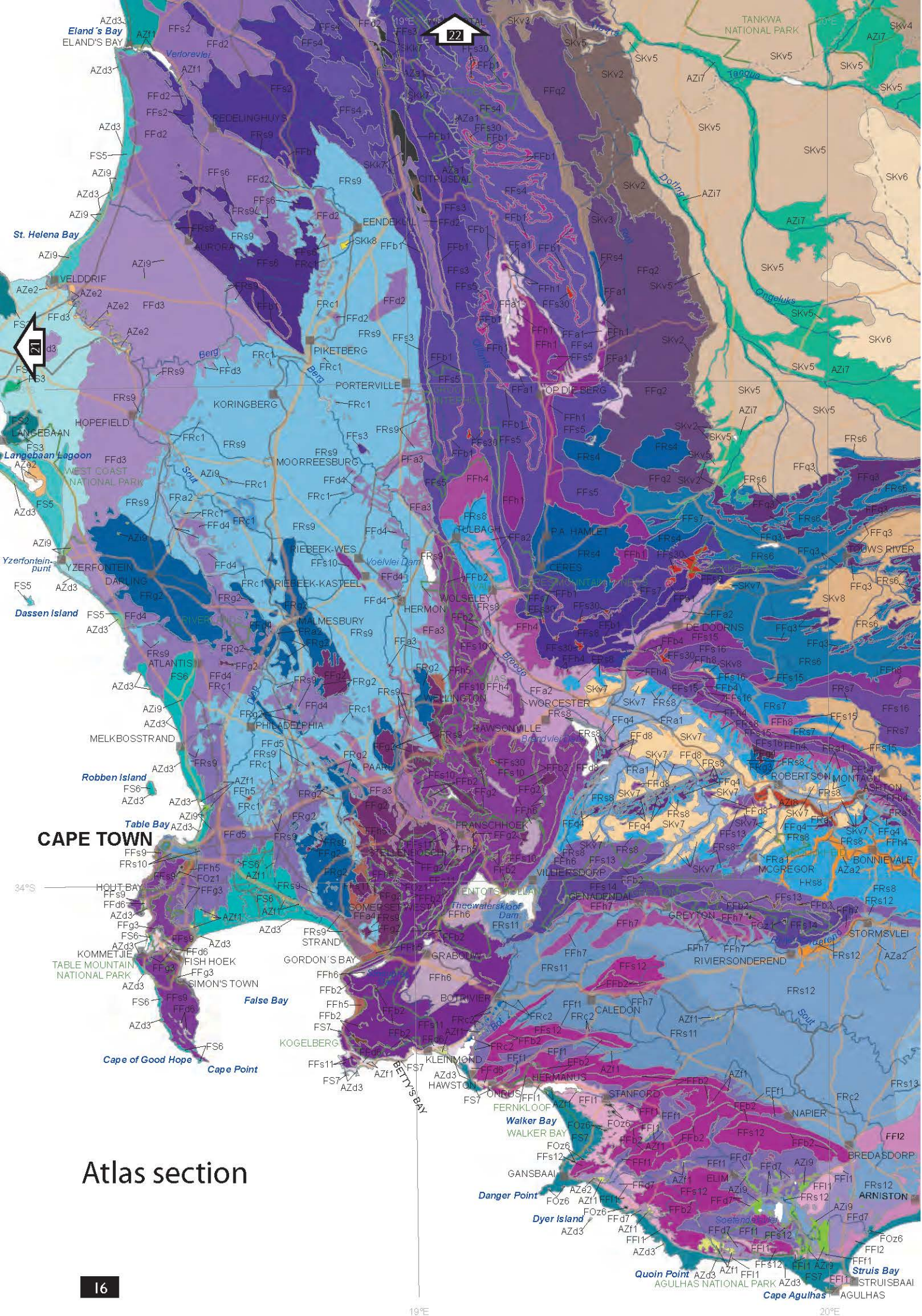


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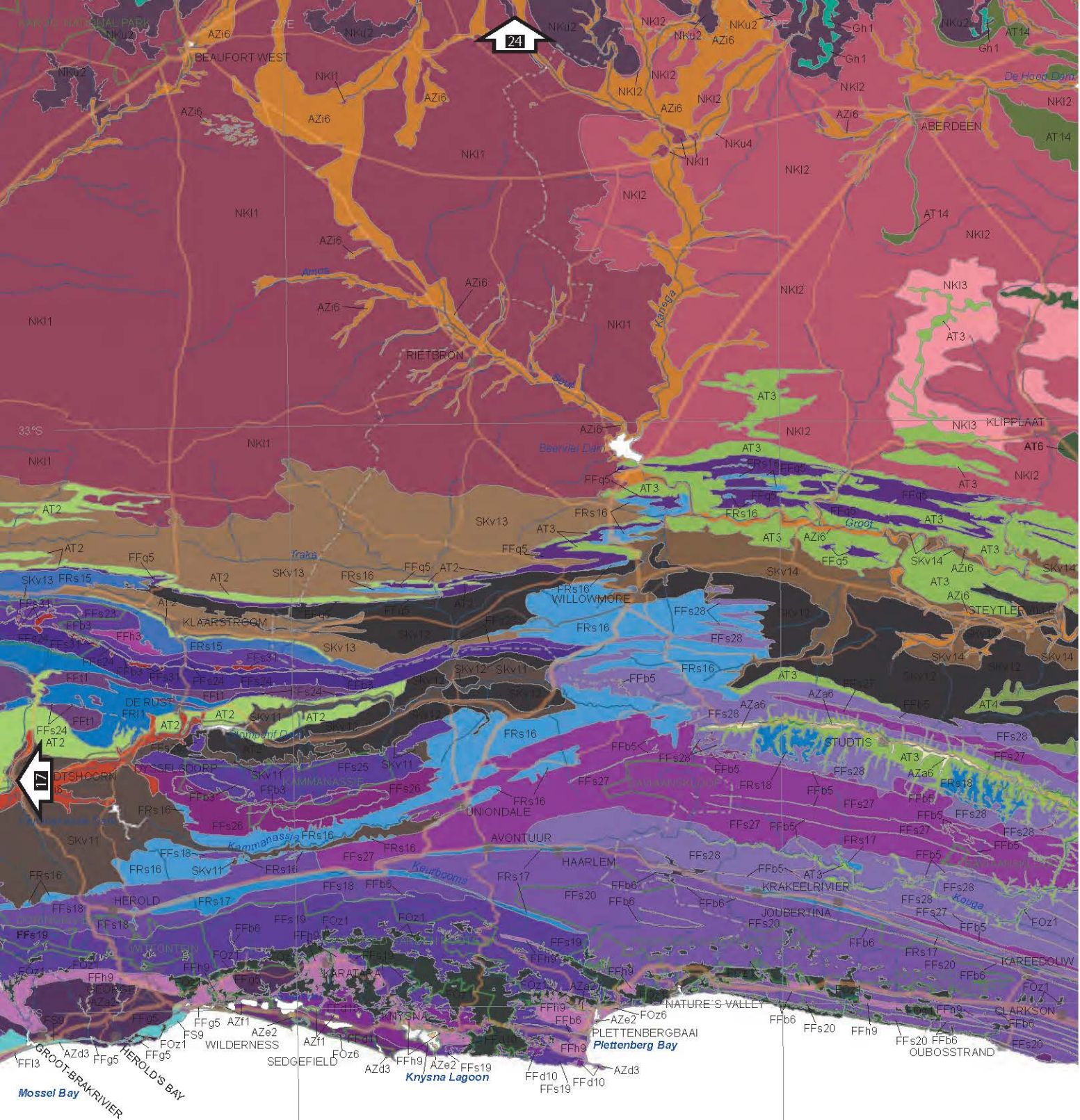


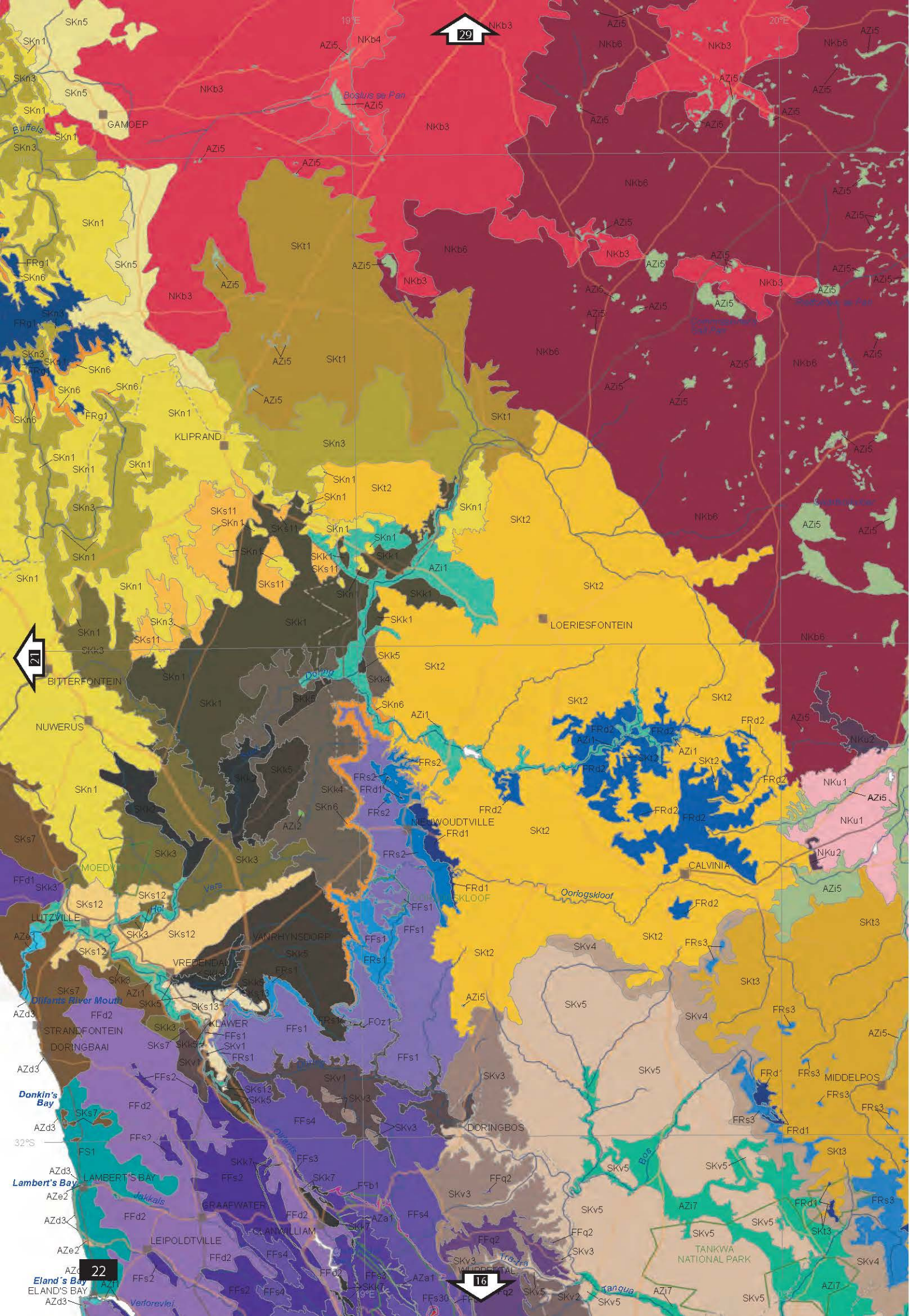
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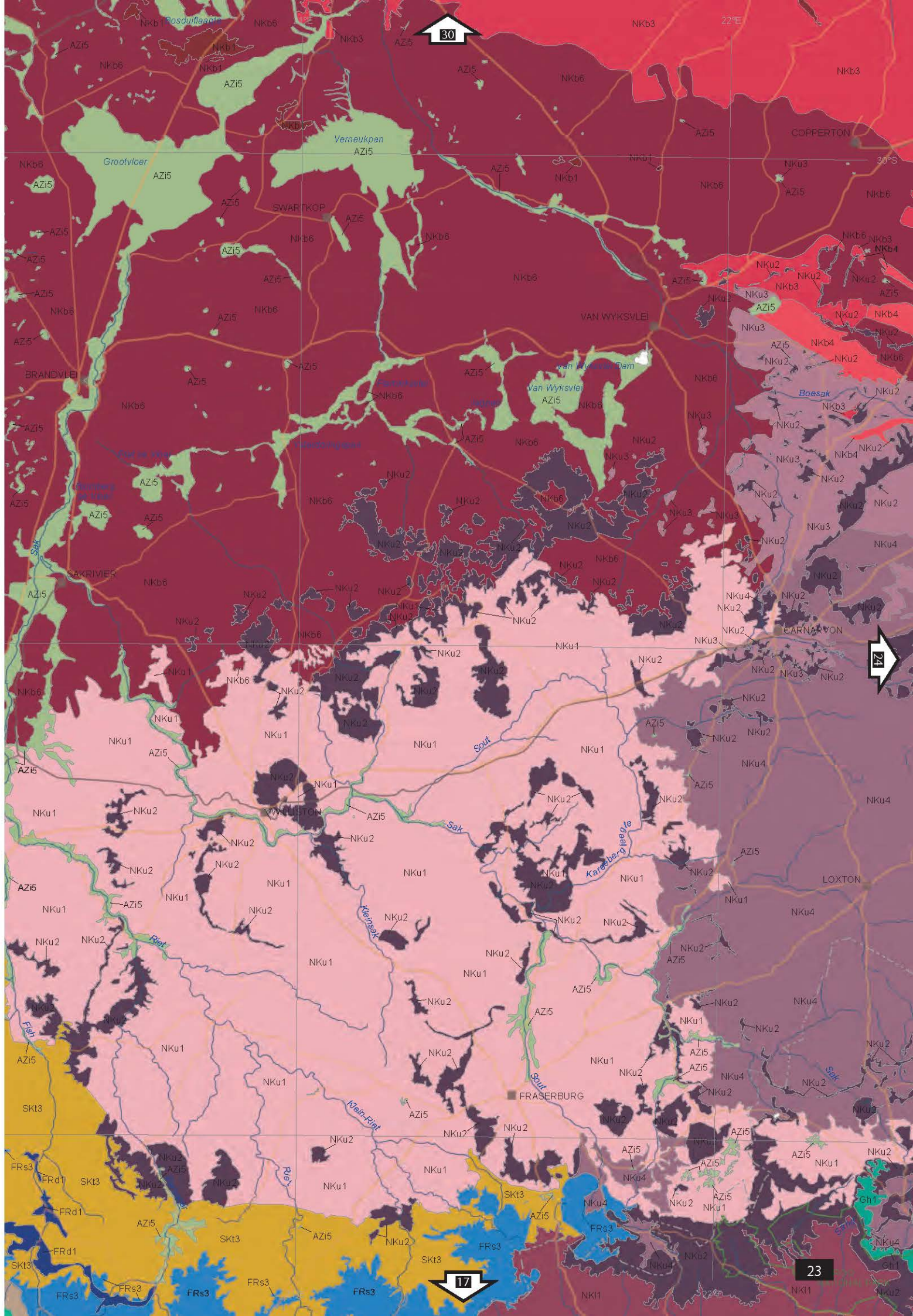


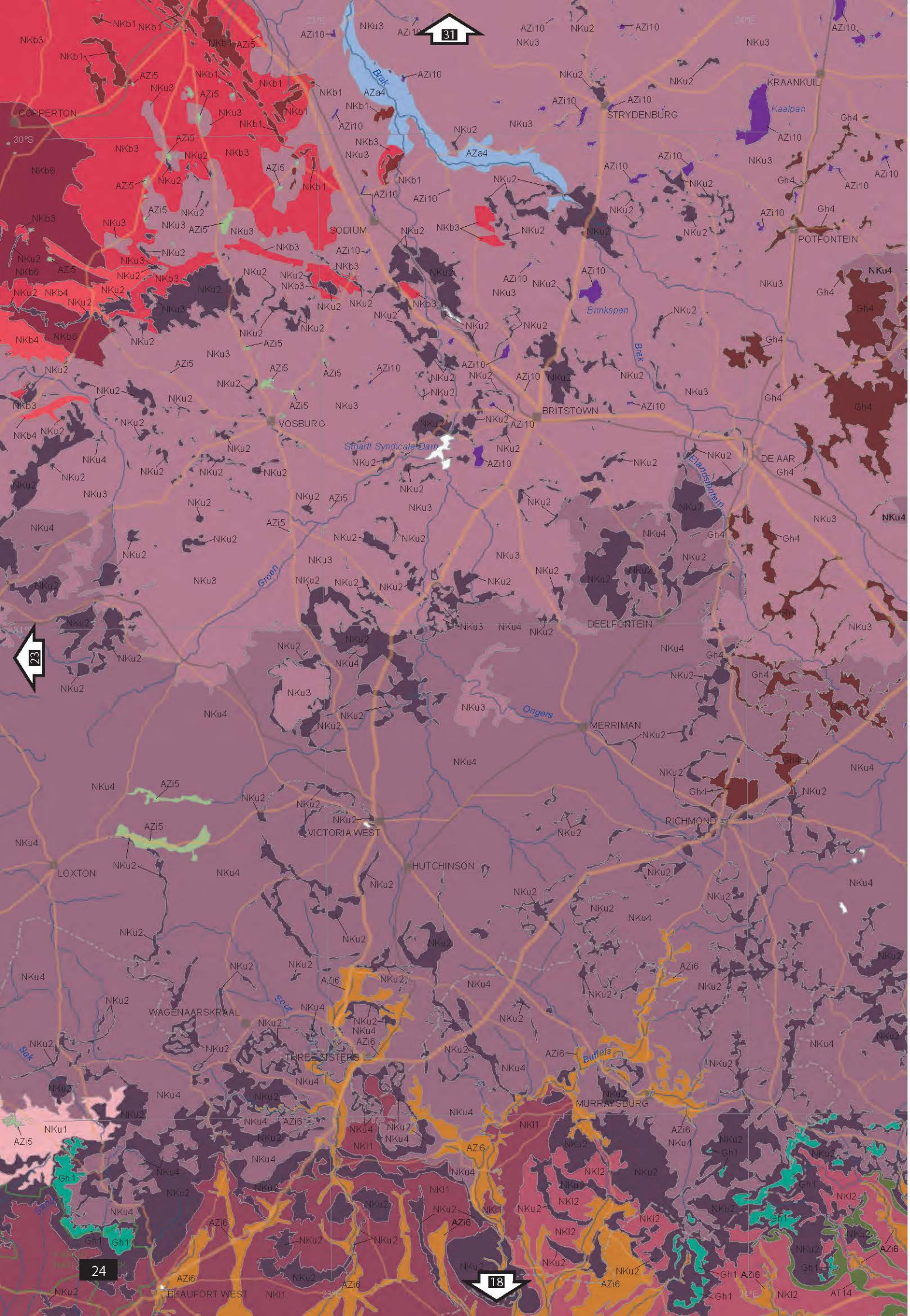


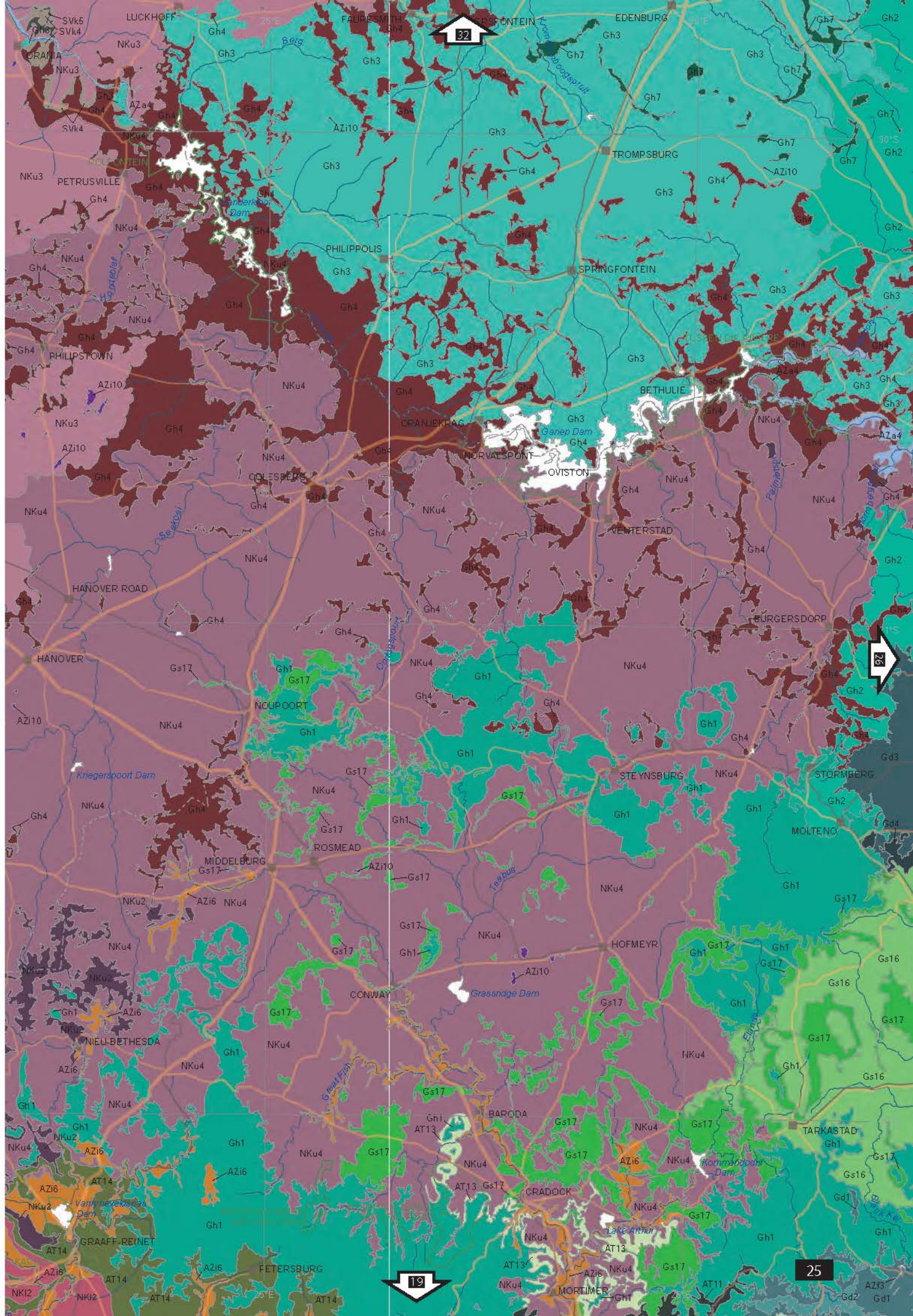
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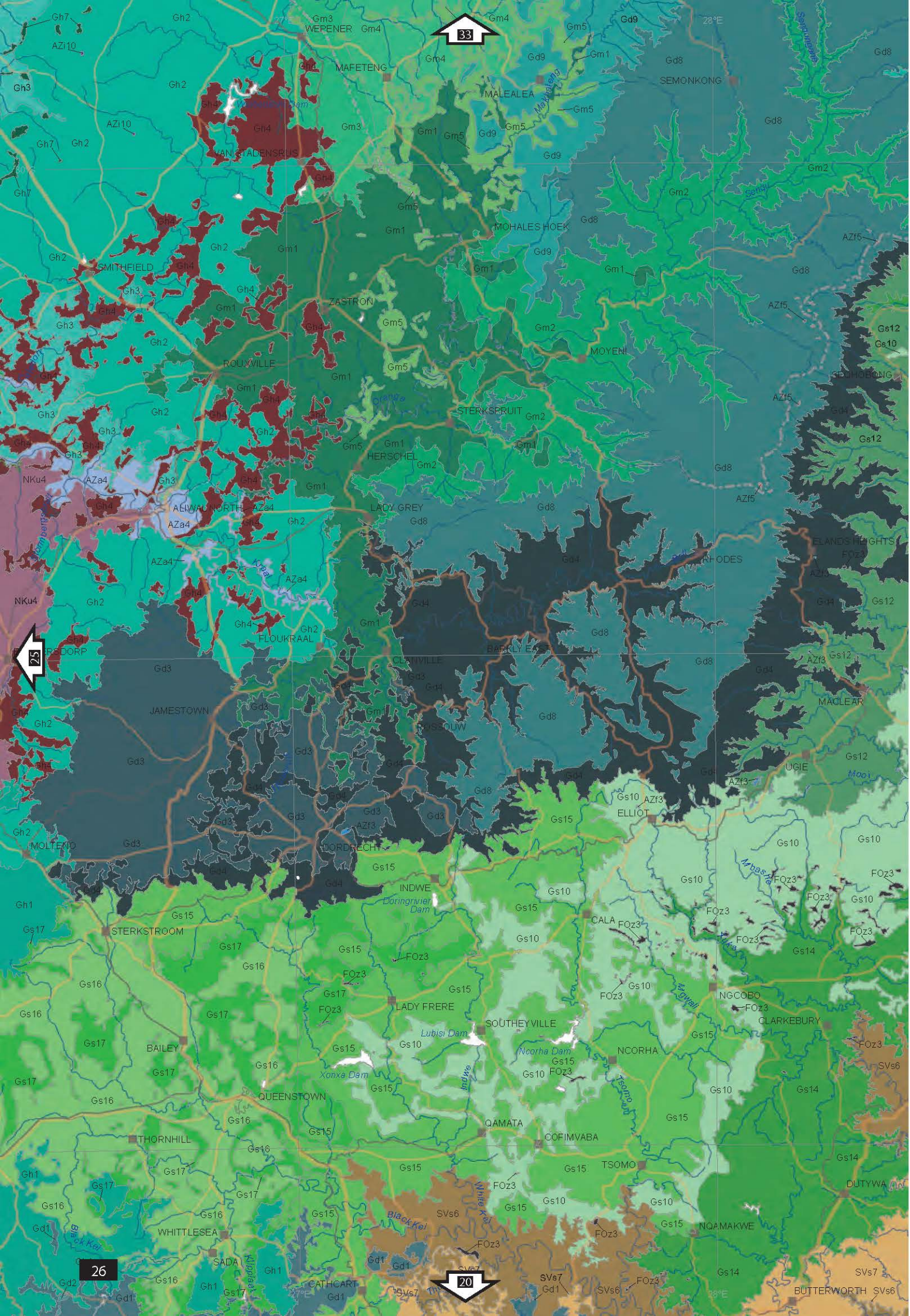


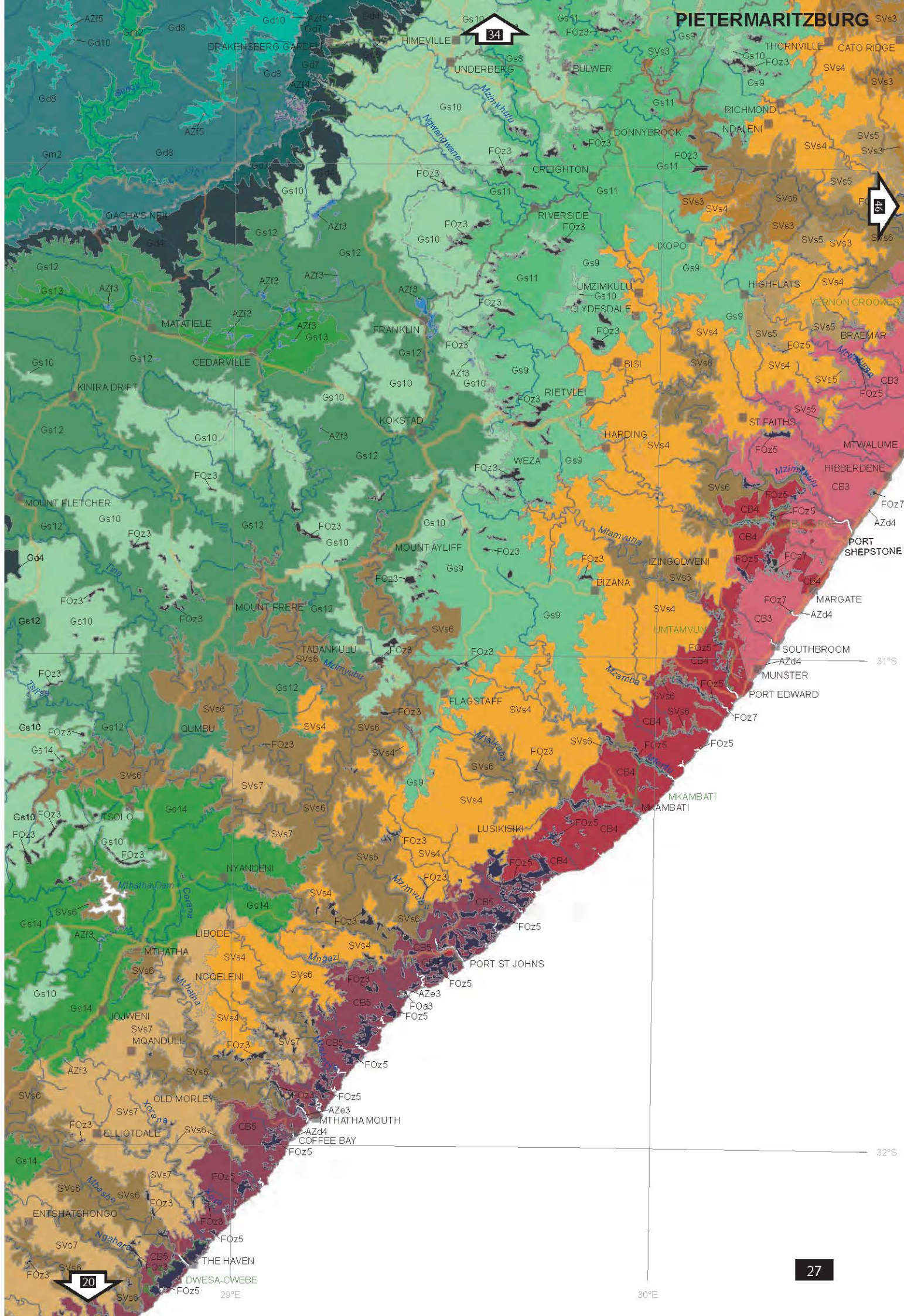


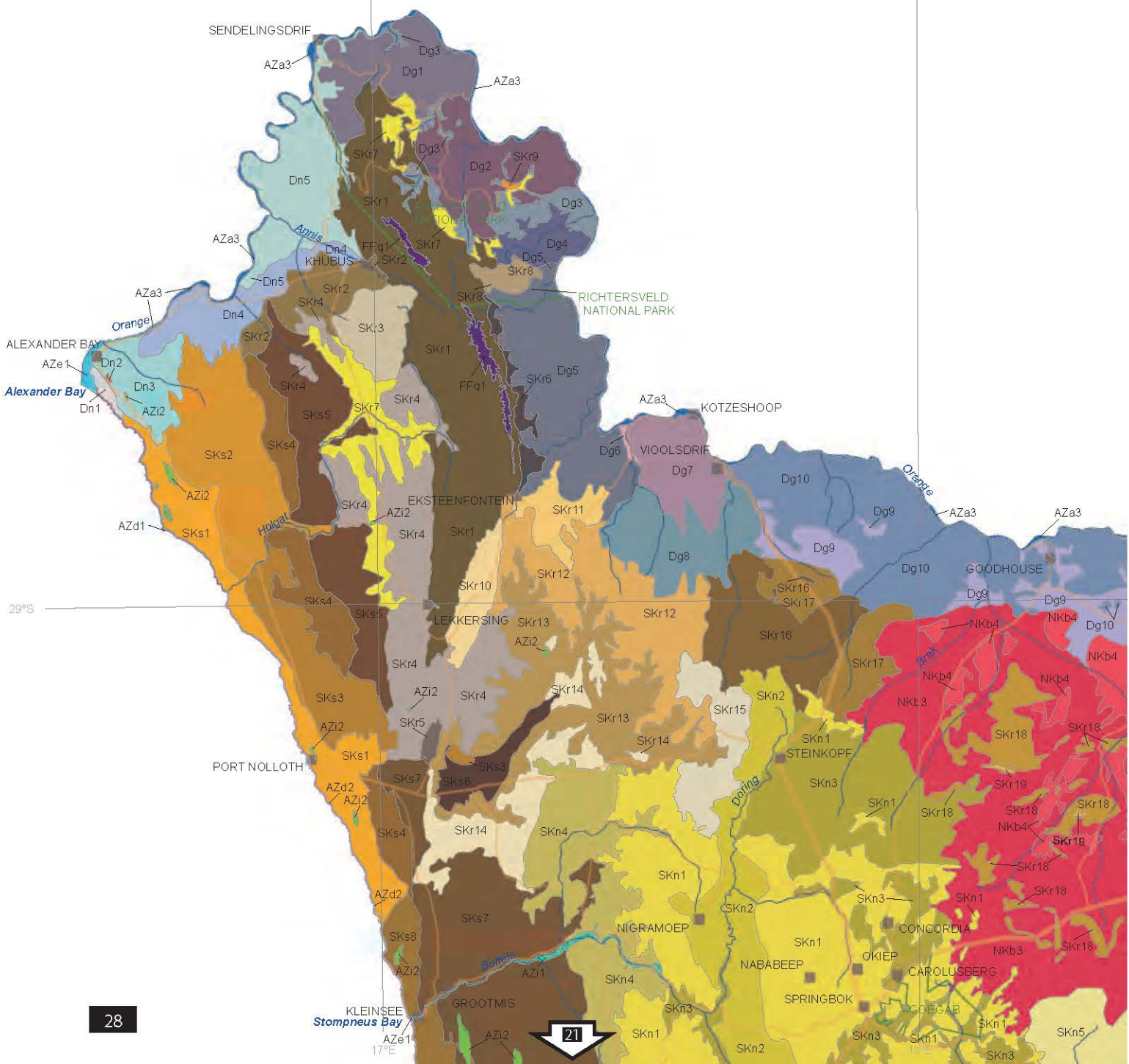


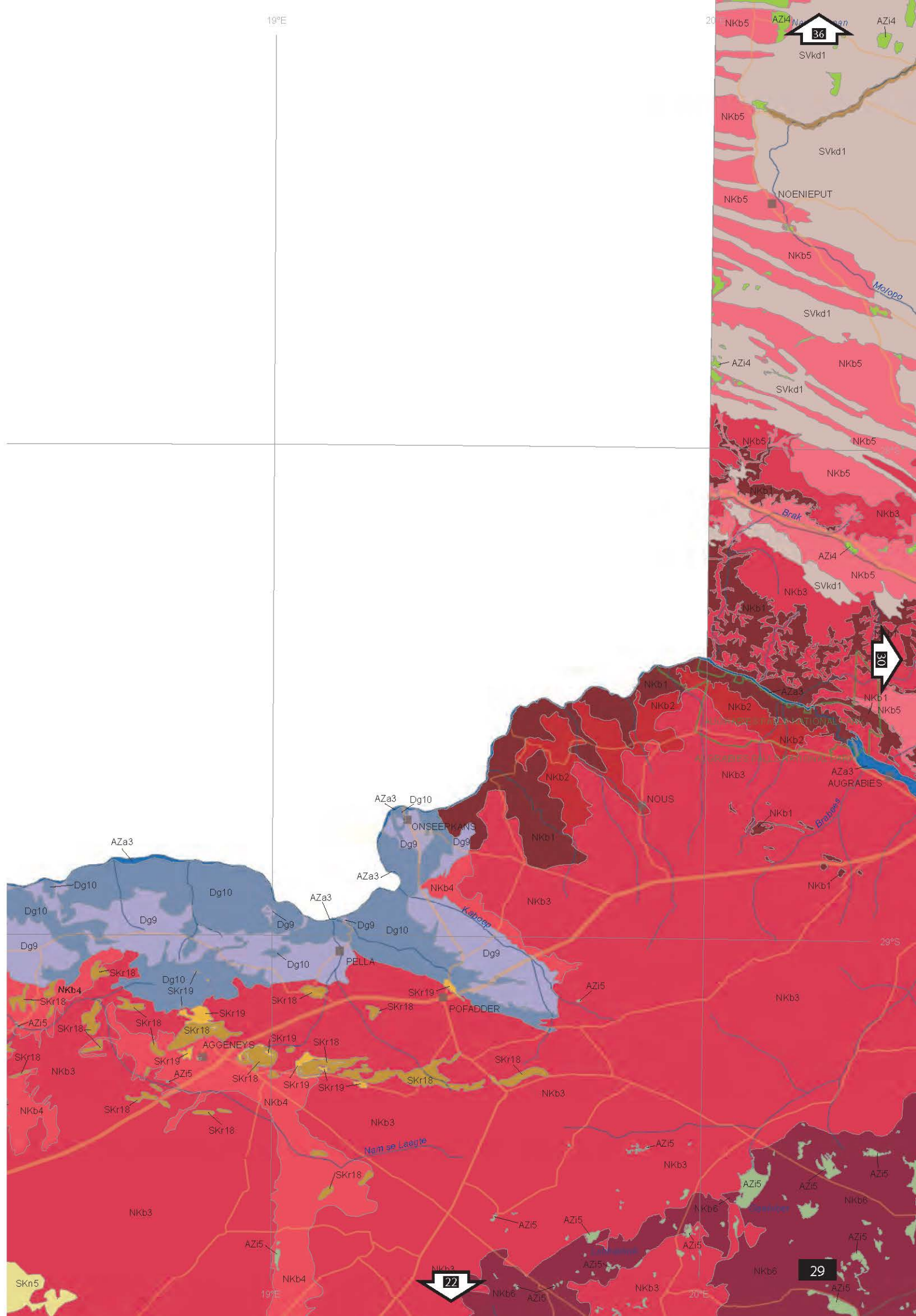


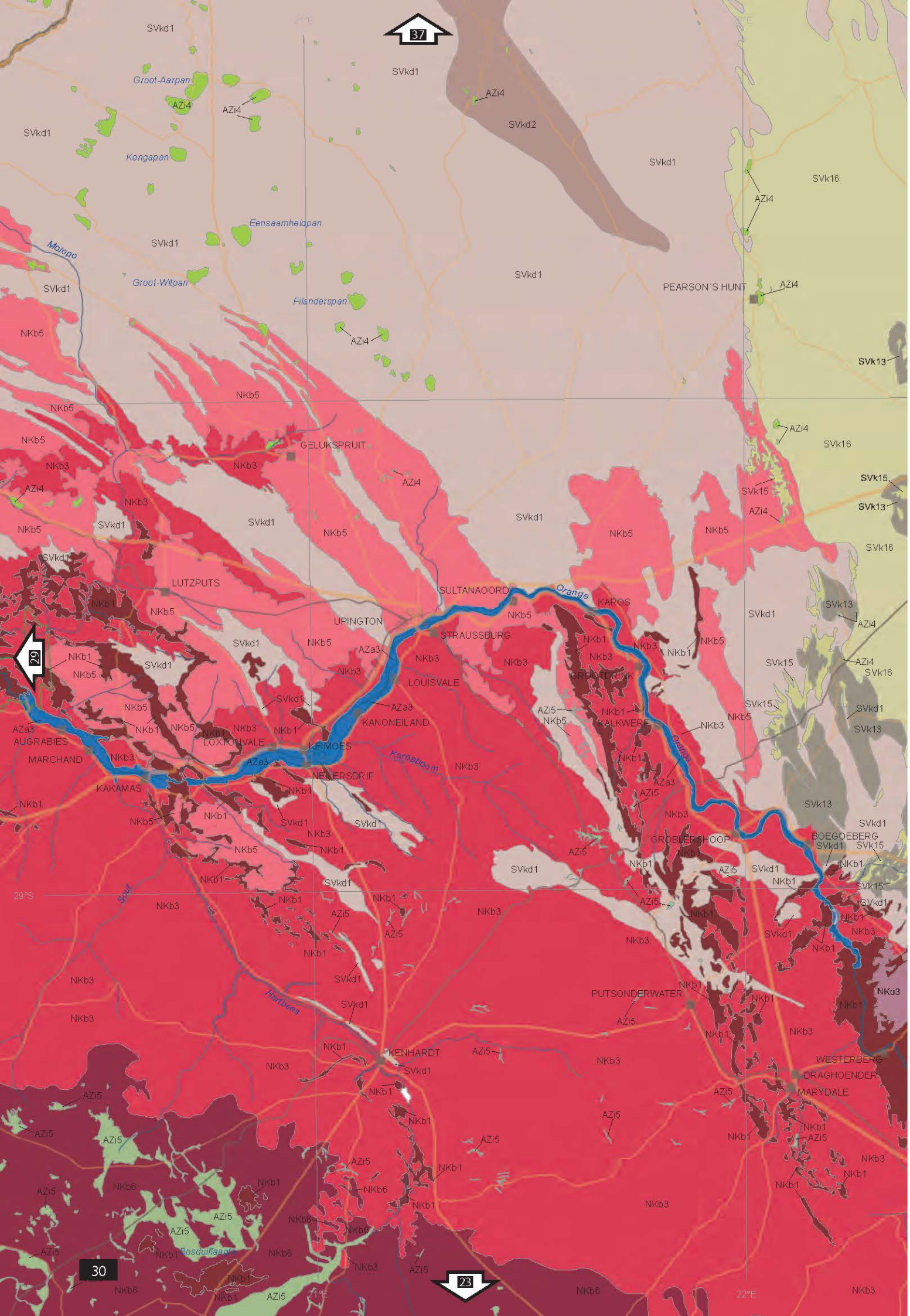


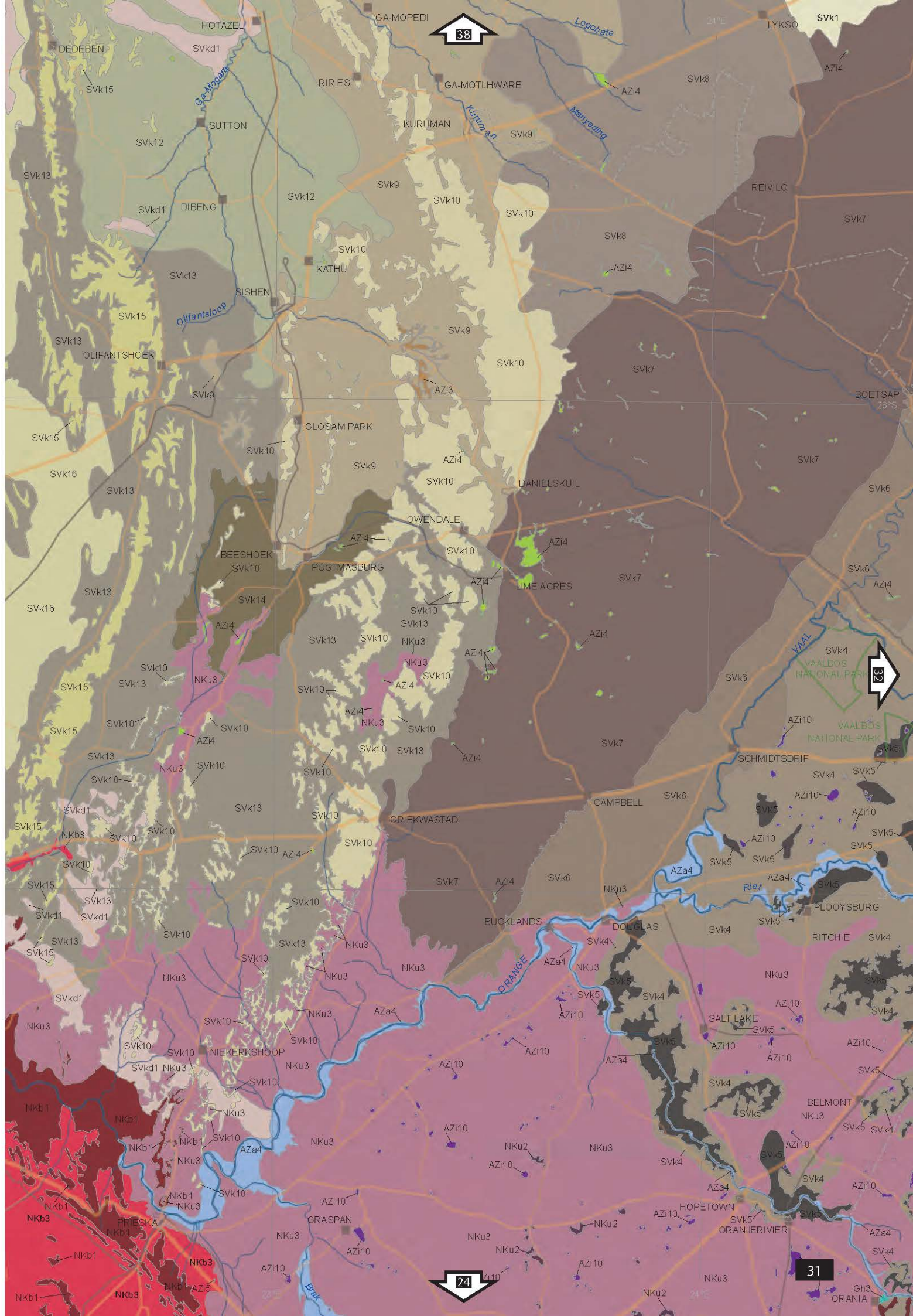


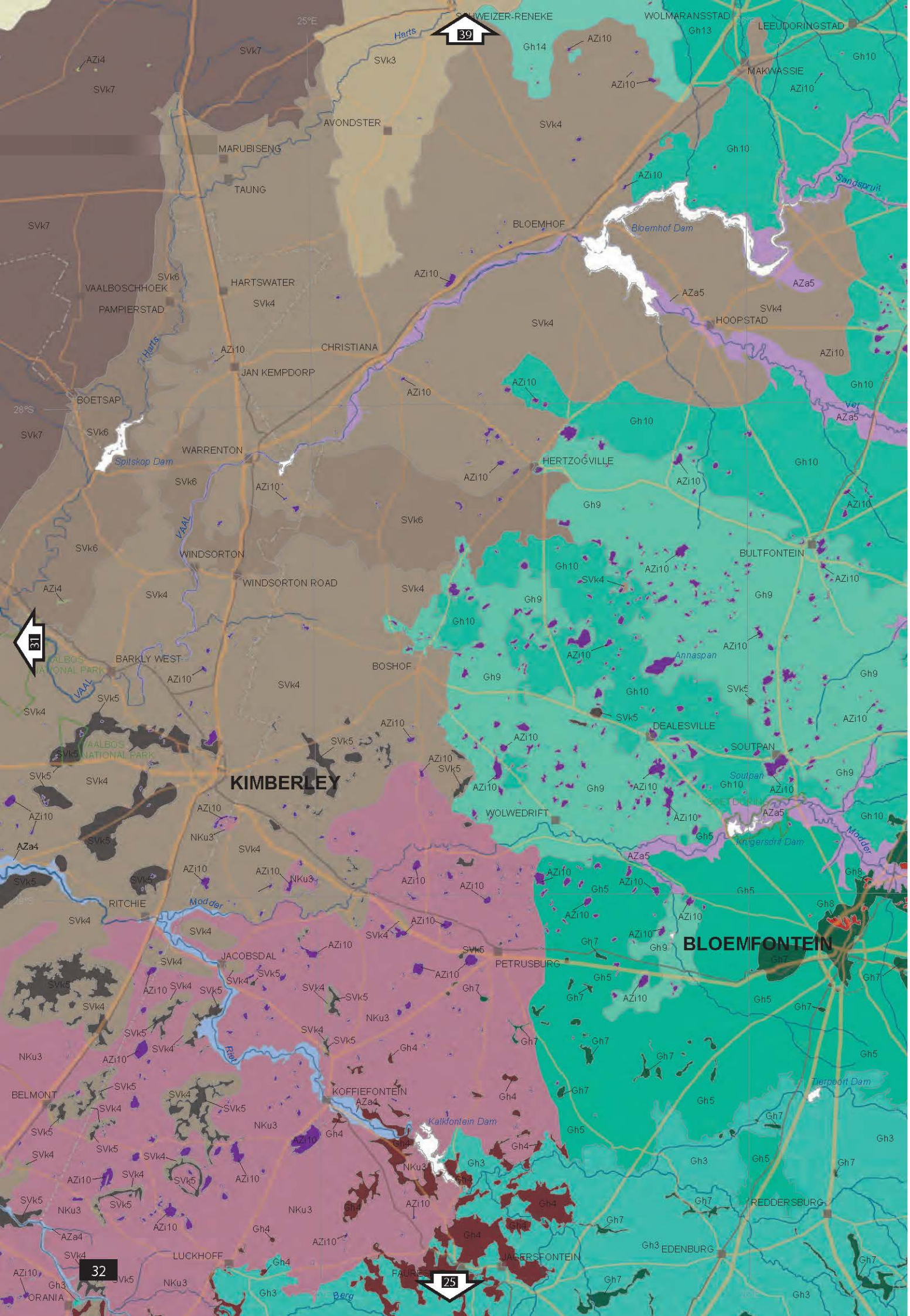










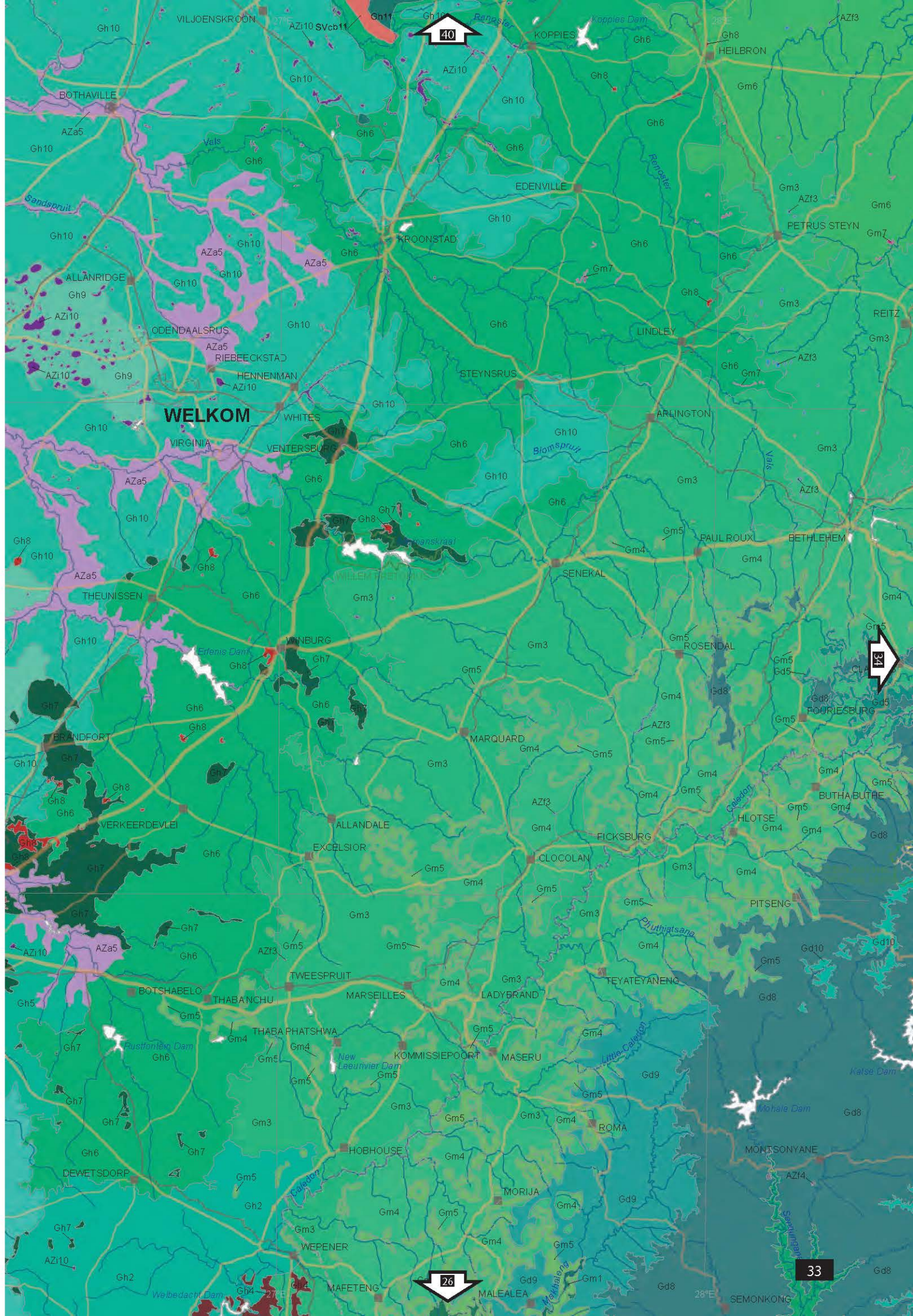


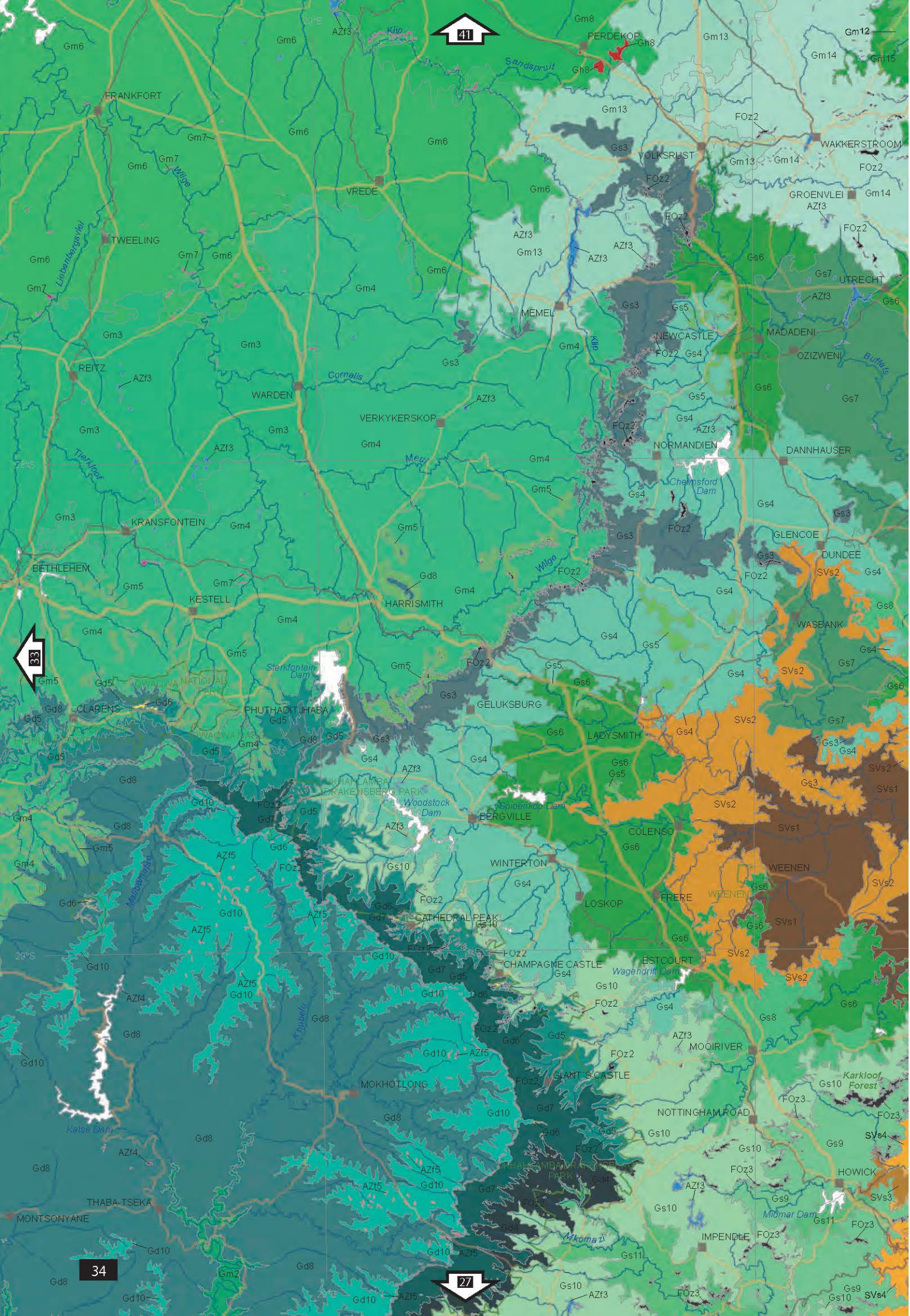
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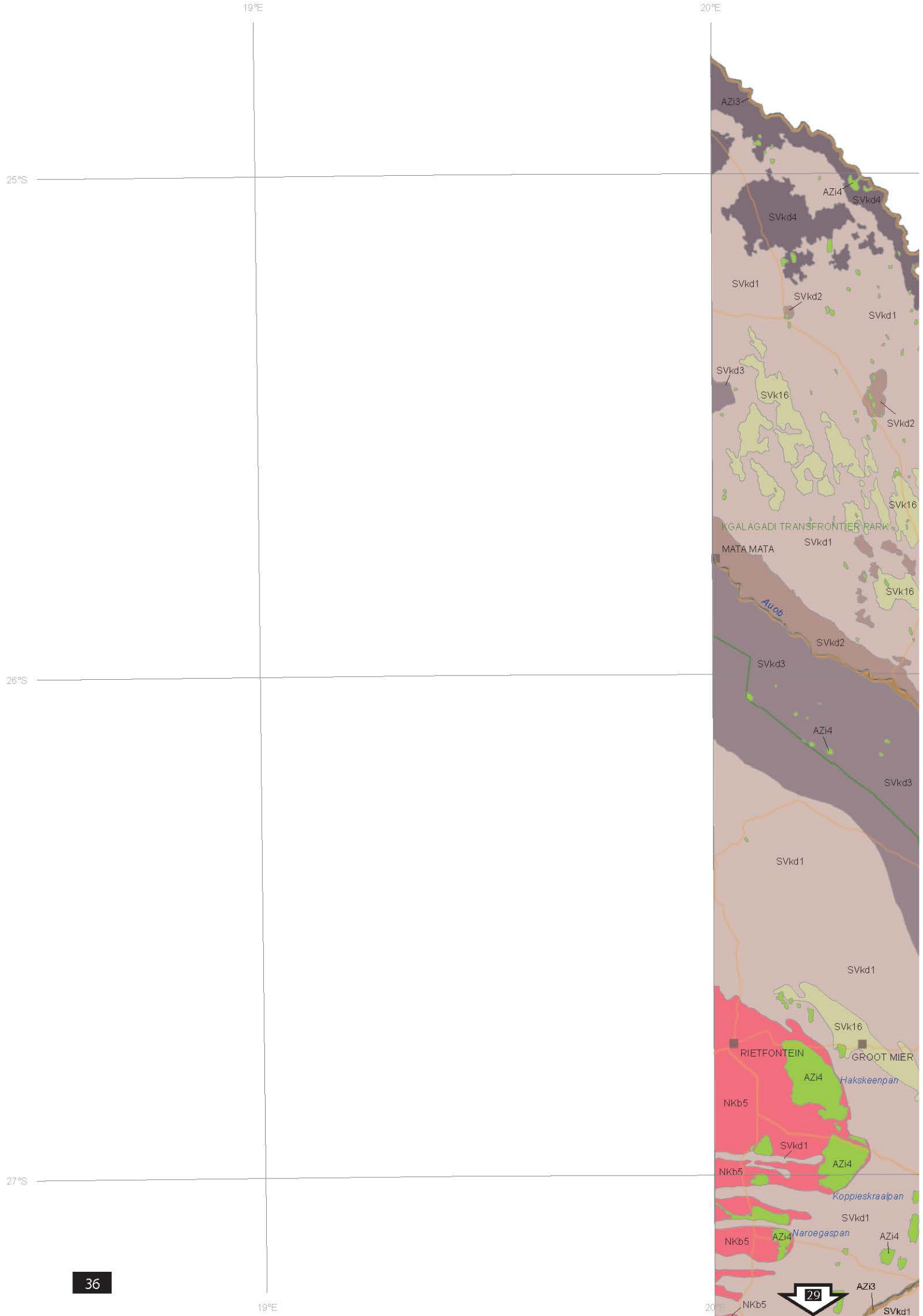
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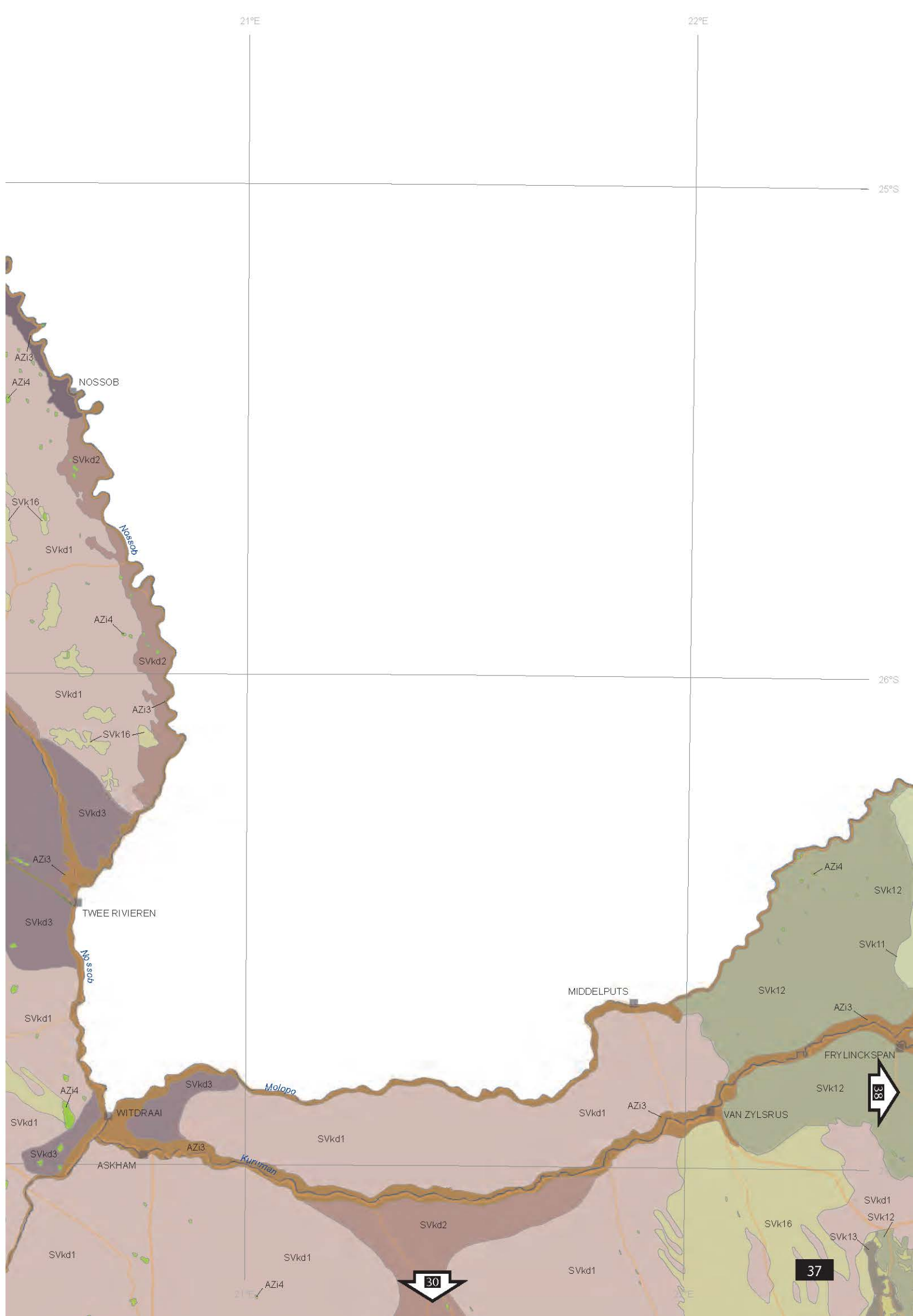
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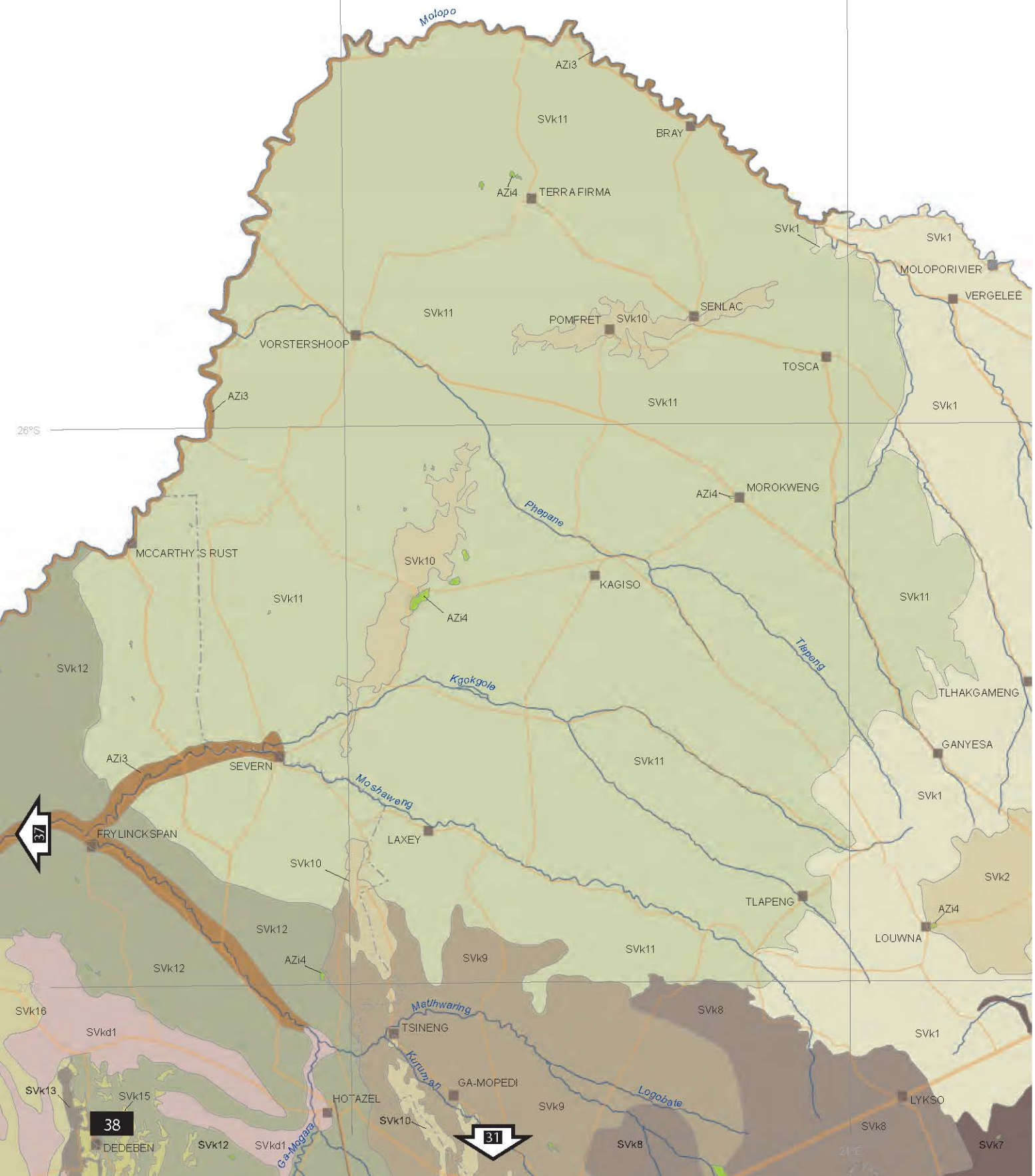


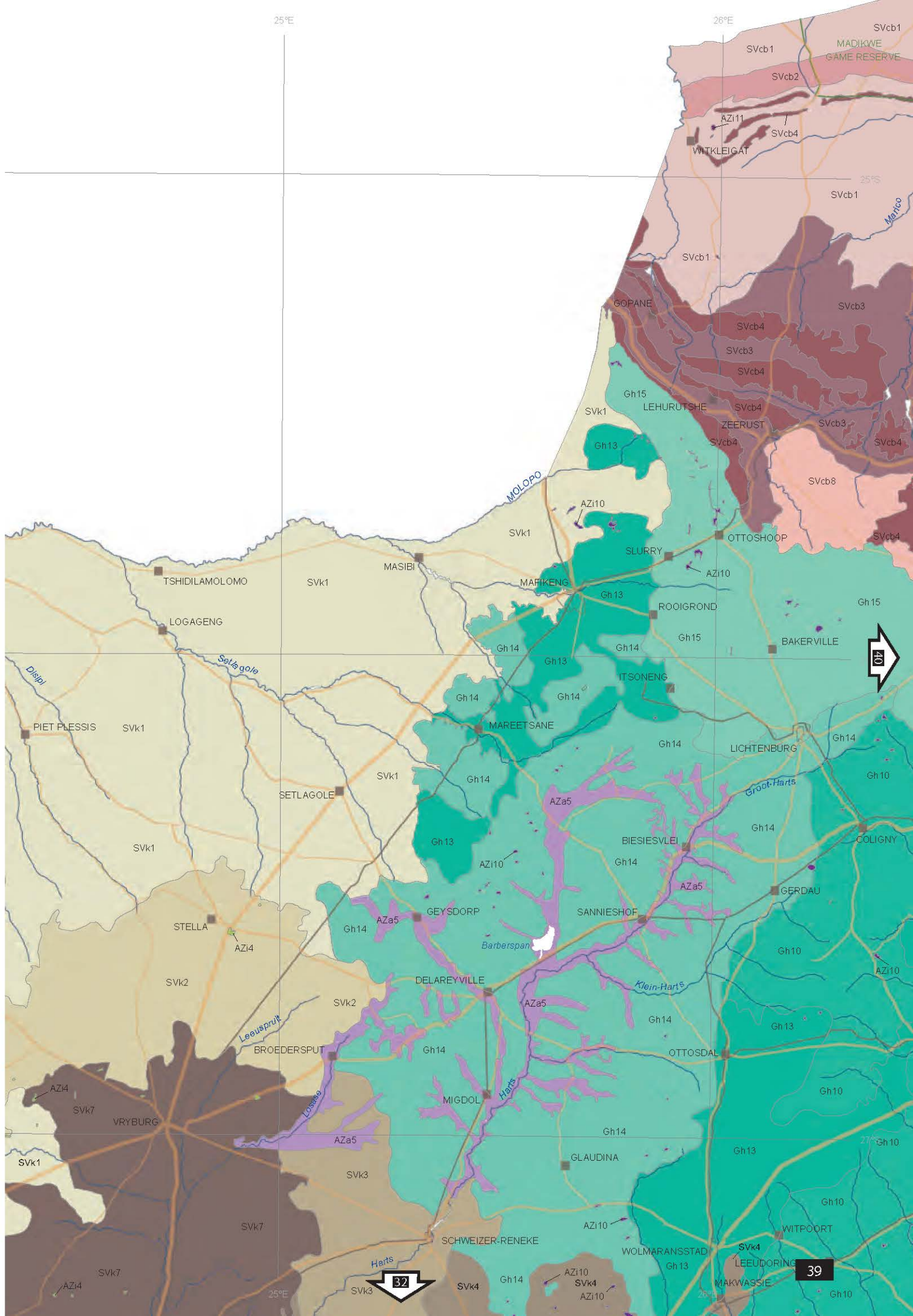
23°E

24°E

25°S

26°S





25°E

26°E

SVcb1

SVcb1

SVcb2

MADIKWE
GAME RESERVE

WITKLEIGAT

AZi11

SVcb4

25°S

SVcb1

GOPANE

SVcb1

SVcb4

SVcb3

SVcb4

SVcb4

SVcb3

SVcb4

SVcb4

SVcb3

SVcb4

SVcb3

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SVcb4

SVk1

Gh15

Gh13

SVk1

AZi10

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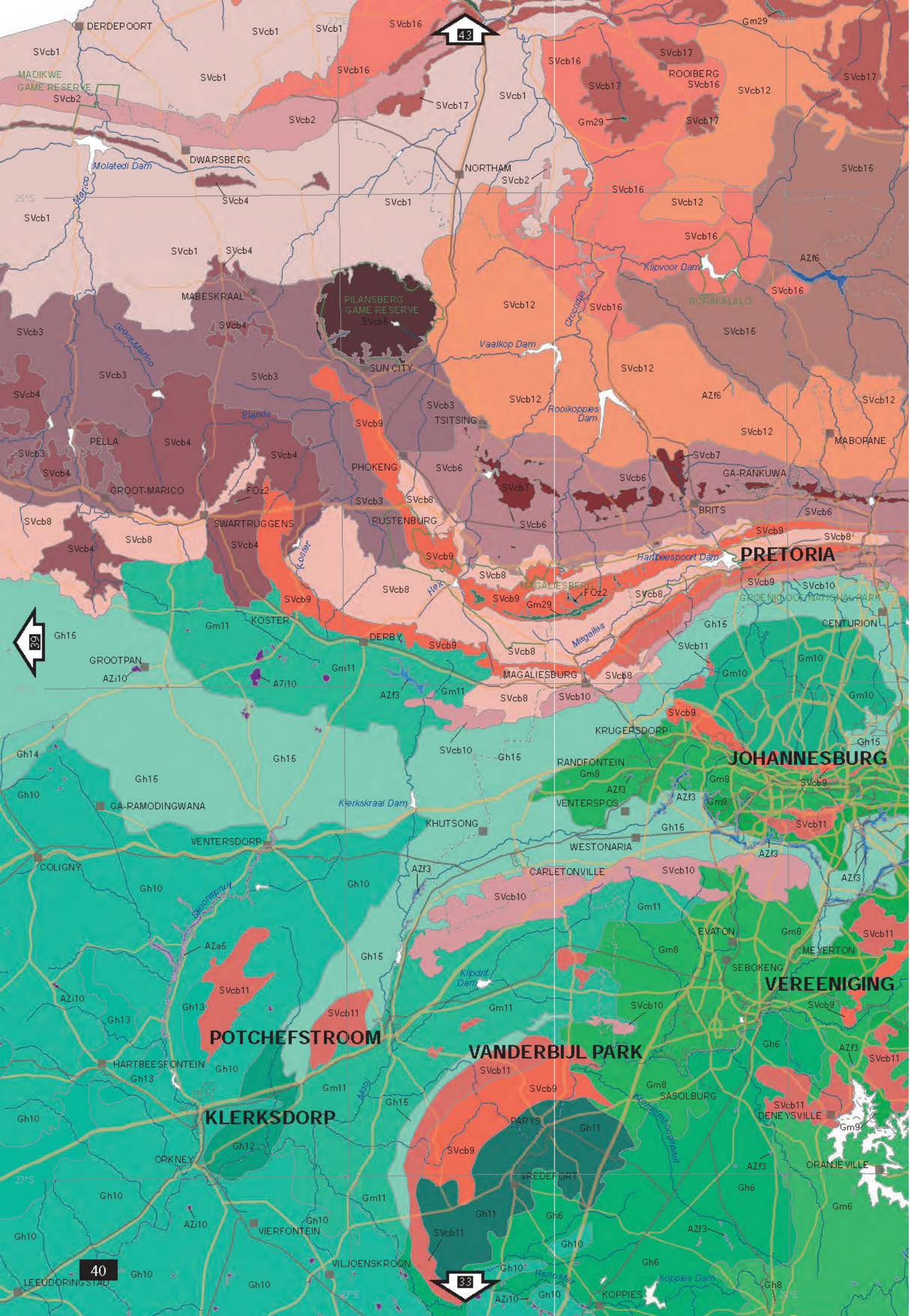
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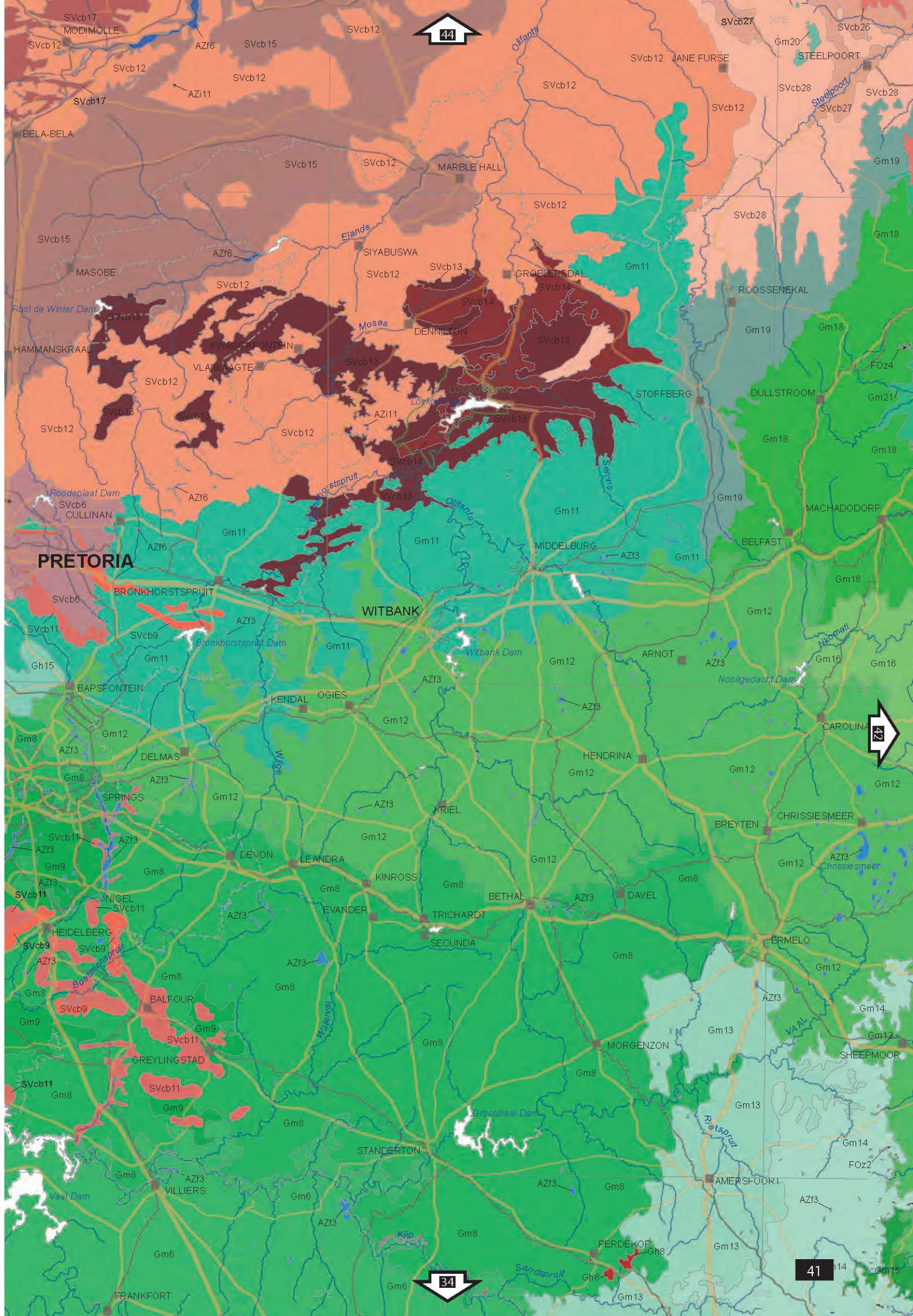
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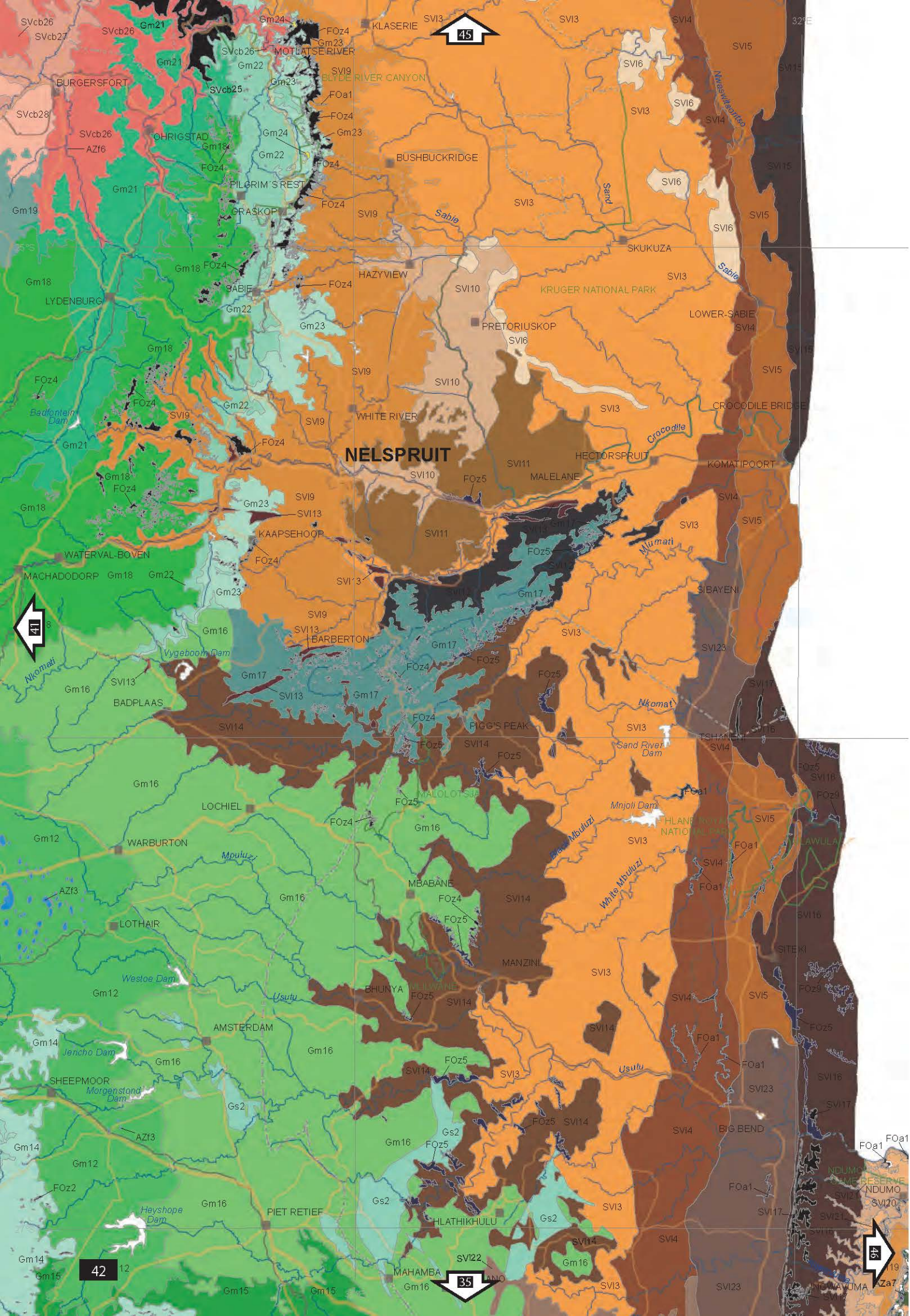
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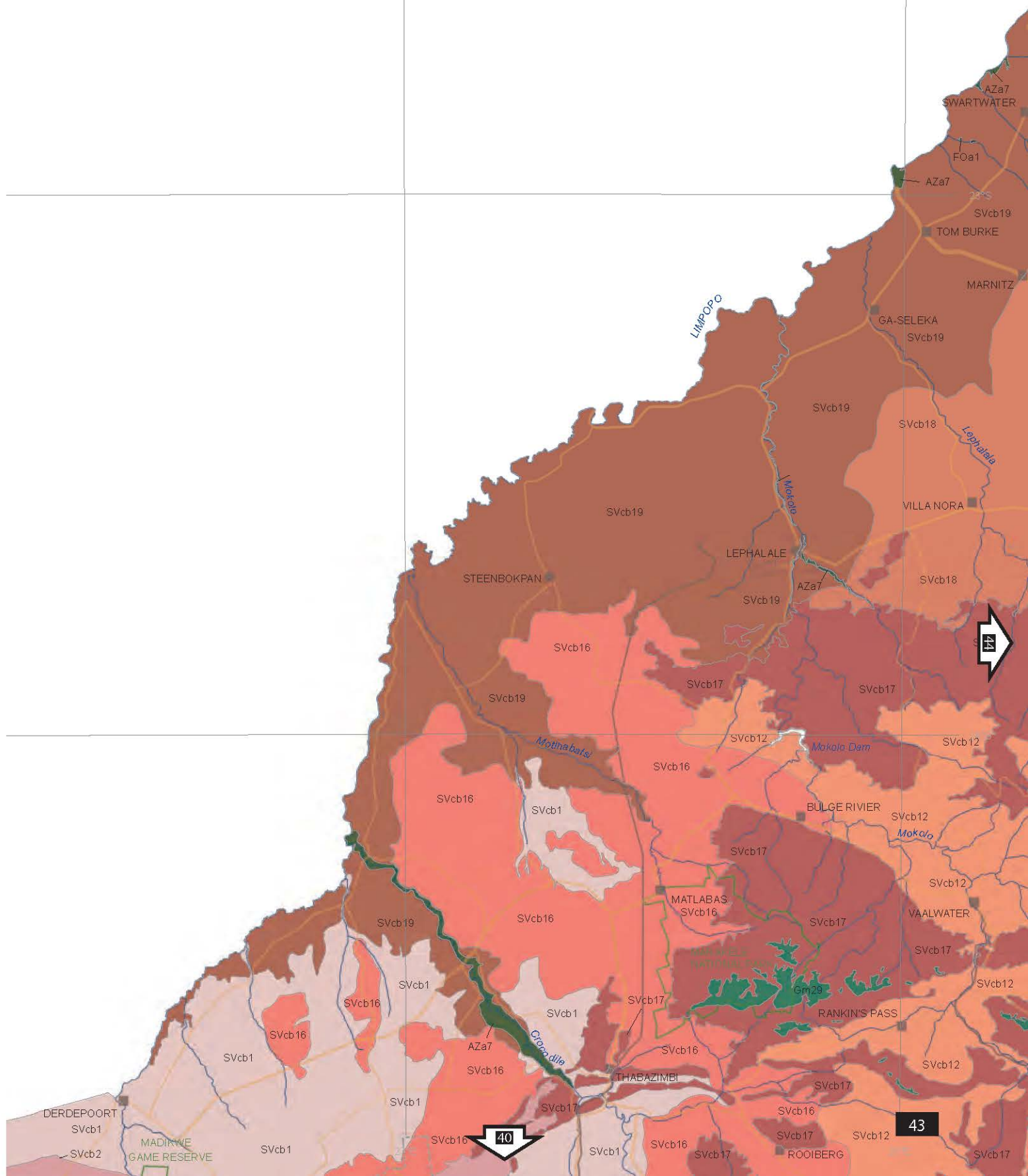


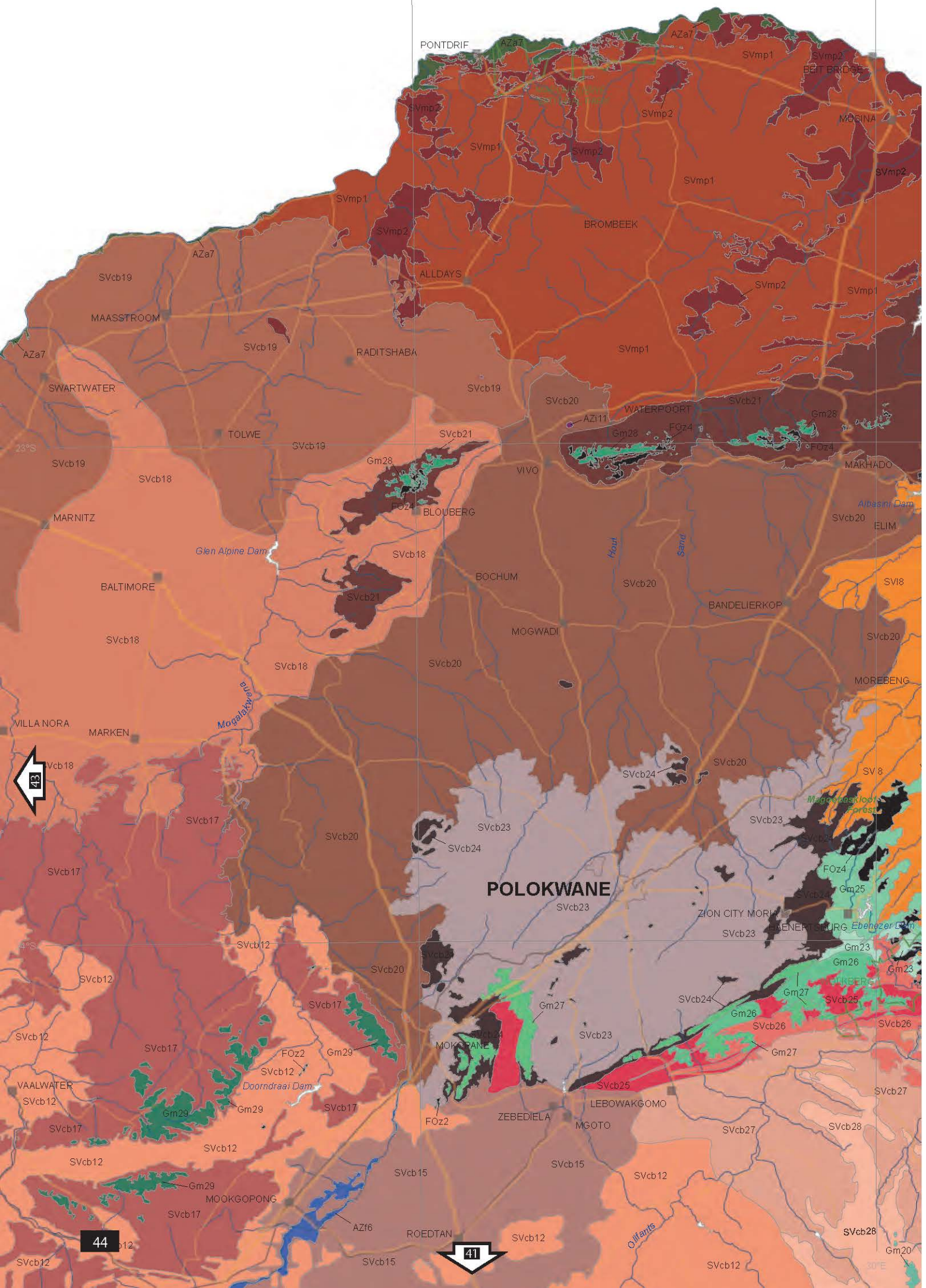


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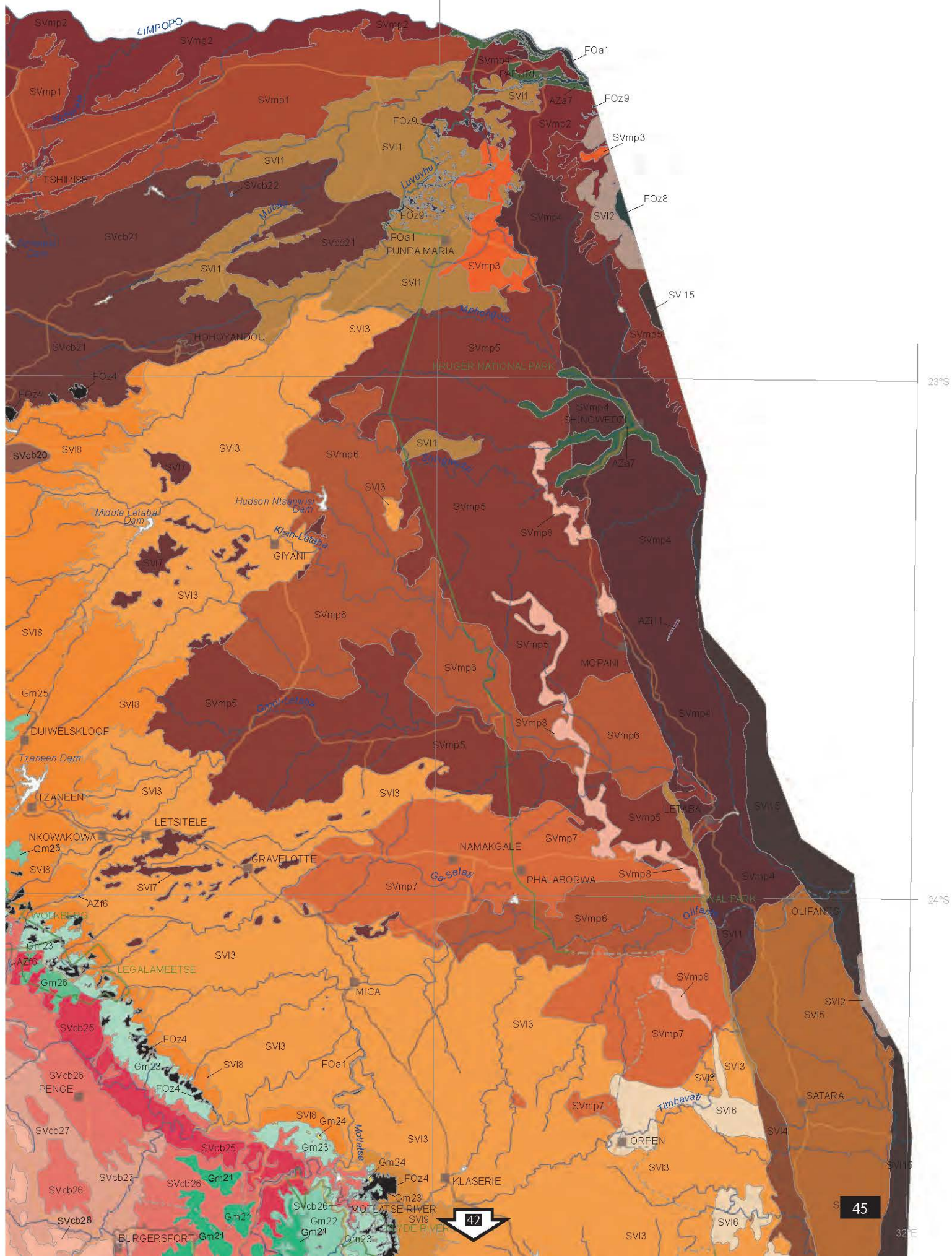
WITBANK







31°E



23°S

24°S

32°E

42

45

Vegetation Map of the Cape Peninsula

(Western Cape, South Africa)

Rebello AG¹, Low AB², Holmes PM³,
Euston-Brown DIW⁴, Mucina L^{5,6}

2014

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⁶Department of Geography & Environmental Studies, Stellenbosch University, Private Bag X1, Matieland 7602, Stellenbosch, South Africa



0 1 2 4 6 8 Km

Projection: Albers

Central Meridian: 18.5

Standard Parallel 1: -20

Standard Parallel 2: -30

Geographic Coordinate System: WGS 1984

Sources of GIS layers: Vegmap 2012

Sources of rivers: 1:500 000 DWAF rivers coverage

■ Town

— National road

— Main road

— Secondary road

— Protected area boundary

— River

— 20 m contour

FFs9: Peninsula Sandstone Fynbos

FFd5: Cape Flats Sand Fynbos

FFd6: Hanglip Sand Fynbos

FFh11: Peninsula Shale Fynbos

FFg3: Peninsula Granite Fynbos

FRs9: Swartland Shale Renosterveld

FRs10: Peninsula Shale Renosterveld

FRg2: Swartland Granite Renosterveld

FRc1: Swartland Silcrete Renosterveld

FS6: Cape Flats Dune Strandveld

FOz1: Southern Afrotemperate Forest

AZe2: Cape Estuarine Salt Marshes

AZd3: Cape Seashore Vegetation

AZf1: Cape Lowland Freshwater Wetlands

W1: Freshwater Lakes

W5: Reclaimed Land

