



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 21 May 2015

South Africa False Bay Nature Reserve



Designation date: 2 February 2015
Ramsar ID: 2219
Coordinates: 34°3'59"S 18°29'53"E
Official area (ha): 1 542,00
Number of zones: 3

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary (This field is limited to 2500 characters)

The most significant wetland types present on the site are waste water treatment areas [8 – the SBA section (319 ha), which consists of 22 settling and oxidation pans located in the Cape Flats Waste Water Treatment Works (CFWWTW), (Barnes, 2002)] and permanent freshwater lakes [O – Zeekoevlei (256 ha) and Rondevlei (58 ha)] , followed by many seasonal/intermittent freshwater marshes/pools (TP). Zeekoevlei receives water from the Big and Little Lotus Rivers as well as underground water from the Cape Flats Aquifer system, and Rondevlei receives water from Princess Vlei and the Cape Flats Aquifer system. Zeekoevlei is subject to a yearly drawdown from April to August and is the largest inland water body in the City of Cape Town. Water levels in the CFWWTW/SBA are artificially regulated, being lowered in the summer (Khan, 2011). The wetland systems of Rondevlei, Zeekoevlei and the SBA section function as an integral systems in terms of bird breeding and foraging.

The FBNR is located in the Fynbos floristic region, and includes two vegetation types: Cape Flats Sand Fynbos and Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006), which are nationally critically endangered and endangered, respectively (City of Cape Town, 2011). The FBNR also supports various endangered, vulnerable and near threatened species, as well as species that are extinct in the wild (Species lists are provided in section 14. A list of all species recorded at the site is given in Appendix 1). The FBNR is an integral component of the Cape Town Biodiversity Network (a network of sites and corridors required to conserve an ecologically representative sample of the vegetation types found in the city, some of which are found nowhere else in the world) and provides an ecological corridor linking the Table Mountain National Park in the west, the False Bay coastline (including Wolfgat Nature Reserve) and Kogelberg Biosphere Reserve in the east. In addition to being an important conservation area containing endemic vegetation types and species, the FBNR is used for various recreational purposes, such as fishing, water sports and picnics, as well as educational purposes (Khan, 2011).

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Name

Institution/agency

Postal address *(This field is limited to 254 characters)*

E-mail

Phone

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year

To year

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Boundaries description (optional) *(This field is limited to 2500 characters)*

The boundary is the same as the existing boundary of False Bay Nature Reserve (FBNR), and includes the following discrete site units: Zeekoevlei Nature Reserve (NR) section, Rondevlei Nature Reserve (NR) section, the Strandfontein Bird Area (SBA) section, Pelican Park section and Slangetjebos section, but the Sandwolf Coastal section of the FBNR is excluded from this application.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie? Western Cape province of South Africa

b) What is the nearest town or population centre? Cape Town (2.9 million people)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 1542

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 1542.52

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Ecozone: Afrotropical

[Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme](#) *(This field is limited to 2500 characters)*

Ecozone: Afrotropical
Biome: Mediterranean forests, woodlands and shrub
Ecoregion: Lowland Fynbos and Renosterveld

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons *(This field is limited to 3000 characters)*

Most of the wetlands that were once found on the Cape Flats have been filled in to make room for development, thus Rondevlei and Zeekoevlei are among the few remaining natural wetlands left on the Cape Flats. They are also significant in terms of their size. Rondevlei and Zeekoevlei are classified as Cape Lowland Freshwater Wetlands (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006), and are representative examples of wetlands in this biogeographic region. Both Rondevlei and Zeekoevlei also play an important role in the amelioration of flooding in the low lying areas of the Cape Flats. This function also recharges the Cape Flats aquifer and filters water before it resurfaces in the surrounding dune slack wetlands. This site also supports numerous good examples of freshwater seasonal pools/marshes occurring on inorganic soils. Water leaving the two major wetlands is filtered and purified before flowing into the marine recreational area of False Bay.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity




Justification *(This field is limited to 3000 characters)*

The FBNR falls within the Fynbos Biome, a biodiversity hotspot (CAPE, 2000), and as such supports a high diversity of fynbos species, as well as supporting the critically endangered Cape Flats Sand Fynbos vegetation type and the endangered Cape Flats Dune Strandveld vegetation type. The FBNR supports some of the last remnants of endemic species, making it important for maintaining biodiversity and species conservation (e.g. *Erica verticillata* is extinct in the wild (SANBI, 2014), but has been planted on the shores of Zeekoevlei and in the Rondevlei NR section). Other endemics include *Psoralea glaucina* (Muizenberg fountainbush), *Satyrion carneum* (Ever Trevor), and *Thamnochortus punctatus*, which are all South African endemics.

- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population





















3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Psoralea glaucina</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Satyrium carneum</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Thamnochortus punctatus</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		













(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Erica verticillata (EX)
Erica turgida (EX)

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i> 	Egyptian Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7732	2010	2.2	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Amietophrynus pantherinus</i> 	Western Leopard Toad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				EN 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	important breeding point	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas smithii</i> 	Cape Shoveler	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	594		1.7	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Breviceps gibbosus</i> 	Cape Rain Frog	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NT on IUCN Redlist	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris minuta</i> 	Little Stint	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC on IUCN Redlist.	Important migratory zone
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Circus ranivorus</i> 	African Marsh Harrier	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC on IUCN Redlist	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Haematopus moquini</i> 	African Oystercatcher	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	59	2007	1	NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Hyperolius horstockii</i> 	Arum lily frog	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	important breeding point	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus dominicanus</i> 	Kelp Gull	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1907		2.7	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Morus capensis</i> 	Cape Gannet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

RIS for Site no. 2219, False Bay Nature Reserve, South Africa

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i> 	Ruff	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC on IUCN Redlist	Important migratory zone
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i> 	Greater Flamingo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1714		2.3	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i> 	Pied Avocet	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC on IUCN Redlist	Important migratory zone
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i> 	Common Tern	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC on IUCN Redlist	important migratory zone
CHORDATA / AMPHIBIA	<i>Tomopterna delalandii</i> 	Cape Sand frog	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		important breeding point
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Tyto capensis</i> 	Grass Owl	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC on IUCN Redlist	

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Rondevlei, Zeekoevlei and the SBA ponds are bordered on the north and east by Cape Flats Sand Fynbos and on the south by Cape Flats Dune Strandveld (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). Cape Flats Sand Fynbos is a critically endangered vegetation type (more than 80% of the original distribution has been lost to development and only 2% is formally conserved; City of Cape Town, 2011) and Cape Flats Dune Strandveld is an endangered vegetation type (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). The FBNR is a critical conservation area for these two vegetation types. Both types are highly fragmented as well as being threatened by further development on the Cape Flats.

The site supports various threatened fauna in terms of the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (Version 2014.2):

Birds: The site supports breeding populations of *Circus ranivorus* (African marsh harrier, LC). A further two red list bird species occurring in the area are, *Morus capensis* (Cape Gannet, VU) and *Tyto capensis* (African Grass-owl, LC). The area also supports several Palaearctic migratory bird species which spend the summer, including three red list species. These are the *Calidris minuta* (Little Stint, LC), *Philomachus pugnax* (Ruff), *Recurvirostra avosetta* (Pied Avocet, LC) and *Sterna hirundo* (Common Tern, LC) (Avian Demography Unit UCT, 2012).

Amphibians and reptiles: The wetlands also provides habitat for breeding populations of the endangered Western Leopard Toad (*Amietophrynus pantherinus*, EN) and supports the vulnerable Cape Rain Frog (*Breviceps gibbosus*, NT) (Minter, et al., 2004).

A number of flora and fauna species at the site are listed on the South African Red Data list, but have not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Proteaceae	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Iridaceae	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Restionaceae	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Juncus sp	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Typha latifolia	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Scirpus littoralis	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Cliffortia ericifolia	<input type="checkbox"/>		

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

<no data available>

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2	314	Representative
Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		
Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils		3	100	Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
8: Wastewater treatment areas		1	319	Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Pimpernel	
<i>Briza maxima</i>	Large Quaking Grass	
<i>Briza minor</i>	Small Quaking Grass	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Predikantsluis	
<i>Lagurus ovatus</i>	Hare's Tail	
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Common Lantana	
<i>Pennisetum clandestinum</i>	Kikuyu Grass	

Invasive alien plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Impacts
<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Rooikrans	No impacts
<i>Acacia saligna</i>	PortJackson	No impacts
<i>Eichhornia crassipes</i>	Waterhyacinth	No impacts

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Impacts
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	Canis lupus familiaris	domesticdog	No impacts

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
C: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with mild winters	Csa: Mediterranean (Mild with dry, hot summer)

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

Lower part of river basin

Coastal

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional) *(This field is limited to 1000 characters)*

Soil type and chemistry range: The soil is dominated by calcareous sands of marine origin, which overlay a deeper layer of granite. An area of hard, calcified limestone occurs in the north-western sections of the reserve. To the south of Rondevlei NR section, the series of high dunes are comprised of wind-driven coastal sands. The sands to the south of False Bay Nature Reserve are younger and more alkaline in composition, and are richer in shell deposits. These are derived from the Fernwood and also, rarely, the Mispah series (Khan, 2011). The northern part of the Rondevlei NR section has acidic soils,

while the remainder of the site has alkaline soils. Organic humus content increases as one moves northwards away from the False Bay coastline into older, more established vegetated dunes. Due to leaching, pH values decrease as one moves northwards. Alkaline pH values of 9.08 as well as the highest sodium reading in the FBNR have been recorded on the Rondevlei NR section's southern bounda

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology: *(This field is limited to 1000 characters)*

All vleis receive groundwater resurgence from rainfall in the catchment, while both Rondevlei and Zeekoevlei receive water from canals incorporated into the City's stormwater system. Rondevlei's primary water source is Princessvlei to the northwest of the site. The two rivers that drain into Zeekoevlei (the Big and Little Lotus Rivers) receive contaminants from the areas they run through, including oils from roads, household chemicals, litter, raw sewage (with associated high *Escherichia coli* counts) and anything else that may wash, blow or be dumped into the canal (Khan, 2011)

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

Please provide further information on pH (optional): *(This field is limited to 1000 characters)*

Due to leaching, pH values decrease as one moves northwards. Alkaline pH values of 9.08 as well as the highest sodium reading in the FBNR have been recorded on the Rondevlei NR section's southern boundary. Older, acidic sands are restricted to the northern shores of the Rondevlei NR section and Zeekoevlei NR section, with pH values varying from 4.7 to 7.27

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

<no data available>

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Outside the site: 380 000

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional): *(This field is limited to 1000 characters)*

- a) within the Ramsar site: All land in the proposed Ramsar site is owned and under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town (local government).
- b) in the surrounding area: Areas directly north, west, east and southeast of the site are residential areas, comprising high, middle, low income and informal housing, mostly under private ownership, but with some City-owned housing. The area to the northeast is agricultural land under private ownership.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site: *(This field is limited to 1000 characters)*

Asieff Khan
 Area Manager: False Bay Nature Reserve, City of Cape Town 1 Zeekoe Road, Zeekoevlei, 7798, Cape Town
 Email: asieff.khan@capetown.gov.za

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Asieff Khan, Area Manager

E-mail address:

asieff.khan@capetown.gov.za

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Commercial and industrial areas	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Invasive non-native/ alien species	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Household sewage, urban waste water	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, Act 57 of 2003			whole
Local Authority Nature Reserves			whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area			whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Proposed

Habitat

Measures	Status
Improvement of water quality	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Regulation/management of wastes	Proposed
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site: *(This field is limited to 1000 characters)*

Environmental education constitutes an important focus area in False Bay Nature Reserve, with three environmental education programmes currently running: the Zeekoevlei Environmental Education Programme (ZEEP) [a 3-day/2-night programme that can accommodate 50 learners, run by the Cape Town Environmental Education Trust (CTEET)], the False Bay Ecology Park Environmental Education Centre overnight programme (3-day/2-night programme, also run by CTEET, that can accommodate 120 learners) and the Rondevlei Environmental Education Centre day programme (a three-hour programme that can accommodate 50 learners, run by City of Cape Town staff). An average of 4 000 learners participate in these environmental education programmes annually, where they are educated through field trips and/or bush camps, hands-on environmental activities, displays and talks, as well as reptile and animal shows (Khan, 2011). The programmes are specifically aimed at underprivileged children from the low-income areas

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

(This field is limited to 2500 characters)

Abell, R., Thieme, M. L., Ravenga, C., Bryer, M., Kottelat, M., Boguskaya, N., et al. (2008). Freshwater Ecoregions of the World: A New Map of Biogeographic Units for Freshwater Biodiversity Conservation. *BioScience*, 403-414.

Avian Demography Unit UCT. (2012). Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC). Cape Town, Western Cape, South Africa: Avian Demography Unit, University of Cape Town.

Barnes, D. (2002). Avian Demography Unit. Retrieved August 20, 2012, from Strandfontein Sewerage Works: <http://web.uct.ac.za/depts/stats/adu/strandf.htm>.

Barnes, K. N. (1998). The Important Bird Areas of Southern Africa. (K. N. Barnes, Ed.) Johannesburg: BirdLife South Africa.

BirdLife South Africa. (2012). Birding Sites. Retrieved September 28, 2012, from BirdLife South Africa Avitourism: http://www.birdingroutes.co.za/western_cape/wcbr-birding-sites.html.

CAPE (2000). Cape Action Plan for the Environment: A Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan for the Cape Floral Kingdom. WWF South Africa.

Cape Town. (2012). False Bay Ecology Park. Retrieved August 24, 2012, from City of Cape Town Official Website: <http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/EnvironmentalResourceManagement/projects/BiodMagementConserv/Pages/Fal seBayEcologyPark.aspx>.

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City of Cape Town. (2001). Integrated Catchment Management in an Urban Context: the Great and Little Lotus Rivers, Cape Town. Report No 846/1/01. Cape Town.

City of Cape Town. (2011). City of Cape Town State of the Environment Report 2011. City of Cape Town, Environmental Resource Management Department. Cape Town: City of Cape Town.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



False Bay Nature Reserve Headquarters Complex (left), showing community use of the multi-purpose hall and associated courtyard (top centre and right) and Architect's impression of the now completed Complex (bottom right). (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Rondevlei (looking westwards from Zeekoevlei towards Muizenberg Peak and Silvermine) (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Oblique view of the False Bay Nature Reserve looking north-westwards towards the city. The Strandfontein Birding Area is in the foreground, Zeekoevlei in the middle right and Rondevlei, middle left. (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



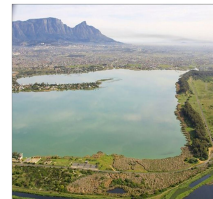
Rondevlei (looking southwards over the vlei towards Muizenberg Peak and Cape Point) (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Strandfontein Birding Area (looking southwards from Zeekoevlei towards Cape Point). The construction of the new FBNR headquarters node (now completed) is visible in the foreground of the photo. (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Top Left: Boat trip on Rondevlei; Top Right and Bottom Left: Bird hides at Rondevlei; Bottom Right: Picnic Area at Rondevlei; Centre: Erica Verticillata (Cape Flats Erica) classified as 'Extinct in the Wild', and now growing at Rondevlei (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Zeekoevlei (looking northwards across the vlei from Strandfontein Birding Area towards Devil's Peak) (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Various pictures at Strandfontein Birding Area (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Hippos in Rondevlei (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Environmental Education activities taking place within the FBNR (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Management Activities in the False Bay Nature Reserve (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Newly completed infrastructure on Zeekoevlei Eastern Shore, including braai areas (top left), ablution facilities (top right) and a landscaped central picnic area (bottom). (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Top Left: Start of the 2014 'Birdathon' Fun Family Walk on Zeekoevlei's Eastern Shore Top Right: The 'Birdathon' Festival at the central picnic area of Zeekoevlei's Eastern Shore Bottom Left: Participants at one of the Quiz stations on the 2014 Fun Walk; Bottom Right: Eagle Encounters' education d (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



Friends and Neighbour Initiative, the 'Other side of the Fence' at Village Heights informal settlement on the western boundary of the FBNR. The FBNR boundary and interface zone between the settlement and the reserve can be seen in the photo on the bottom right, with the other photographs showing (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)



National Department of Tourism funded EPWP project on Zeekoevlei's eastern shore (*City of Cape Town, 2014*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation