



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 February 2026

South Africa Agulhas Plain



Designation date	2 February 2026
Site number	2587
Coordinates	34°43'40"S 19°49'49"E
Area	23 984,03 ha

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

The Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site consists of the Agulhas National Park (ANP), including the Soetendalsvlei. It is located on the Agulhas Plain in the Overberg Region of the Western Cape, South Africa. The site straddles the southernmost tip of Africa with the Atlantic Ocean on the west and the Indian Ocean to the east. This plain is situated on an ancient wave-cut platform and is a relatively flat coastal lowland landscape, some areas of which are below sea level. The highest point in the ANP is at 309 m within the Waterford Section. However, dunes and limestone hills provide a diversity of slope and aspect combinations. The site falls within the Fynbos Biome of the Greater Cape Floristic Region, is a Key Biodiversity Area and is part of the UNESCO Cape Floristic Region World Heritage Site due to its natural biodiversity and ecological processes (SANParks 2020). This Ramsar site has more than 960 plant species, 144 birds, 68 mammals, 33 amphibians, and 8 fish species. Large numbers of these species are endemic, highly threatened, and dependent on wetlands (SANParks BIMS 2025). This 23 984 ha Ramsar site supports amongst the highest diversity of wetland types within South Africa, to a total of 8 127 ha. To the west of the Ramsar site the Ratel River flows to the Ratel River estuary. Higher upstream, it forms a floodplain wetland where rehabilitation efforts near the historic Ratelrivier homestead have restored its hydrological functioning (Snaddon 2016). The Waterford section conserves the headwaters of three rivers. Numerous seep, channelled valley-bottom and depression wetlands occur throughout the site. The depressions range from permanently to seasonally inundated while their water quality ranges from fresh to brackish and saline (SANParks 2020). The Soetendalsvlei is mapped as a freshwater lake (depression) and is the second largest freshwater lake in South Africa, after Chrissiesmeer. The Soetendalsvlei falls within the Estuarine Functional Zone (a management zone) of the De Mond Estuary Ramsar site (van Niekerk et al 2018). The majority of the Ramsar site is managed by SANParks (ANP), with a small portion of the Soetendalsvlei managed by CapeNature. This site is not only highly significant for biodiversity but is also a site of significant cultural value due its deep Khoisan heritage (stone tools, middens), rich maritime history (numerous shipwrecks, iconic lighthouse since 1849, historic saltworks) and remnants of early European settlements

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	South African National Parks
Postal address	Cape Research Centre Tokai Road Tokai 7945

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
Postal address	Private Bag X447 Pretoria 0001

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

From year	2000
To year	2025

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Agulhas Plain
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<3 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The Agulhas Plain Ramsar site follows the boundaries of the Agulhas National Park (23 569.215 Ha), managed by the South African National Parks, and the Soetendalsvlei State Land, farm portion 276/0, managed by the Western Cape Provincial Conservation Agency, CapeNature (414.812 Ha). The Agulhas National Park was proclaimed as a national park on 23 September 1999 (Government notice 1135 Government Gazette 20476) under the National Park Act (Act No. 57 of 1976). Various properties were added at later stages under the National Environmental: Protected Areas Act (Act No. 57 of 2003).

The park is found approximately 260 km southeast of Cape Town and 37 km south-southwest from Bredasdorp on the Agulhas Plain in the Overberg Region of the Western Cape. It extends approximately 45 km along the coast from Pearly Beach in the west to L'Agulhas in the east, and extends 25 km inland from the coastline. The park straddles the southernmost tip of Africa with the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Indian Ocean to the east.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Western Cape
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	L'Agulhas

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):	23984.027
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Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from
GIS boundaries

23984.027

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (FEOW)	Cape Fold

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

The site falls within the Cape Fold (ID 578) Freshwater Ecoregions of the World (<https://www.feow.org/ecoregions/details/578>). The vegetation is within the Fynbos Biome. The majority of the site falls within the Southwest Fynbos Bioregion (F02), with small pockets of the Southern Fynbos (F04) and East Coast Renosterveld (F08) Bioregions (South African National Biodiversity Institute 2018. Vegetation map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Mucina, L. Rutherford, M.C. & Powrie, L.W. (Eds).

The Ratel River Estuary is a small, temporarily open/closed estuary within the Warm Temperate biogeographical region (Van Niekerk, L., Adams, J.B., James, N., Lamberth, S., Mackay, J.F., Rajkara, A., Turpie, J., Weerts, S. & Whitfield A.K. 2020. An Estuary Ecosystem Classification that encompasses biogeography and high diversity of types in support of protection and management. African Journal of Aquatic Science. 45: 199-216).

The site forms part of Agulhas Plain-Heuningnes Estuary Important Birding Area (site code SA 121) due to its unique fynbos habitat and variety of wetland types (https://www.birdlife.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/IBA_Western_Cape_2016_web.pdf) and the Africa-Eurasia Flyway for Migratory Birds (In Colin, A.G., Jones, K.J. & Mundkur, T. 2014. A review of Migratory Bird Flyways and Priorities for management. UNEP/CMS Secretariat, Bonn, Germany. 164 pages. CMS Technical Series No 27)

The Agulhas Plain is situated in the Southern Coastal Belt, an River Ecoregion 22.02 classification (Kleynhans, C.J., Thirion, C., Moolman, J. & Gaulana, L. 2007. A level II River Ecoregion classification system for South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Report No N/000/00/REQ0104. Resource Quality Services, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Pretoria, South Africa).

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

Hydrological services provided

The Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site has a large variety of wetland types. The numerous seep wetlands provide water to downstream ecosystems. The wetlands also recharge the local and regional aquifers. Water provisioning occurs through groundwater used for local offices and accommodation. The local municipality also uses boreholes from inside the park to provide water to the local communities. The Waterford section of the park conserves the headwaters of three rivers. These upper catchments play an important role in sustaining the lower river reaches and estuaries. The Waterkloof River flows into the Haelkraal River which provides fresh water to the Uilenkraal River Estuary near Pearly Beach (Department of Water and Sanitation, 2012). The Waterkloof and Blesbok Rivers form tributaries of the Ratel River flowing into the Ratel River floodplain wetland and then the Ratel River Estuary (Western Cape Government, 2019). The Boesmans River is a tributary of the Uilkraals River which flows out to sea at Uilkraals Mond. The Soetendalsvlei and Heuningnes River form part of the De Mond Estuary Functional Zone and provide fresh water to the estuary (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018).

Other ecosystem services provided

The Agulhas Plain Ramsar site is a biodiversity hotspot and has an exceptionally high species richness. The site, consisting of the Agulhas National Park, including Soetendalsvlei, conserves approximately 968 plant species of which 136 species have conservation concern status. Animals with high high conservation status, such as the Cape micro frog, Cape Platanna, Cape leopard and white-tailed rats are also found here. The Sout Pan depression wetland holds significant cultural and historic heritage as a former traditional salt collecting works. The pan also provides habitat for various bird species.

The historic farms incorporated in the park date back to early European settlement in the 1740's, formally registered between 1830 and 1840. The following farms and their historic homesteads are found inside the park: Rhenosterkop 285 (1831), Ratelrivier 300 (formerly known as Buffeljachts Rivier aan de Ratelrivier, 1831), Buffeljacht 309 (1831), Soutbosch 286 (1836), Rietfontein 293 (1839) and Ruigtefontein 288 (parts of which became Bergplaas in 1955) (1840). Rhenosterkop was declared a provincial heritage site in 1978 (SANParks 2020).

The park also provides education and research opportunities to local school groups, local, national and international universities. The Kids-in-Parks and Junior Ranger Programme engage with local school groups and youth around conservation and cultural heritage (SANParks 2020).

The park provides employment opportunities to local communities through the various restoration activities lead by the Expanded Public Works Programme of the Working for Water and Working for Wetlands Programmes (SANParks 2020).

Other reasons

Located on the southernmost tip of Africa where the Atlantic and the Indian oceans meet, the Agulhas Plain Ramsar site has a total area of 23 984.027 ha of which 8 127 ha consists of wetlands. The wetlands vary in kind, origin, hydrology, morphology and underlying bedrock. These factors produce a variety of wetlands with different water qualities, hydrology and associated biota. Various springs are also found in the park. The various types of wetlands include endorheic pans, permanent or seasonal lacustrine depressions > 8 ha (the largest of which is Soetendalsvlei) and mountain seeps. Channelled valley-bottom wetlands are associated with the Nuwejaars, Boesman, Hagelkraal and Ratel Rivers. The Ratel River floodplain wetland covers a vast area before draining into the Atlantic Ocean via the Ratel River Estuary. The Agulhas Plain is also one of the few areas where wetland flats occur. The water regimes vary from permanent to seasonal, while water quality varies from saline and brackish, to fresh. Water pH ranges from circumneutral pH 5.5 - 7.4 to alkaline pH > 7.4.

Although the wetlands (with the exception of Soetendalsvlei) are representative of wetland types and condition for the biogeographic region, this Ramsar Site stands out in terms of the diversity of wetlands, which is amongst the highest in South Africa for such a small area. Lakes are a rare phenomenon in South Africa and Soetendalsvlei which is the southernmost Lake on the African continent, has been documented as the second largest freshwater lake in the country. The lake measures approximately 8 km in length and 2.5 km in width, with an area of about 20 km² and a mean water depth of 2 m which can increase substantially during periods of high rainfall and freshwater inflow (Gordon et al 2012). Primary inflows include the Nuwejaars River and Kars River, while its outflow is via the Heuningnes River, which drains into the sea at the De Mond Nature Reserve, designated as Ramsar Site in 1986. Under natural conditions the lake was intermittently connected to the Indian Ocean via the Heuningnes River/Estuary (Gordon et al, 2012) and it forms part of the Heuningnes Estuary Functional Zone (CapeNature, 2023) connecting the Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site with the De Hoop Ramsar Site.

☒ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site conserves various highly threatened plant and animal species and vegetation communities. It has approximately 1100 plant species, of which 7 are critically endangered, 61 are endangered, 63 are vulnerable and 2 are rare. The site is surrounded by farming areas and many of the rare and threatened species conserved inside the site have been lost outside the site due to cultivation, the cut flower market and infestation by invasive alien plants. Examples of threatened plant species targeted for the cut flower market include *Leucospermum patersonii* and *Mimetes saxatilis*. Many of the plant species are also restricted to certain habitats. For example, *Mimetes saxatilis* and *Watsonia fergusonii* are restricted to limestone outcrops (Rebelo et al 2006). The site is covered by eleven vegetation communities. The Central Ruens Shale Renosterveld is classified as critically endangered, Cape Inland Salt Pans and Agulhas Sand Fynbos are classified as vulnerable, while the Elim Ferricrete Fynbos is classified as endangered (Mucina et al 2018). The park conserves 68 mammals of which 3 are vulnerable, 33 amphibians of which 2 are critically endangered and 2 are endangered, and 69 reptiles of which 3 are vulnerable (SANParks BIMS 2025). This includes three critically endangered Cape Mountain Toad (*Capensibufo rosei*) and Micro Frog (*Microbatrachella capensis*) which are breeding within the park (van Wyk, 2025), the vulnerable blue crane and white-rumped , broad-billed and curlew sandpipers and the vulnerable Cape Leopard which uses the park for hunting and has a den inside the park (Williams et al. 2022).

☒ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

The Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site falls within the Greater Cape Floristic Region (GCFR) (Born et al 2007) with Fynbos as the dominant vegetation type (Bergh et al 2014). The GCFR is one of South Africa's most famous biodiversity hotspots and is recognised as a UNESCO World Heritage Site (Claudino-Sales 2019; Moran & Hoffmann 2012). Located in the fynbos biome, with 11 fynbos vegetation types and around 1100 plant species, this site boasts exceptionally high plant endemism with many species being range-restricted and habitat specialists (SANParks BIMS 2025). For example, *Mimetes saxatilis* is only found on limestone outcrops (Rebello et al 2006). Other examples include *Adenandra schlechteri* which is restricted to the area around Elim. A large number of the flora found at the site are wetland dependent species (58 species) (SANParks BIMS 2025) and includes *Aponogeton distachyos*, or waterblommetjie, which is a traditional wild-gathered vegetable. The site is part of the Agulhas Plain-Heuningnes Estuary Important Birding Area (site code SA 121) due to its unique fynbos habitat and variety of wetland types. Species found include Blue Crane, African Marsh Harrier, Black Harrier, Raptors, and numerous waterbirds. A total of 144 bird species are included in the bird list for this site. Most of the birds found do not have a high conservation status, but they are included for the high numbers that occur here. Some of the species also have breeding sites inside the site (de Klerk. 2025). The site also conserves 68 Mammals, 33 amphibians and 69 reptiles, many of which are endemic to the region. This includes the Panther Toad (Western Leopard Toad) and the Southern Adder (*Bitis armata*) which are only found in South Africa's Western Cape in the low-lying fynbos areas.

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

Optional text box to provide further information

A large number of species are dependent on the wetlands within the Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site. The Soetendalsvlei, which is part of the De Mond estuary functional zone, provides refuge and spawning grounds for estuarine and marine fish species such as mullets, prison gobies, estuarine round herrings and black mullets. The lake used to be connected to the estuary, but bridges and weirs currently limit water movement between the different water bodies. However, during floods, the fish are able to return to the estuary and marine environment (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018). The Ratel and Nuwejaars Rivers also provide spawning areas for the indigenous Fynbos fish Cape kurper and Cape galaxia (Russell & Impson 2006; Nuwejaarsrivier SMA 2025).

Many of the waterbird species found within the park also breed there. For example the African Reed Wabler, Lesser Swamp Wabler and Black Crake. Breeding areas are also provided to the Vulnerable Blue Crane and Curlew Sandpiper (De Klerk 2025). A number of threatened and endemic frog and toad species within the Ramsar Site are dependent on the wetlands for breeding and feeding. The site also supports 58 wetland dependent plant species

☒ Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

Fish surveys undertaken in the early 2000s (Russell & Impson 2006) and 2025 (Nuwejaarsrivier SMA 2025) identified the indigenous fish *Sandelia capensis* (Cape Kurper) and *Galaxia zebratus* (Cape Galaxia), in some of the rivers and wetlands in the Agulhas Plain National Park. There were two forms of Cape Galaxia found at the site and genetic analyses are needed to determine whether there is more than one species present (Russell & Impson 2006). Both Species are endemic to South Africa. *Sandelia capensis* occurs across the Cape Fold Ecoregion of South Africa whilst *Galaxia zebratus* is known to occur in Cape coastal streams and rivers from the Krom and upper Gamtoos River systems (south coast) to the Clanwilliam Olifants system.

☒ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

The Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone. This waterbody provides refuge and spawning grounds for estuarine and marine fish species. Although Soetendalsvlei is cut off from the estuary due to weirs, during floods the fish are able to return to the estuary and marine environment (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018). The Ratel and Nuwejaars Rivers also provide fish spawning grounds for *Sandelia capensis* and *Galaxia zebratus* (Russell & Impson 2006).

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Adenandra odoratissima odoratissima</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species known from only one location within Agulhas National Park, Soetanysberg.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Adenandra schlechteri</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted to the area around Elim.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Agathosma abrupta</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species restricted from Die Kelders to Groot Hagelkraal
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Agathosma minuta</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic Wetland species. Occurs on coastal flats that are seasonally wet, on shale in renosterveld.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amphiglossa callunoides</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amphithalea ericifolia erecta</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amphithalea rostrata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted to southeast of Pearly Beach
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amphithalea sericea</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species restricted from Pearly beach to Stilbaai.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Amphithalea virgata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species restricted from Hermanus to De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Anisodonteia dissecta</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species with range restrictions.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		A South African endemic floating aquatic plant in standing water, pools or slowly flowing streams and ditches. <i>Aponogeton distachyos</i> , or waterblommietjie, is a traditional wild-gathered vegetable.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Arctotheca forbesiana</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Malmesbury to Somerset West, Caledonto Elim.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Aristea palustris</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		This endemic species is found in the Western Cape, particularly on the Agulhas Plain and Bredasdorp mountains, in seasonally wet sites within the Overberg Sandstone and Elim Ferricrete Fynbos habitats.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Aristea teretifolia</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	This species is endemic to a small area in the Overberg region of the Western Cape, where it occurs from Bot River to Bredasdorp and Elim.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus aciloba</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted to the area from Bredasdorp to Agulhas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus burchelliana</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus calcarea</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species. It occurs on the Southern slopes of the Riviersonderend and Langeberg Mountains between Caledon and Riversdale and low coastal hills between Pearly Beach and Struisbaai.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus globulosa</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species. The current distribution range is from Hangklip and Betty's Bay to Baardskeerdersbos near Pearly Beach and De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus joubertiana</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted from Napier to Potberg.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus lebeckioides</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Mamre to the Cape Peninsula and the Agulhas Plain.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus macrantha</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		South African endemic species.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus prostrata</i>	☒	☒	☐	VU	☐		South African Endemic species. The Range is restricted to the Agulhas Plain to Stilbaai
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus rosea</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted from Bot River to Elim.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aspalathus tylodes</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted from Cape Flats to Albertinia.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Babiana montana</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species found from Caledon to De Hoop Nature Reserve in the Western Cape
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Babiana patersoniae</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic species and a Wetland indicator species. It occurs from Caledon in the Western Cape to Alexandria in the Eastern Cape.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Berkheya angusta</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Breede River Valley east of Worcester and mountains between Gansbaai and Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		Endemic to the Western Cape. Fynbos Wetland indicator species. Berzelia species are also used in the cut-flower industry.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Berzelia lanuginosa</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic and Fynbos Wetland indicator species. Berzelia species are also used in the cut-flower industry.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Brianhuntleya quarcicola</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species restricted to the Cape Agulhas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Capeochloa cincta cincta</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows on streamsides
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cliffortia curvifolia</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cliffortia ferruginea</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Near water, usually on lower slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cliffortia longifolia</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species in coastal areas between Saldanha Bay and Gourits River Mouth. Grows in wetlands on alkaline coastal sands.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cliffortia monophylla</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species occurring from Houwhoek to Napier to Swellendam.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Near water, usually on lower slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cotula filifolia</i>	☒	☒	☒	VU	☐		South African endemic Wetland species. Grows in marshy ground, pools and damp places.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cyperus thunbergii</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Along watercourses below 500 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cyrtanthus carneus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	Native to the Western Cape province of South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cyrtanthus guthrieae</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species with range restricted to the Bredasdorp area.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cyrtanthus leucanthus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species found from Rooiels to Potberg.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Diosma arenicola</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species occurring from Bredasdorp to Hagelkraal.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Diosma haelkraalensis</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species found from Pearly Beach to Hagelkraal.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Diosma parvula</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland species occurring on dark sandy soil near seepage areas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Diosma passerinoides</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Robertson and Caledon to Bredasdorp, Albertinia and eastwards to the Baviaanskloof.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Diosma subulata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Diosma tenella</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Disa venusta</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African Endemic Wetland species growing in damp, sandy areas

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Disperis capensis</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in seeps on sandstone slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Disphyma dunsdonii</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland species found in ferricrete depressions and salt pans. The range is restricted from Bredasdorp and Elim to Potberg
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Drosera aliciae</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in peaty sandstone areas
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Damp sandy flats.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Drosera glabripes</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in peaty sandstone slopes
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Drosera trinervia</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		Perennial carnivorous plant. South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in peaty sandstone slopes
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Dymondia margaretae</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species. The species is restricted from Bredasdorp to Infanta.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia extensa</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species. The species is restricted from Wolseley to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia fenestrata</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from the Cape Peninsula to Bredasdorp, and Humansdorp. Grows in coastal marshy areas, and along the banks of small streams.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia fistulosa</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Plants nearly always grow in damp places, or with their roots in running water.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia prominens</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species found from Malmesbury to Bredasdorp. The species grows in acid coastal sands in well-drained and damp sites, 50-200 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia squamosa</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic Wetland species. Range from Malmesbury to the Cape Peninsula, Bredasdorp and eastwards to Mossel Bay. Grows in seasonally damp clay flats and lower slopes with heavy soils.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia tectorum</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in marshes and seeps on deep sandy soils on coastal or lowland flats,
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia verreauxii</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in seasonally waterlogged acid coastal sands, 100-120 m.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica albertyniae</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Bredasdorp to De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica berzeloides</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species with range restricted to Heuningrug southwest of Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica colorans</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Stanford to Elim. Grows in Seasonally damp flats and streamsides.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica gracilipes</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland species. The species is found in limestone pavements and depressions. The species is also restricted to the Agulhas Plain and targeted by the cut flower market
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica innovans</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica irregularis</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica melanacme</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland species. The range is restricted from Gansbaai to De Hoop. Grows in sandy flats in seasonally wet areas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica oligantha</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland species. Grows in montane marshes, seepage areas and along streams on steep, south-facing slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica pauciovulata</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic Fynbos wetland species. Grows in montane seepage areas and stream banks.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica penduliflora</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species from Pearly Beach to Soetanytsberg.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica perspicua</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows on marshy slopes and flats
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica perspicua perspicua</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Species grows on marshy flats and slopes
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica pulvinata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species with range restricted to one site at Soetanytsberg inside Agulhas National Park.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica regia regia</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	Endangered and locally endemic species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica riparia</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	Endemic to south west fynbos bioregion. Occur within marshy seeps and wetlands in fynbos.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica sessiliflora</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Fynbos wetland indicator species. Grows in damp to moist places, especially seepage areas, or next to streams, or where there is a lot of water run-off.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Eulophia bolusii</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African Vulnerable species. Fewer than ten known locations
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Evotella carnosa</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland indicator species. Grows in seepage areas in sandstone fynbos, 0-1500 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus acuminatus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species from Caledon to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in wet sites on sandstone slopes
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus miniatus</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	Global Vulnerable species
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus overbergensis</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Hermanus to Cape Agulhas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus trichonemifolius</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in wet sandy flats, 50–1 000 m, now known from 10 locations.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus vaginatus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Cape Peninsula to Knysna.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus variegatus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Gansbaai to Cape Agulhas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gnidia ornata</i>	☒	☐	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	Global Vulnerable species occurring on lower slopes in marshy areas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gnidia spicata</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species ranging from Malmesbury to Potberg. The species grows in coastal lowlands in marshy flats and dune slacks.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Helichrysum cymosum</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in damp places on sandy slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hippia frutescens</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows on sandstone slopes, near streams or marshes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Isolepis hystrix</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows on damp flats sometimes up to 1600 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Isolepis inconspicua</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in Low-lying wet sites. Currently have three known locations
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Isolepis rubicunda</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Occurs in many of the major freshwater system such as seasonal pools on flats or lower slopes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Ixia longituba longituba</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species found from Bot River to Swellendam and Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Lachenalia salteri</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species occurring from the southern Cape Peninsula eastwards along the coast to Elim on the western Agulhas Plain. It is localized to marshy and seasonally wet flats near the coast.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Lachenalia sargeantii</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lachnaea aurea</i>	☒	☐	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	Species occurs on lower slopes in marshy areas
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lampranthus caudatus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species with the range restricted to the Agulhas area.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lampranthus debilis</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species with the range restricted from the Cape Flats to Bredasdorp
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lampranthus fergusoniae</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Pearly Beach to Knysna.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lampranthus tenuifolius</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Malmesbury to the Cape Peninsula and De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron elimense elimense</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		South African endemic species occurring from the Elim Flats, from Gansbaai to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron lauroolum</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		South African endemic Wetland species. Widespread distribution range, but declining.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron laxum</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		This South African Endemic species has a restricted distribution occurring on the Elim Flats from Hermanus to Agulhas
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron platyspermum</i>	☐	☒	☐	LC	☐		Leucadendron platyspermum occurs in the Western Cape Province, South Africa, from Villiersdorp and Kleinmond, through to the Elim Flats. The species is targeted for the cut flower market
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron stelligerum</i>	☒	☐	☐	EN	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucospermum heterophyllum</i>	☒	☒	☐	VU	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron hypophyllocarpodendron</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		This subspecies is endemic to Western Cape Province, South Africa, occurring in the Cape Peninsula, Cape Flats, Berg River Valley and Elim coastal flats.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucospermum patersonii</i>	☒	☒	☐	NT	☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species. The species is targeted for the cut flower market.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Limonium anthericoides</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in seasonally moist flats and pans. Five locations remain after two have been lost to crop cultivation.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Limonium kraussianum</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African Endemic Wetland indicator species. Grows in sandy saline flat wetland areas
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Liparia angustifolia</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic Wetland species. The range is from Hottentots Holland Mountains to Palmiet River and Bredasdorp. The plant grows in marshy areas below 130 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Liparia parva</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Liparia splendens splendens</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species found at two sites within Agulhas National Park.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lobostemon capitatus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Porterville to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lobostemon collinus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Bredasdorp to Elim
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lobostemon lucidus</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Macrostylis cauliflora</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Bredasdorp to Elim
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Merciera azurea</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Sir Lowry's Pass to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Metalasia umbelliformis</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Pearly Beach to Brandfontein.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Mimetes saxatilis</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		South African endemic species found on limestone outcrops. Species also targeted for the cut flower market
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic Wetland species. Grows on damp flats and on lower slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Moraea barnardii</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species found within Agulhas National Park.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Moraea comptonii</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	This South African Endemic species has a restricted distribution range.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Moraea elegans</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Stellenbosch to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Moraea lugubris</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic Wetland species. Flowers after fire. Grows mostly in damp sandstone soils.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Muraltia calycina</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Gansbaai to De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Muraltia gillettiae</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring near Elim.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Muraltia spicata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species. Species grows in mountains between Napier and Elim.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Oedera spathulifolia</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic wetland species of the Agulhas Plain. Plants grow in damp lowland areas near salt pans
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Orphium frutescens</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic Wetland species. Grows on coastal sand and pans
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Osteospermum australe</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Pearly Beach to Cape Agulhas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Osteospermum hafstroemii</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species known from two locations on the Cape Agulhas coastline.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pauridia alba</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species. Grows in seasonally damp sites mostly in heavy clay soils in remnant patches of renosterveld.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pauridia aquatica</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		South African endemic Wetland species. Species adapted to aquatic life with leaves that contain a white spongy pith with plenty of airspaces, allowing them to float. As seasonal pools dry out, the plant is able to survive due to its cormous rootstock, which is replaced annually after every growing season.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pelargonium caledonicum</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Critically Endangered	South African endemic species with range restrictions.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pelargonium fergusoniae</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Hex River valley to Riversdale.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pentameris pholiuroides</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic Wetland species occurring from Malmesbury to Struisbaai.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phylica amoena</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species occurring from Gansbaai to Agulhas.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phylica floribunda</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species found in the Bredasdorp area.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phylica incurvata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	This species is endemic to South Africa, and is found from Pearly Beach to Albertinia.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phylica parvula</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic Wetland species restricted to the Agulhas Plain. It grows in often seasonally wet lowland shales and sands over clay.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Platycaulos compressus</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in seeps and wet south-facing slopes
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Platycaulos major</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in seeps and wet south-facing slopes

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in sandy flats or damp slopes.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Poecilolepis maritima</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species occurring from Cape Peninsula to Agulhas. It grows on the edges of seasonal salt pans.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Polygala dasyphylla</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	This South African Endemic species has a restricted distribution range of the Agulhas Plain.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Prionium serratum</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		South African endemic wetland species. An aquatic or semi-aquatic plant growing in marshy coastal areas, and along rivers.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea aspera</i>	☒	☐	☐	VU	☐		
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea cynaroides</i>	☐	☒	☐	LC	☐		Iconic species part of the Species of Special Concern Monitoring programme in the park
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea longifolia</i>	☐	☒	☐	NT	☐		This species has a restricted distribution range in the mountains and coastal flats of southwestern parts of the Western Cape Province, South Africa. It occurs from the Hottentots Holland Mountains to the Agulhas Plain.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea pudens</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		South African endemic species from Elim flats and the Agulhas Plain.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Psoralea aphylla</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic Fynbos wetland species. Grows along river banks
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic Fynbos wetland species. Grows along river banks
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pteronia scabra</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	This South African Endemic species has a restricted distribution range from Houwhoek to Elim.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Pteronia tenuifolia</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species from Caledon, Bredasdorp and Hermanus.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic Fynbos wetland species. Flowers usually after fire. Grows in marshes and seeps
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pterygodium cruciferum</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic Wetland species from Darling to Bredasdorp. The species grows in the edges of lowland wetlands, in clay or sandy soils, renosterfeld or fynbos, 10-240 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Restio dodii</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	Restio dodii var. purpurascens. South African endemic species occurring from Agulhas Plain to De Hoop. Grows in seasonally wet sands over limestone.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Restio harveyi</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species from Cape Peninsula, Somerset West, Bot River to Onrus, and Elim.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Restio rigoratus</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species from Malmesbury to the upper Breede River Valley and Agulhas Plain. The species grows in sandy, seasonally waterlogged flats overlying shale or ferricrete
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Rhigiophyllum squarrosum</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Akkedisberg and Bredasdorp Mountains. Grows in damp sandstone slopes, 200-350 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Roella arenaria</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Malmesbury to Bredasdorp.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Roepera fuscata</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Betty's Bay to De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salicornia capensis</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in saline flats and depressions
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Schoenus calceolus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species with a limited distribution in the southern Agulhas Plain.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Schoenus prophyllus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species with a limited distribution in southern Agulhas Plain
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Senecio lycopodioides</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Agulhas to Stilbaai.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Spatalla ericoides</i>	☒	☒	☐	EN	☐		South African endemic species from the Agulhas Plain
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Staberoha multispicula</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Stoebe muirii</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Stoebe schultzei</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Caledon to Gansbaai and De Hoop.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Thamnochortus dumosus</i>	☒	☒	☒		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Caledon to Bredasdorp. Species grows in lowland sandy areas often seasonally wet, 10-600 m.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Thamnochortus pellucidus</i>	☒	☐	☐		☐	SANBI Red List	
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Thamnochortus pluristachyus</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Vulnerable	South African endemic species from Agulhas to Stilbaai.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Triglochin bulbosa</i>	☐	☒	☒	LC	☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in damp or marshy places, wetlands, margins of vernal pools, ditches and depressions on lowland clay soils.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Tritoniopsis flexuosa</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species with a range from Shaw's Mountain to Agulhas Plain.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Wahlenbergia procumbens</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in damp sheltered slopes.

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Watsonia fergusoniae</i>	☒	☒	☐	VU	☐	SANBI Red List	Global Vulnerable species restricted to pockets of sandy soil on limestone outcrops
TRACHEOPHYTA/ LILIOPSIDA	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	☐	☒	☒		☐		South African endemic wetland species. Grows in sandy or granitic soils, often vleis and stream banks.
TRACHEOPHYTA/ MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Xiphotheca guthriei</i>	☒	☒	☐		☐	SANBI Red List - Endangered	South African endemic species with a range from Kleinrivier Mountains to Potberg.

The Agulhas National Park falls within the Agulhas Coast Key Biodiversity Area. The vegetation structure is mainly proteoid and ericaceous fynbos, with restioid fynbos also occurring locally (Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership 2025). Data on the occurrence of plant species within the Agulhas National Park were obtained from the SANParks Biodiversity Information Management System (BIMS) (SANParks BIMS, 2025). Park and Scientific Services staff from the South African National Parks conduct regular surveys as part of the SANParks Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020). These monitoring efforts are supported by the Custodians of Rare and Endangered Wildflowers (CREW), a volunteer organisation managed by SANBI. The Agulhas National Park supports 968 plant species (SANParks BIMS 2025). Of these, 7 are Critically Endangered, 64 are Endangered, and 65 are Vulnerable. Three *Erica* species, *Erica berzeloides*, *E. gracilipes*, and *E. pulvinata*, are Critically Endangered, while *E. innovans*, *E. melanacme*, *E. penduliflora*, *E. regia* subsp. *regia* and *E. riparia* are Endangered. The high number of species with a high conservation status is attributed to habitat loss and the presence of invasive alien plants within their distribution range. Many of the species are endemic to the Western Cape, with very narrow distribution ranges (SANBI Red List Data). Many of the species are also targeted for the cut-flower market, for example, *Protea cynaroides*, *Leucospermum patersonii*, *Leucadendron platyspermum*, and *Berzelia lanuginosa* (Van Deventer 2025).

Data on the presence of plant species at the Agulhas National Park was obtained from regular surveys conducted by Reserve and Scientific Services staff from SANParks, supported by records from iNaturalist captured in the SANParks Biodiversity Information System (BIMS). The conservation status of South African plants was obtained from the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Red List of South African Plants, at <http://redlist.sanbi.org>.

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

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA/ SQUAMATA	<i>Bitis armata</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Endemic to the Western Cape, occurs mainly in coastal fynbos associated with limestone geology. Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS; Van Wyk 2025 survey
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Caffrogobius gilchristi</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒				LC	☐	☐		Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone and provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018)
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Capensibufo rosei</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐		Endemic to parts of the Western Cape province of South Africa. Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Chelon richardsonii</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒					☐	☐		Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone and provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species. A primary target species of the inshore net fishery and much of it is sold salted and dried and known as 'bokkoms' (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018).
CHORDATA/	<i>Galaxias zebratus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐				DD	☐	☐		Endemic to South Africa, occurs in Cape coastal streams and rivers. Taxonomic revision is underway to clarify taxonomic and conservation status (http://speciesstatus.sanbi.org/assessment/last-assessment/02971/). Form A and B are found in this site (Russell & Impson 2006)
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Gilchristella aestuaria</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒				LC	☐	☐		Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone and provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018)
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Microbatrachella capensis</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				CR	☐	☐		considered one of South Africa's smallest amphibians. A rare species endemic to the Western Cape. Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS; Breeding site; Van Wyk 2025 survey
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Miniopterus schreibersii</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS
CHORDATA/	<i>Monodactylus falciformis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒				LC	☐	☐		Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone and provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018)
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Mugil cephalus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒				LC	☐	☐		Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone and provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018)
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Mystromys albicaudatus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		Endemic to South Africa and Lesotho, where they inhabit Highveld grasslands primarily, but also Succulent Karoo and Fynbos. Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS
ARTHROPODA/ ARACHNIDA	<i>Opisthophthalmus macer</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	South African National Biodiversity Institute Red Data List - Least Concern;	Endemic to the Western Cape. Van Wyk 2025 survey
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐				VU	☒	☐		Williams et al 2022 Cape Leopard Trust survey
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Pseudomyxus capensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒					☐	☐		Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone and provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018)
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Sandelia capensis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☒	☐				DD	☐	☐		Endemic to the Western Cape province of South Africa. Occurs in mountain and lowland streams of the Cape Floristic Region. Taxonomic revision is underway to clarify taxonomic and conservation status (http://speciesstatus.sanbi.org/assessment/last-assessment/02971/)
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Sclerophrys pantherina</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		Endemic to the low-lying areas of the Cape Peninsula, the Cape Flats and the Agulhas flats of the Western Cape. Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS; Breeding site; Van Wyk 2025 survey

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AMPHIBIA	<i>Xenopus gilli</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		A rare species, endemic to extreme southwestern South Africa. Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS; Breeding site; Van Wyk 2025 survey
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Amaurornis flavirostra</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas capensis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas undulata</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anastomus lamelligerus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Apus affinis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Apus apus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus caffer</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Apus horus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Asio capensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo buteo</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris alba</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris canutus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris falcinellus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calidris pugnax</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cecropis abyssinica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cecropis cucullata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Centropus superciliosus burchellii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius asiaticus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius leschenaultii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius marginatus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius mongolus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Chroicocephalus hartlaubii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Endangered	Regional higher threat status. High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species. (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus maurus</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Coccyzygia melanotis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Corythornis cristatus cristatus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Euplectes capensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Haematopus moquini</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Limosa lapponica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		Species occurrence data obtained from SANParks BIMS; Van Wyk 2025 survey
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Megaceryle maxima</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Merops persicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Microcarbo africanus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Microcarbo coronatus</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Oxyura maccoa</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024	High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Species also under threat from habitat loss and pollution from farming (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☒	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>	☒	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax lucidus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				EN	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phoeniconaias minor</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	Regional higher threat status. High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species. Species list in CITES Appendix II where trade in species requires export permits. Species habitats threatened by degradation of breeding and feeding sites (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Phoenicopterus roseus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		Regional higher threat status. High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species. Species list in CITES Appendix II as trade is regulated (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Platalea alba</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pluvialis fulva</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Podiceps nigricollis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).

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		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Porphyrio porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Psalidoprocne pristoptera</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ptyonoprocne fuligula</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sarothrura affinis</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sarothrura elegans</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sarothrura rufa</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Spatula hottentota</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Spatula smithii</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna dougallii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).

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		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sterna vittata</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Sternula balaenarum</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Endangered	A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tachymarptis melba</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Thalasseus bergii</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	☐	☐	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	☒	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	SA Birdlife Red Data List 2024 - Regionally Vulnerable	A high number of birds is supported by the site. Ongoing monitoring takes place. The site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	☐	☒	☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		High number of birds supported by the site. Regular bird counts for the past ten years. Site also provide breeding grounds for this species (De Klerk 2025).

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The Agulhas National Park has a high diversity of bird species due to the variety of habitats. Migrant and vagrant species also use the park for sustenance when the area is flooded and water remains in the landscape. The park is part of the Agulhas Plain-Heuningnes Estuary Important Birding Area (site code SA 121) due to its unique fynbos habitat and variety of wetland types. Species found include Blue Crane, African Marsh Harrier, Black Harrier, Raptors and numerous waterbirds. Most of the birds found do not have a high conservation status, but they are included for the high numbers found in the park. Some of the species also have breeding sites inside the park (de Klerk 2025). The park has no large mammals as the park has no fencing currently. Various small antelope species occur which migrate between the park and the neighbouring farm areas. The Soetendalsvlei is part of the De Mond Estuary functional zone. This waterbody provides refuge and spawning for estuarine and marine fish species (Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018). A fish survey done in early 2000s (Russell & Impson 2006) identified the indigenous fish cape kurper and cape galaxia, in some of the rivers and wetlands in the park. A few species with high conservation status, such as Cape micro frog, Cape Platanna, leopard and white-tailed rats are also found.

Data on the presence of animal species at the Agulhas National Park was obtained from the SANParks Biodiversity Information System (BIMS). Bird species were obtained from de Klerk (2025). The conservation status of South African plants was obtained from the South African National Biodiversity Institute, Red List of South African Plants, at <http://redlist.sanbi.org>.

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

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
Agulhas Sand Fynbos FFd7	☒	Low-lying coastal plains supporting dense moderately tall, ericoid shrubland or tall, medium dense shrubland, with some emergent tall shrubs. Communities of this fynbos unit are structurally defined either as restioid or proteoid fynbos.	Classified as Vulnerable (Mucina et al 2018). 27% transformed, mainly for cultivation, but alien plants (<i>Acacia cyclops</i> , <i>A. saligna</i> and <i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>) have caused a much larger transformed area. Erosion low
Elim Ferricrete Fynbos FFf1	☒	Undulating hills and plains covered with open to closed dwarf shrubland with occasional scattered tall shrubs. It is a diverse unit, with all structural fynbos types present, but with extensive areas of asteraceous fynbos dominated by low proteoid e	Classified as Endangered (Mucina et al 2018). 42% transformed (cultivation of wheat, pastures, vineyards). Alien species are common invaders
AZI 9 Cape Inland Salt Pans	☒	Small depressions dominated by low succulent scrub composed of creeping chenopods and salt-tolerant herbs and grasses.	Classified as Vulnerable (Mucina et al 2018). More than 20% has been transformed for cultivated land, mines
FRs 12 Central Ruens Shale Renosterveld	☒	Moderately undulating plains and pans. Vegetation is open to medium dense cupressoid and small-leaved, low to moderately tall grassy shrubland, usually dominated by renosterbos.	Classified as Critically Endangered (Mucina et al 2018). 87% has been transformed by cultivation.

Optional text box to provide further information

The Agulhas National Park is covered by eleven vegetation types. The Central Ruens Shale Renosterveld is classified as Critically Endangered, Cape Inland Salt Pans and Agulhas Sand Fynbos are classified as Vulnerable, while the Elim Ferricrete Fynbos is classified as Endangered, and the rest of the vegetation types are Least Concern (Mucina et al 2018). The main reasons for the high conservation status of these four vegetation types are cultivation and alien plants. Most of the Agulhas Plain outside the park is used for the cultivation of wheat and livestock farming. Small percentages of these vegetation types are conserved within the national park (Mucina et al 2018).

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

4.1 - Ecological character

Agulhas National Park (ANP) represents a variety of wetland types ranging from valley bottoms, seeps, depressions, floodplains and flat wetlands. The Ratel River Estuary is also conserved in the park. Most of the wetlands in the park have high ecological health (described as the present ecological state (PES) with an A (natural) and B (largely natural) ecological health score). The good ecological status is ascribed to the incorporation of these wetlands into the Agulhas National Park and the conversion of land use from agriculture to conservation. Since the establishment of the park, wetland rehabilitation and clearing of alien invasive plants have occurred. However, the Soetendalsvlei PES deteriorated between the 1990s and 2015. This was due to abstractions for farming purposes, nutrient inputs from the Nuwejaars River and alien invasive plant species in the upper catchment of the Nuwejaars River (Malan et al 2015). Since then extensive work has been undertaken by the Nuwejaars Special Management Area (SMA) landowner association to remove alien vegetation and improve flows to the lake.

The park has a Mediterranean climate with cold, wet winters and warm summers. The Agulhas Plain is a remnant of an ancient wave-cut platform giving rise to a gentle rolling landscape. Calcareous sand of tertiary age covers the Plain, while the coastal mountains are from Cape Fold belt sandstones, capped by limestones in some areas. Limestone hills with small to large vertical cliff faces with a diversity of slope and aspect are found. The Agulhas coast has both rocky and sandy beaches, followed by dunes. It is a sandy, flat coastal plain with numerous marshes, lakes and pans found inland behind the dune line.

The park forms part of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas WHS (CFRPA WHS), inscribed in 2004 on the UNESCO World Heritage List. This was based on natural criteria (ii) for ecological processes and (iv) for biodiversity and threatened species. The CFRPA WHS was extended in 2015 to include criterion (ix) ongoing biological and ecological processes and (x) biology and threatened species (SANParks 2020). Fynbos is a Mediterranean-type ecosystem and requires fire to maintain the diversity and ecological processes. Fynbos represents the dominant vegetation type in the Greater Cape Floral Region (GCFR), the smallest and one of the richest floral kingdoms globally (Fisher 2025).

The ANP provides a variety of ecosystem services, such as supporting and providing essential habitat for a high percentage of plant species of conservation concern within the Fynbos Biome and a few CR frog species, such as Cape mountain toad *Capensibufo rosei* and Cape micro frog *Microbatracella capensis* (SANParks BIMS 2025). The wetlands regulate flow and also groundwater recharge. Water is directly provided to downstream ecosystems, such as estuaries, and communities through groundwater abstractions.

The wetlands of the ANP have a rich cultural and historic heritage. The Agulhas Salt Pan is an old saltworks, and various historic farmhouses are preserved inside the park. The park and wetlands are a hub for research and environmental education. The park has an active Kids-in-Parks and Junior Ranger Programmes educating the youth about conservation.

Fire plays an integral role in Fynbos ecology, and as such fire management is important for the park. Alien invasive woody plant species were widespread throughout the park before the establishment of the park. Most of the aliens were cleared through the WfW programme. Many of the wetlands were also degraded due to past agricultural land use. However, the ANP had great success with wetland rehabilitation where natural hydrological functioning was restored by plugging furrows and erosion control measures,

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
F: Estuarine waters	Temporary Open Estuary (Ratel)	4	286.342	Representative

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
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks	Nuwejaars and Ratel River	3	746	Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes	Soetendalsvlei	2	1389	Rare
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools	Seasonal pans	4	453	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> Ts: Seasonal/ intermittent freshwater marshes/ pools on inorganic soils	Seasonal herb dominated seeps and valley-bottom wetlands	1	2053	Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic soils >> W: Shrub-dominated wetlands	Seasonal shrub dominated seeps and valley-bottom wetlands	1	3200	Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> Y: Permanent Freshwater springs; oases	Freshwater springs	4		Representative

Human-made wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type
6: Water storage areas/Reservoirs	Dams	4	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Terrestrial areas	15857.098

(ECD) Habitat connectivity

There is a lot of remaining connectivity between the wetlands at the Agulhas Plain Ramsar Site. There is furthermore a strong connectivity between the wetlands and the aquifers in the area.

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Aulax umbellata</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Brunia laevis</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Edmondia sesamoides</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Elegia recta</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica coccinea</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica corifolia</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica imbricata</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erica plukenetii lineata</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Euchaetis diosmoides</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Freesia caryophyllacea</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus subcaeruleus</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Harveya purpurea euryantha</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Juncus kraussii</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Juncus lomaphyllus</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron meridianum</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron modestum</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron salicifolium</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leucospermum prostratum</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Moraea elsiae</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Muraltia cuspidata</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nymphaea nouchali</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nymphoides thunbergiana</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Paranomus abrotanifolius</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Pauridia curculigoides</i>	Species is part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Phaenocoma prolifera</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea compacta</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea neriifolia</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea repens</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Protea susannae</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salicornia meyeriana</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salicornia natalensis natalensis</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Seriphium plumosum</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Staavia radiata</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	Species part of the Agulhas National Park flower harvesting project (Van Deventer 2025).
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Utricularia bisquamata</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Wetland indicator plant not endemic to South Africa

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia baileyana</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia cyclops</i>	Actual (major impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia dealbata</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia longifolia</i>	Actual (major impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia mearnsii</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia pycnantha</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acacia saligna</i>	Actual (major impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Agave americana</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Agave sisalana</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Aira cupaniana</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Arundo donax</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Banksia ericifolia</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Banksia integrifolia</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Brassica tournefortii</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Briza maxima</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Briza minor</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cenchrus clandestinus</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cenchrus setaceus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cereus jamacaru</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Chenopodium murale</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Coleus barbatus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Coronilla scorpioides</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Datura stramonium</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Echium candicans</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Echium plantagineum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Eucalyptus cladocalyx</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Eucalyptus conferruminata</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Eucalyptus grandis</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Fumaria muralis</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hakea drupacea</i>	Potential

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hakea gibbosa</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hakea sericea</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hypochoeris glabra</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Hypochoeris radicata</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Kalanchoe delagoensis</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lantana camara</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Leptospermum laevigatum</i>	Actual (major impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lotus subbiflorus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Malva arborea</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Melia azedarach</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Myoporum insulare</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Oenothera drummondii</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Opuntia ficus-indica</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Opuntia monacantha</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ornithopus sativus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Orobanche minor</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Paraserianthes lophantha</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Paspalum dilatatum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Passiflora caerulea</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Petrorhagia prolifera</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus elliottii</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus pinaster</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus pinea</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/PINOPSIDA	<i>Pinus roxburghii</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Poa annua</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Potential

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salix babylonica</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Schoenoplectus triqueter</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Senna didymobotrya</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Sesbania punicea</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Silene gallica</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Solanum lycopersicum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Solanum sisymbriifolium</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Potential
TRACHEOPHYTA/LILIOPSIDA	<i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i>	Potential

Optional text box to provide further information

Plant species are monitored as part of the Agulhas National Park Plant Species of Special Concern Monitoring Programme (SANParks 2020). The species included in this monitoring programme may be of special concern because they are threatened or their conservation status is in decline (McGeoch et al. 2011). The cut flower market is a big source of income in the Western Cape. Many of the properties proclaimed as the Agulhas National Park were part of this industry. Plant species targeted for the cut flower market were planted, but wild populations also occurred. The park allows harvesting of these plant species as part of the Resource Use Programme within the park. The quantities allowed to be harvested are controlled by a permit system (Van Deventer 2025). Some species, for example, *Phragmites australis* and *Nymphaea nouchali*, are not endemic to South Africa, but are wetland indicator species.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Bos taurus</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Dama dama</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Hippotragus niger</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Mus musculus</i>	Actual (minor impacts)
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ovis aries</i>	Actual (minor impacts)

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

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

The park has a Mediterranean climate, with cold wet winters and warm summers. Around 60 – 75 % of the rainfall occurs between May and October. The mean annual air temperature averages 15 °C, while the annual rainfall varies between 400 and 600 mm, The prevailing winds are westerly. Cape Agulhas is the windiest area along the South African coast year-round, with the least number of calm days. Sea temperature averages 21 °C in summer and 14 °C in winter. Cold water upwelling may occur in summer, causing marked declines in sea surface temperatures (SANParks 2020).

Temperature increases will impact on 1. fire management with higher temperatures resulting in higher fire danger days, 2. Species distributions and 3. disease. Rainfall changes are less certain, but sea-level rise will increase storm surges, affecting coastal wetlands (van Wilgen & Herbst 2017).

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin ☐
- Upper part of river basin ☒
- Middle part of river basin ☒
- Lower part of river basin ☒
- More than one river basin ☒
- Not in river basin ☐
- Coastal ☒

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

The site covers portions of the Ratel, Nuwejaars, Hagelkraal, and Boesmans Rivers within the Breede-Gouritz Water Management Area. The site lies at the extremities of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.

4.4.3 - Soil

- Mineral ☒
- Organic ☒
- No available information ☐

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)

Soil differs due to a wide range of environmental conditions, e.g. past and present rainfall patterns, parent material and a large variety of soil forms. Soil depth can range from ca. 10 mm deep Mispah soil forms to > 2 m deep Fernwood soil forms along the coast. The site is underlain by Palaeozoic sediments of the Cape Supergroup (sandstones and quartzites). Coastal areas have limestones derived from aeolian calcareous medium to coarse sandy beach deposits. Duplex soil with alluvial topsoil overlying residual clays occurs inland while acidic, highly leached moderate to excessively drained soils are found in the west (SANParks 2020).

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	
Usually permanent water present	No change
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	
Water inputs from precipitation	☒	No change
Water inputs from surface water	☒	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	☒	No change
Marine water	☐	No change

Water destination

Presence?	
Feeds groundwater	No change
Marine	No change
To downstream catchment	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology:

Permanent water is usually present in the rivers and Soetendalsvlei, while the other pans have a seasonal, ephemeral, or intermittent water regime. The Nuwejaars River flows into Soetendalsvlei and has a mean annual runoff (MAR) of 37.6 x 106 m3. The Ratel River is a much smaller system, with a MAR of 7.05 x 106 m3. The river feeds Floodplain wetlands that occur along its lower reaches and the Ratel River Estuary, which flows into the Atlantic Ocean. In most cases, the water levels fluctuate in the water bodies (Russell & Impson 2006). However, in particularly wet years, water tends to sit on the surface for long periods of time, causing localized flooding. The main water inputs are through precipitation, but groundwater also provides water to the wetlands. The Ratel River is the main source of water to the Ratel River Floodplain wetland.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

- Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site ☐
- Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site ☐

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site ☐

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

Sediment regime unknown ☒

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

The current sediment regime for the site is unknown. Research will be done to inform this.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5) ☐

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4) ☒

Alkaline (pH>7.4) ☒

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on pH (optional):

The pH varied and ranged from circumneutral to alkaline. Lower pH was found along the Ratel River while water in all the endorheic pans was alkaline. Once-off research projects described the pH (Malan et al 2015; Russell & Impson 2006) in the various water bodies. However, further research and monitoring are needed to establish pH fluctuations for all the wetlands found.

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l) ☒

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

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☒

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l) ☒

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

Water salinity ranges from fresh to hyper saline due to the different geological formations (Russell & Impson 2006).

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic ☒

Mesotrophic ☒

Oligotrophic ☒

Dystrophic ☒

Unknown ☐

Please provide further information on dissolved or suspended nutrients (optional):

The dissolved nutrients range between the different wetlands from dystrophic to eutrophic (Malan et al 2015).

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 ☐

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use ☒

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types ☐

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The Park is surrounded by the Nuwejaarsrivier Special Management Area (SMA) to the north. The SMA represents farmers striving to practice conservation principles in their farming. However, farming still occurs and effect water quality of the receiving rivers and wetlands (Malan et al 2015).

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low
Fresh water	Drinking water for humans and/or livestock	Medium
Wetland non-food products	Reeds and fibre	Low
Wetland non-food products	Other	Medium

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	High
Erosion protection	Soil, sediment and nutrient retention	High
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium
Hazard reduction	Flood control, flood storage	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	High
Spiritual and inspirational	Aesthetic and sense of place values	High
Scientific and educational	Type location for a taxon	High
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	High
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High
Scientific and educational	Long-term monitoring site	High
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High
Soil formation	Sediment retention	Low
Soil formation	Accumulation of organic matter	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium
Nutrient cycling	Carbon storage/sequestration	Medium
Pollination	Support for pollinators	High

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The farms were used for the cut flower industry before being incorporated into the park. The collection of cut flowers inside the park has recently been allowed as part of business opportunities for local communities (van Deventer 2025).

Within the site: 100

Outside the site: 10000

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 ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☒

Description if applicable

The Agulhas Plain is an exceptionally rich archaeological region. The discovery of stone hearths and pottery, together with shell middens, ancient fish traps and other archaeological deposits along the coast, links to the era of Khoe-San migration and settlements dating back to the Late Stone Age (20,000 years before pre-colonial history in southern Africa). A smaller number of Middle Stone Age (200,000 – 20,000 years ago) tools and occasional Early Stone Age (2 million – 200,000 years ago) tools have also been found (Kaplan, 2002).

The historic farms incorporated in the park date back to early European settlement in the 1740's. Examples of farms in the area that now entail the park were formally registered between 1830 and 1840: Rhenosterkop 285 (1831), Ratelrivier 300 (formerly known as Buffeljachts Rivier aan de Ratelrivier, 1831), Soutbosch 286 (1836), Rietfontein 293 (1839) and Ruigtefontein 288 (parts of which became Bergplaas in 1955) (1840). Rhenosterkop was declared a provincial heritage site in 1978 (SANParks 2020). The park is also hosts historic locality site of Senecio pillansi at Ratelriver, a biocultural heritage site (Cowell 2018).

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction ☐
with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and ☐
their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

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
Provincial/region/state government	☒	☐

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	☐	☒
Foundation/non-governmental organization/trust	☒	☐
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	☒	☒

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Agulhas National Park

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

Mr Dhiraj Nariandas

Postal address:

Agulhas National Park
214 Main Road
L'Agulhas
Bredasdorp 7287

E-mail address:

dhiraj.nariandas@sanparks.org

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

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

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Low impact	Medium impact	☐	☒

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Renewable energy	Low impact	High impact	☐	☒

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	In the surrounding area
Roads and railroads	Low impact	High impact	☒	☒

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	High impact	☒	☒

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Global legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
World Heritage site	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site		whole

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
National Park	Agulhas National Park	https://www.sanparks.org/	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other non-statutory designation	Agulhas Coast (100703) Key Biodiversity Area	https://www.keybiodiversityareas.org/site/factsheet/100703	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☒
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☐
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐
- 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	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Implemented
Hydrology management/restoration	Implemented
Faunal corridors/passage	Implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Control of invasive alien plants	Implemented
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Partially implemented

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Implemented
Research	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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 ☒

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Yes, there is a plan

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Water regime monitoring	Implemented
Water quality	Proposed
Plant species	Implemented
Birds	Implemented

Soetendalsvlei water level monitoring by University of the Western Cape
Groundwater monitoring
Agulhas Plain Birding project is ongoing

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Anchor Environmental Consultants 2018. Determination of the Ecological Reserve for the Heuningnes Estuary. Report prepared for the Breede-Gouritz Catchment Management Agency. 206 pp.

BirdLife South Africa 2015. Agulhas Plain-Heuningnes Estuary IBA. Available online. <https://www.birdlife.org.za/iba-directory/agulhas-plain-heuningnes-estuary/>

Department of Water & Sanitation 2012. Determination of the Ecological Reserve for the Uilkraals Estuary.

Fisher, R.C. 2025. Soil hydrophobicity in Fynbos: Measuring the impacts of woody invasive alien plant species and fire and ecological benefits. Unpublished PhD Thesis. Department Conservation Ecology and Entomology, Stellenbosch University

Gordon, N., García-Rodríguez, F., & Adams, J.B. (2012). Paleolimnology of a coastal lake on the Southern Cape coast of South Africa: Sediment geochemistry and diatom distribution. *Journal of African Earth Sciences*, 75, 14–24

Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership (2025) Key Biodiversity Areas factsheet: Agulhas Coast. Extracted from the World Database of Key Biodiversity Areas. Developed by the Key Biodiversity Areas Partnership: BirdLife International, IUCN, American Bird Conservancy, Amphibian Survival Alliance, Conservation International, Critical Ecosystem Partnership Fund, Global Environment Facility, Re:wild, NatureServe, Rainforest Trust, Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, World Wildlife Fund and Wildlife Conservation Society. Downloaded from <https://keybiodiversityareas.org/> on Sep 23, 2025.

Malan, H., Day, J., Ramjukadh, C. & Olivier, N. 2015. Trajectories of change in wetlands of the Fynbos Biome from the late 1980s to 2014. Water Research Commission Report. WRC Report No 2183/1/14. ISBN 978-1-4312-0644-5, Pretoria, South Africa

Mucina, L. (Editors), Rutherford, M. C., & Powrie, L. W. (2018). South African National Biodiversity Assessment (2006-2018). The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.

Russell, I.A. and N.D. Impson. 2006. Aquatic systems in and adjacent to Agulhas National Park with particular reference to the fish fauna. *Koedoe* 49(2): 45–57. Pretoria. ISSN 0075-6458.

SANParks. Biodiversity Information Management System (BIMS). 2025. Downloaded from <https://bims.sanparks.org/> 04 August 2025

Van Deventer, G. 2025. Agulhas National Park Flower Harvesting Project Broad Scale Assessment Report. Unpublished SANParks Internal Report.

Van Wyk, K. 2025. Detection and Monitoring of Threatened Vertebrates on the Agulhas Plain. Unpublished data

Williams, K. Wilkonson, A., Tokota, S. & Tarrant, J. 2022. A Tale of Two Leopards at the Tip of Africa: A partnership to investigate the survival of leopards and leopard toads in the Overberg landscape, Western Cape and their influence on landscape resilience. Unpublished Cape Leopard Trust data.

Full a full Bibliography refer to additional reports (6.1.2)

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

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<3 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Aerial view of Ratelrivier Floodplain wetland (*Thys Ahrends*, 14-02-2018)



Cape Grysbok (*Wim de Klerk*, 03-09-2022)



Kids-in-Parks Environmental Education programme in Agulhas National Park (*Alliston Engel*, 14-09-2021)



Clearing of alien invasive plants for rehabilitation (*Thys Ahrends*, 19-03-2019)



Soutpan historical salt works with Lesser Flamingo (*Wim de Klerk*, 27-12-2015)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 2026-02-02