



GONDWANA

GAME RESERVE

GARDEN ROUTE - SOUTH AFRICA

Reserve Map & Species Lists



GONDWANA

GAME RESERVE



Lodges



Private Residences



Gates



Watering holes & Dams



Game Drive routes



Protected Area



Historical sites



Picnic spots



Lookout / Sundowner spots



All vehicle access roads



4x4 vehicle required



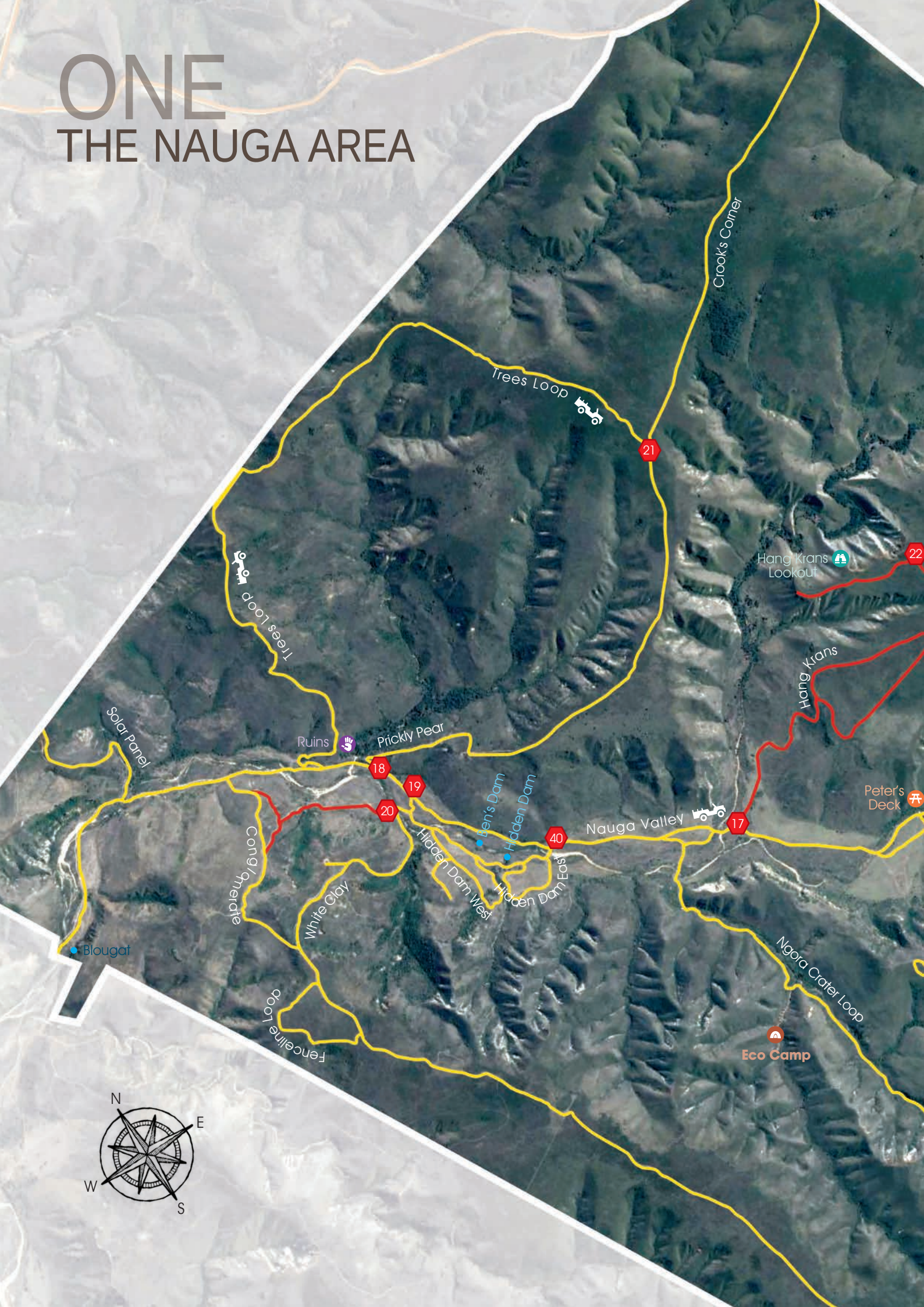
Competent 4x4 drivers



Experienced 4x4 drivers only

Reserve Size:
10.800 hectares / 25 920 acres
Perimeter fence: 74 km

ONE THE NAUGA AREA



-  Lodges
-  Private residences
-  Gates
-  Watering holes & Dams
-  Game Drive routes
-  Protected Area
-  Historical sites
-  Picnic spots
-  Lookout / Sundowner spots
-  Junction Markers
-  All vehicle access roads
-  4x4 vehicle required
-  Competent 4x4 drivers
-  Experienced 4x4 drivers only





TWO CENTRAL PLAINS

-  Lodges
-  Villas
-  Gates
-  Watering holes & Dams
-  Game Drive routes
-  Protected Area
-  Historical sites
-  Picnic spots
-  Lookout / Sundowner spots
-  Junction Markers
-  All vehicle access roads
-  4x4 vehicle required
-  Competent 4x4 drivers
-  Experienced 4x4 drivers only



THREE PROTEA FOREST



Lodges



Private residences



Gates



Watering holes & Dams



Game Drive routes



Protected Area



Historical sites



Picnic spots



Lookout / Sundowner spots



Junction Markers

Orange line: All vehicle access roads

Green line: 4x4 vehicle required

Yellow line: Competent 4x4 drivers

Red line: Experienced 4x4 drivers only

Blue Shed Gate

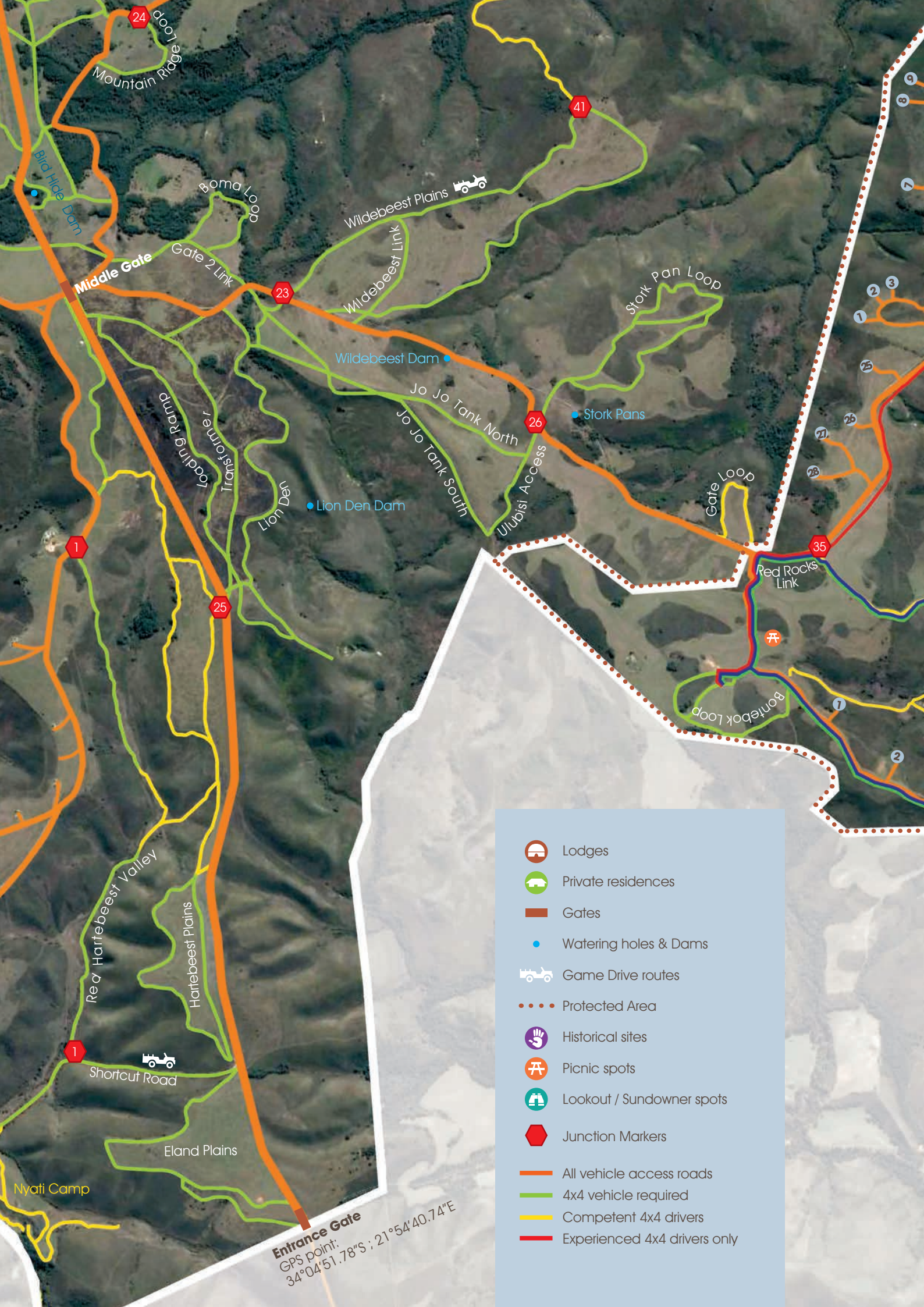
Protea Forest Loop

White House Valley

Mountain
Ridge

Stone
House





Lodges



Private residences



Gates



Watering holes & Dams



Game Drive routes



Protected Area



Historical sites



Picnic spots



Lookout / Sundowner spots



Junction Markers

— All vehicle access roads

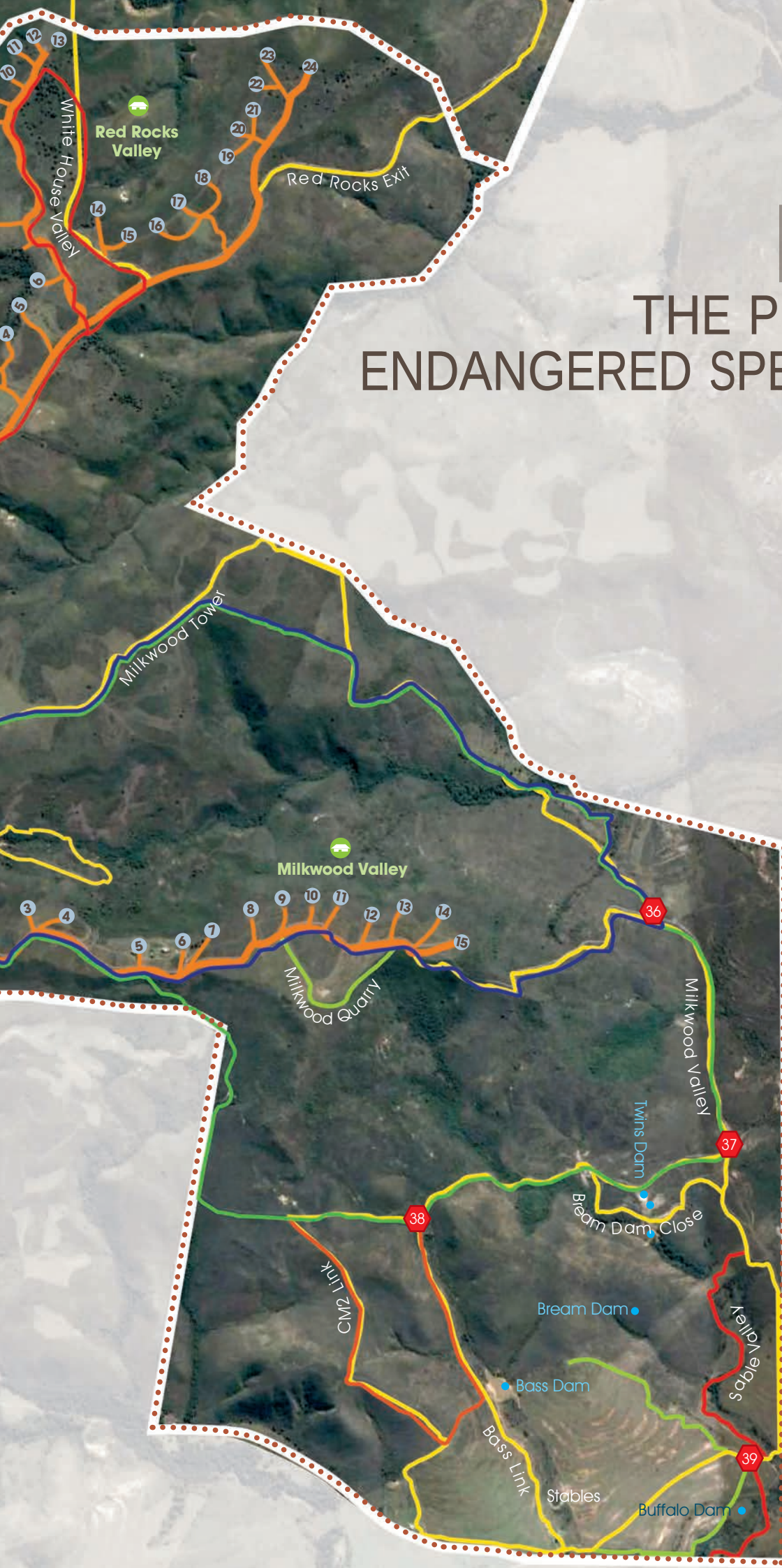
— 4x4 vehicle required

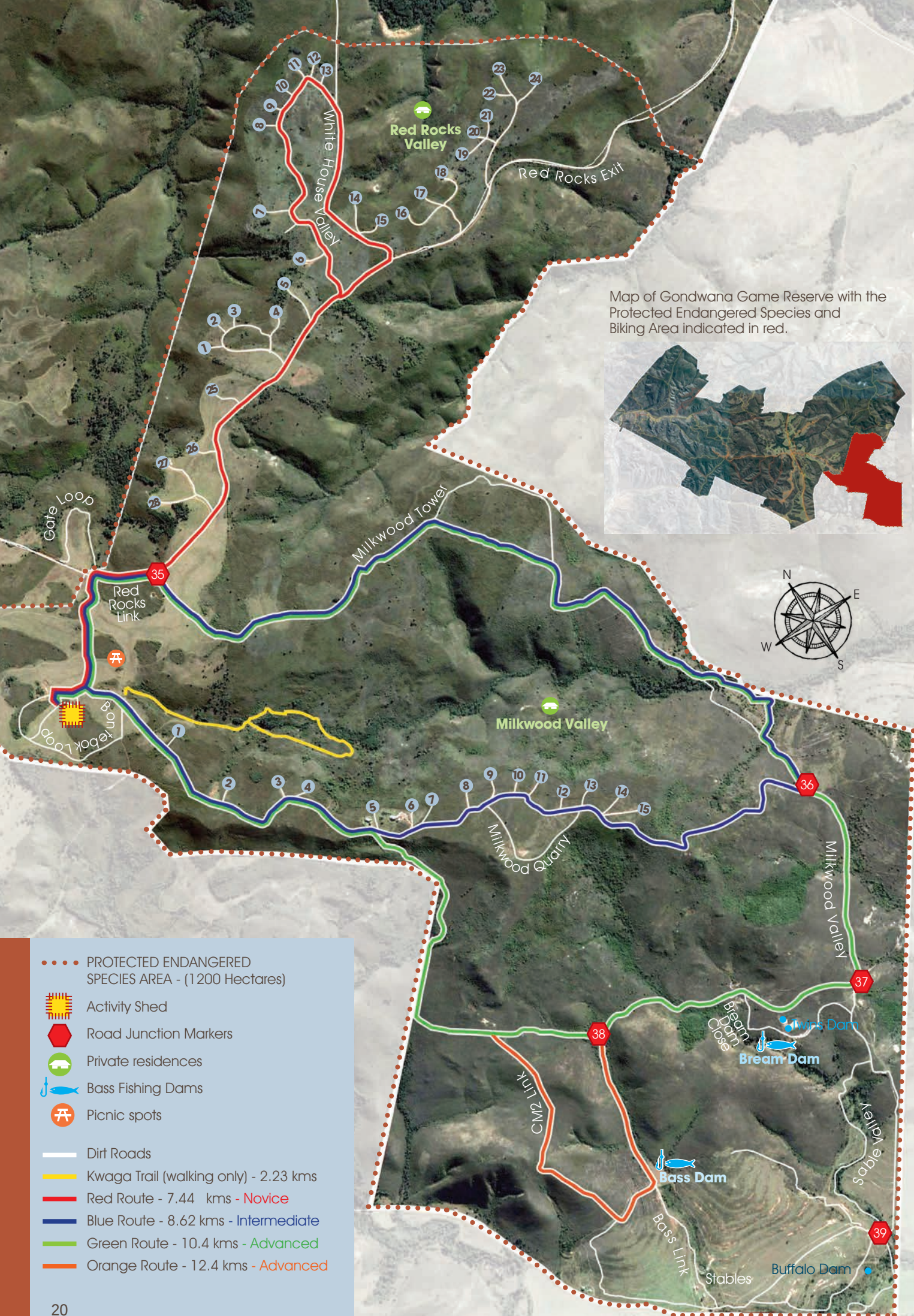
— Competent 4x4 drivers

— Experienced 4x4 drivers only

FOUR

THE PROTECTED ENDANGERED SPECIES AREA







GAME DRIVE PROTOCOLS AND PROCEDURES

VERSION 3
DECEMBER 2019

The following protocols and procedures have been formulated using current, best industry practice and have been designed primarily for the ultimate safety of all users of the reserve and for the safety of the animals.

GAME DRIVE CONDUCT

- Only home owners who have received an Annual Game Drive Permit may conduct a game drive on the reserve. To obtain an Annual permit you will need to;
- Complete the Gondwana Home Owners Orientation course
- Undergo a Gondwana Home Owners Orientation refresher course every three years
- Have a valid Driver's licence
- Have an appropriate vehicle (as stipulated within this document)
- Only immediate family members (home owner, spouses and licenced children) will be permitted to receive an annual Game Drive Permit. Other family members or acquaintances are welcome to do the Orientation and refresher course but will not be permitted to drive on the reserve.
- The valid Annual Game Drive Permit needs to be displayed on the windscreen of the approved vehicle at all times
- Remain within the vehicle at all times except for planned drinks / sundowner stops as detailed below
- Do not sit on the back of an open vehicle unless it is a game viewing vehicle or there is approved fastened bench seating. The standing or sitting on deck chair type seating on the back of an open vehicle is not permitted.
- Do not call or whistle at any animal to get their attention to either look up or to move
- Keep all cell phones either off or on silent
- If in an open vehicle – ALWAYS REMAIN SEATED
- Refrain from taking small children near potentially dangerous animals

COMMUNICATION

- All vehicles need to be equipped with a two-way radio when going out on drive. The radio needs to remain on for the duration of your game drive.
- Drivers conducting a drive need to announce themselves when heading out on drive on channel three.
- Drivers conducting a drive need to announce on channel three that they are closing down when the game drive has been completed.
- All home owner radios are equipped with three channels:
 - Channel one (1) - Simplex (line of sight only) – this channel is to be used to communicate with both homeowners and field guides while out of range of channel three (3) Locations like the Nauga valley will require this.
 - Channel two (2) - Homeowner/security channel. This channel can be heard by all Gondwana home owners, Gondwana security, Gondwana anti-poaching and Gondwana front office. All standard day to day radio communication needs to be conducted on this channel
 - Channel three (3) – this channel can be heard by Fields Guides, reserve management and home owners and is only to be used while on drive. This is not a general communication channel



PROTOCOLS & PROCEDURES AROUND LARGE GAME SIGHTINGS

- Lion, elephant, leopard, cheetah, rhino, buffalo, hippo, giraffe.)
- All sightings are to be radioed in by Gondwana field guides and homeowners on channel 3.
- The field guide or homeowner that discovers a sighting must radio in the sighting on channel three (3) This person is now in charge of that particular loc and determines the number of vehicles allowed into the sighting.
- The rule of thumb, however, is no more than two vehicles per loc.
 - The first vehicle to arrive or find the animal is in control of the sighting.
 - The second vehicle will take control of the sighting when the first vehicle leaves.
 - The third vehicle intending to enter the sighting will take 'first stand-by' for the sighting and will control all the subsequent standbys after them. This procedure enables the guide or homeowner who is in control of the sighting (i.e. vehicle 1) enough time with their guests at the sighting without having to divert attention to talk to and arrange all the standbys. Vehicle one remains in control of the sighting and needs to give continual updates, when appropriate, of any changes to the sighting itself. (e.g: animal gets up and moves to a new location or in a northerly direction, etc.)
- No vehicle, home owner or guide, is allowed to enter that sighting without the permission of the person in charge of the sighting.
- If you come across a sighting with another vehicle in it:
 - STOP
 - Radio the person within the sighting on channel three (3) one and find out if you are able to join the sighting.
 - If yes - approach slowly with the guidance of the person within the sighting.
 - If no - back out of the area, out of sight, and wait for the person in charge of the sighting to contact you. You are now on standby.
 - If there are vehicles on standby, then a viewing of the animals of between 10 and 15 minutes is acceptable.
 - Vehicles are not allowed to "park" and remain in a sighting indefinitely unless there are no vehicles on standby

OFF ROAD DRIVING

- Due to Gondwana's sensitive vegetation no homeowner vehicles are allowed to drive off road.
- Remain on all designated roads and 4x4 tracks.
- Only appropriate (see conduct rules) 4x4 vehicles are allowed on the game drive tracks. Please ensure that your 4x4 is engaged at all times.

DRINKS STOPS & SUNDOWNERS

If you are to stop for drinks or sundowners:

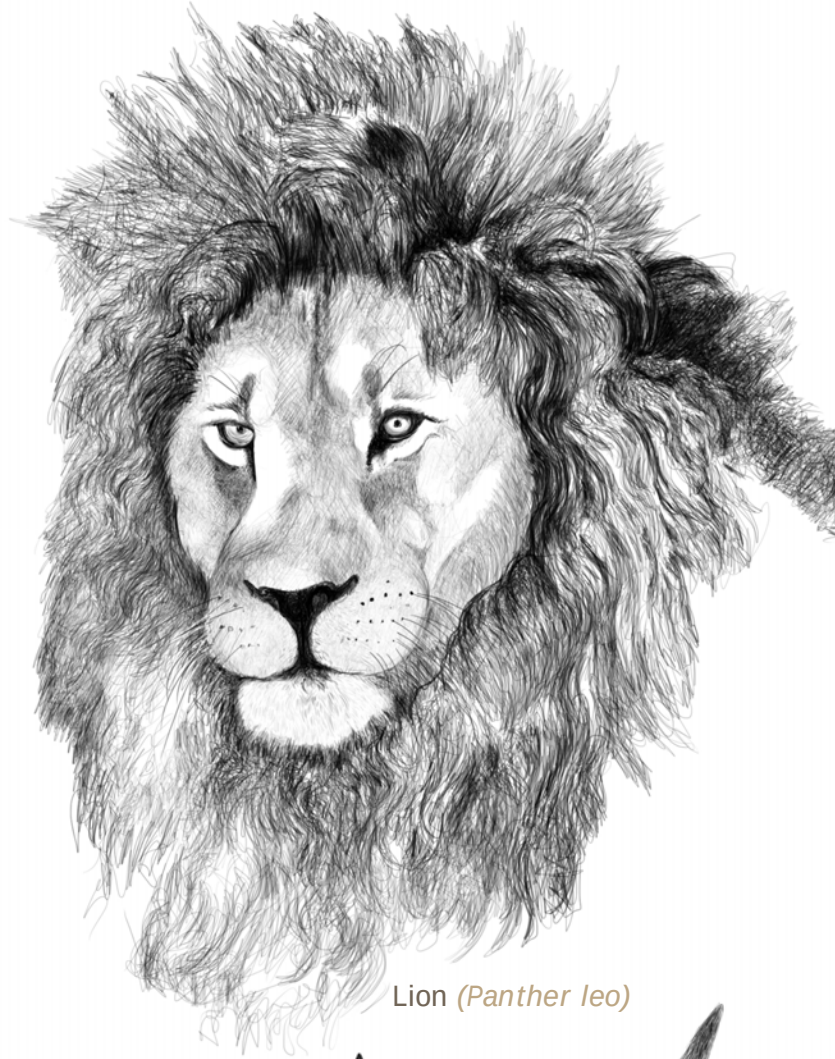
- Select a location that promotes good situational awareness, with alternative escape routes. (E.g. a high ground lookout rather than a densely overgrown river bed.)
- Ensure that you have thoroughly checked the area before getting out of your vehicle.
- Do not venture too far from the car.
- Do not setup in any major game sighting.
- Do not use gas or fire.
- Do not get out if there are any animals of any sort in the area.
- Maintain situational awareness for the full duration of the drinks stop.

SPECIES LIST

MAMMALS

Herbivores

- ☐ Bontebok (*Damaliscus pygargus*)
- ☐ Bushbuck (*Tragelaphus scriptus*)
- ☐ Bushpig (*Potamochoerus larvatus*)
- ☐ Buffalo, Cape (*Syncerus caffer*)
- ☐ Duiker, Grey (*Sylvicapra grimmia*)
- ☐ Eland (*Tragelaphus oryx*)
- ☐ Elephant, African (*Loxodonta africana*)
- ☐ Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*)
- ☐ Grey Rhebok (*Pelea capreolus*)
- ☐ Grysbok, Cape (*Rhaphiceros malnotis*)
- ☐ Gemsbok (*Oryx gazelle*)
- ☐ Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibious*)
- ☐ Impala (*Aepyceros melampus*)
- ☐ Klipspringer (*Oreotragus oreotragus*)
- ☐ Kudu (*Tragelaphus stripsiceros*)
- ☐ Red Hartebeest (*Alcelaphus buselaphus*)
- ☐ Rhinoceros, White (*Ceratotherium simum*)
- ☐ Sable (*Hippotragus niger*)
- ☐ Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*)
- ☐ Waterbuck (*Kobus ellipsiprymnus*)
- ☐ Wildebeest, Blue (*Connochaetes taurinus*)
- ☐ Zebra, Burchell's (*Equus burchelli*)
- ☐ Zebra, Cape mountain (*Equus zebra*)



Lion (*Panther leo*)

Carnivores

- ☐ Brown hyena (*Hyaena brunnea*)
- ☐ Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)
- ☐ Fox, Cape (*Vulpes chama*)
- ☐ Genet, Small spotted (*Genetta genetta*)
- ☐ Honey Badger (*Mellivora capensis*)
- ☐ Jackal, Blacked back (*Canis mesomelas*)
- ☐ Leopard (*Panthera pardus*)
- ☐ Lion (*Panthera leo*)
- ☐ Mongoose, Large grey (*Herpestes ichneumon*)
- ☐ Mongoose, Small grey (*Herpestes pulverulentus*)



Eland (*Tragelaphus oryx*)

- ☐ Mongoose, Water (*Atiax paludinosus*)
- ☐ Mongoose, Yellow (*Cynictis penicillata*)
- ☐ Otter, Cape clawless (*Aonyx capensis*)
- ☐ Polecat, Striped (*Ictonyx striatus*)
- ☐ Serval (*Leptailurus serval*)
- ☐ Striped Polecat (*Ictonyx striatus*)
- ☐ Wildcat, African (*Felis silvestris*)

Insectivores

- ☐ Aardwolf (*Protelis cristata*)
- ☐ Fox, Bat-eared (*Otocyon megalotis*)
- ☐ Shrew, Reddish grey musk (*Crocidura cyanea*)

Bats

- ☐ Bat, Cape serotine (*Neoromicia capensis*)
- ☐ Bat, Geoffroys horseshoe (*Rhinolophus clivosus*)
- ☐ Bat, Shreiber's long fingered,
Common Bent-wing (*Miniopterus schreibersii*)
- ☐ Bat, Egyptian free tailed (*Tadarida aegyptiaca*)



Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)

Rodents

- ☐ Fynbos Golden Mole* (*Amblysomus corriae*) (Near threatened)
- ☐ Gerbil, Cape (*Gebilliscus afra*)
- ☐ Molerat, Common (African) (*Cryptomys hottentotus*)
- ☐ Mouse, Four striped (*Rhabdomys pumilo*)
- ☐ Porcupine, (*Erethizon dorsatum*)
- ☐ Rat, Vlei (*Myomyscus unisulcatus*)

Hares

- ☐ Hare, Cape (*Lepus capensis*)
- ☐ Hare, Scrub (*Lepus saxatilis*)

Primates

- ☐ Baboon, Chacma (*Papio ursinus*)
- ☐ Monkey, Vervet (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)

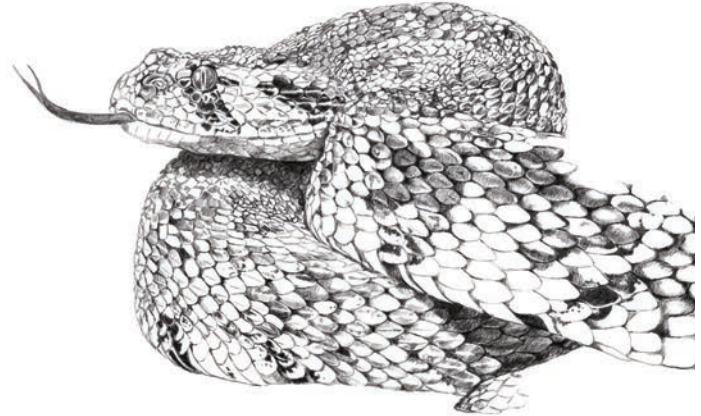


Porcupine, (*Erethizon dorsatum*)

REPTILES

Snakes

- ☐ Adder, Common (rhombic?) night (*Causus rhombeatus*)
- ☐ Adder, Puff (*Bitis arietans*)
- ☐ Egg-eater, Common (*Dasypeltis scabra*)
- ☐ Cobra, Cape (*Naja nivea*)
- ☐ Skaapsteker, Spotted (*Psammophylax rhombeatus*)
- ☐ Slug Eater, Common (*Duberria lutrix*)
- ☐ Snake, Aurora house (*Lamprophis aurora*)
- ☐ Snake, Boomslang (*Dispholidus typus*)
- ☐ Snake, Brown house snake (*Boaedon capensis*)
- ☐ Snake, Cross-marked whip (*Psammophis crucifer*)
- ☐ Snake, Mole (*Pseudaspis cana*)



Adder, Puff (*Bitis arietans*)

Lizards

- ☐ Agama, Southern rock (*Agama atra*)
- ☐ Chameleon, Little Karoo dwarf (*Bradypodion gutturale*)
- ☐ Gecko, Cradock thick-toed (*Pachydactylus geitje*)
- ☐ Gecko, Large spotted, marbled leaf-toed (*Afrogecho porphyreus*)
- ☐ Lizard, Cape girdled (*Cordylus cordylus*)
- ☐ Lizard, Cape grass (*Chamaesaura anguina*)
- ☐ Lizard, Spotted sand (*Pedioplanis lineocellata*)
- ☐ Skink, Cape (*Trachylepis capensis*)

Tortoises & Terrapins

- ☐ Terrapin, Marsh (*Pelomedusa subrufa*)
- ☐ Tortoise, Leopard (*Stigmochelys pardalis*)
- ☐ Tortoise, Angulated (*Chersina angulata*)
- ☐ Tortoise Parrot beaked, padloper, (*Homopus areolatus*)

Amphibians

Frogs

- ☐ Frog, African clawed, Common platanna (*Xenopus laevis*)
- ☐ Frog, Clicking stream (*Strongylopus grayii*)
- ☐ Frog, Arum lily (*Hyperolius horstockii*)
- ☐ Frog, Common river (*Amieta angolensis*)
- ☐ Frog, Bronze cacao / Dwarf Dainty Frog, (*Cacosternum nanum*)
- ☐ Frog, Painted reed (*Hyperolius marmoratus*)
- ☐ Frog, Rattling (*Cophixalus crepitans*)
- ☐ Frog, Striped stream (*Strongylopus fasciatus*)
- ☐ Toad, Karoo (*Bufo gariepensis*)

TREES & SHRUBS

- ☐ Aloe, Bitter (*Aloe ferox*)
- ☐ Aloe, Krantz (*Aloe arborescens*)
- ☐ Bladdernut (*Diospyros whyteana*)
- ☐ Blunt leaved crowberry (*Searsia rehmanniana*)
- ☐ Brown gonna (*Passerina filiformis*)
- ☐ Bush tick berry (*Osteospermum monilifera*)
- ☐ Cape star-apple (*Diospyros dichrophylla*)
- ☐ Common cabbage trees (*Cussonia spicata*)
- ☐ Common guarri (*Euclea undulata*)
- ☐ Common spike-thorn (*Gymnosporia Buxifolia*)
- ☐ Common wild current (*Searsia pyroides* / *Rhus pyroides*)
- ☐ Forest num-num (*Carissa bispinosa*)
- ☐ Glossy current (*Searsia lucida* / *Rhus lucida*)
- ☐ Gonna bush (*Passerina corymbosa*)
- ☐ Iornwood (*Olea capensis*)
- ☐ Olive, False (*Buddleja saligna*)
- ☐ Olive, Wild (*Olea Europaea*)
- ☐ Outeniqua yellowwood (*Afrocarpus falcatus*)
- ☐ Poison star-apple (*Diospyros glabra*)
- ☐ Rub-rub berry (*Searsia incisa*)
- ☐ September bush (*Polygala myrtifolia*)
- ☐ Poison peach (*Diospyros dychrophylla*)
- ☐ Sweet thorn (*Acacia Karoo*)
- ☐ Wild camphor bush (*Tarchonanthus camphoratus*)
- ☐ White milkwood (*Sideroxylon inerme*)
- ☐ Wild peach (*Kiggelaria africana*)



Cape Star-apple (*Diospyros dichrophylla*)



September bush
(*Polygala myrtifolia*)

Protea Family

- ☐ Protea, Green (*Protea lanceolata*)
- ☐ Protea, King (*Protea cynaroides*)
- ☐ Protea, Wagon tree / Waboom (*Protea nitida*)
- ☐ Protea, Bearded protea (*Protea coronata*)
- ☐ Protea, Narrow-leaf sugarbush (*Protea neriifolia*)

Cone bush

- ☐ Cone bush (*Leucadendron eucalyptifolium*)
- ☐ Cone bush, Spinning-top (*Leucadendron rubrum*)
- ☐ Cone bush, Sunshine (*Leucadendron salignum*)

Pincushion

- ☐ Pincushion (*Leucospermum cuneiforme*)

Erica - Heath

- ☐ Heath (*Erica articularis*)
- ☐ Heath (*Erica leucopelta* var. *leucopelta*)
- ☐ Heath (*Erica uberiflora*)
- ☐ Heath (*Erica unicolor* subsp. *Mutica*)
- ☐ Heath, Blood (*Erica cruenta*)
- ☐ Heath, Coppice discolourous (*Erica discolor*)
- ☐ Heath, Fire (*Erica cerinthoides*)
- ☐ Heath, Glandulous (*Erica glandulosa*)
- ☐ Heath, Hangertjies (*Erica plukenetii*)
- ☐ Heath, Hispid wind (*Erica hispidula*)
- ☐ Heath, Over (*Erica uberiflora*)
- ☐ Heath, Salt and pepper (*Erica imbricata*)
- ☐ Heath, Shield (*Erica peltata*)
- ☐ Heath, Smokeheath, Babyheath, Squareheath (*Erica quadrangularis*)
- ☐ Heath, Stunning (*Erica formosa*)
- ☐ Heath, Tasselheath, Hangertjie (*Erica coccinea coccinea*)
- ☐ Heath, Three head (*Erica triceps*)
- ☐ Heath, Two-tone (*Erica versicolor*)
- ☐ Heath, Victory (*Erica similis*)
- ☐ Heath, Yarn (*Erica glomiflora* var. *glomiflora*)



Protea, Sugarbush (*Protea eximia*)

Metalasia

- ☐ Blombos (*Metalasia erectifolia*)
- ☐ Blombos, Pointy (*Metalasia acuta*)
- ☐ Blombos, Stink (*Metalasia pungens*)

Arctotis

- ☐ Renostergosblom (*Arctotis acaulis*)
- ☐ Renostergosblom (*Arctotis perfoliate*)

Restio

- ☐ Dekriet, Albertinia (*Thamnochortus insignis*)
- ☐ Palmiet (*Prionium serratum*)
- ☐ Pegreed, Cape (*Restio capensis*)
- ☐ Restio, Cape Thatching Reed, Horsetail (*Chondropetalum ebracteatum*)
- ☐ Thatchreed, Silver (*Thamnochortus cinereus*)

Other

- ☐ Redhot Poker (*Kniphofia uvaria*)
- ☐ Redhot Poker (*Kniphofia praecox*)
- ☐ Belladonna, Maartblom (*Amaryllis belladonna*)
- ☐ Pondblossom, Waterblommetjie (*Aponogeton distachyos*)
- ☐ Rush iris, Blombiesie (*Bobartia macrospatha*)
- ☐ Freesia, Kammetjie (*Freesia refracta*)
- ☐ Babiana, Bobbejaantjie (*Babiana*)

Everlasting

- ☐ Everlasting (*Syncarpha paniculata*)
- ☐ Everlasting (*Syncarpha canescens*)

Scabious

- ☐ Scabious, Bitterbos (*Scabiosa columbaria*)

Lily

- ☐ Lily, April fool, Veldskoenblaar (*Haemanthus sanguineus*)
- ☐ Lily, Arum, calla, varklelie, (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*)
- ☐ Lily, Chandelier, Koningskandelaar, (*Brunsvigia orientalis*)
- ☐ Lily, Kapok (*Lanaria lanata*) Perdekapok
- ☐ Lily, Paintbrush, Misryblom (*Haemanthus coccineus*)
- ☐ Lily, March (*Amaryllis belladonna*)
- ☐ Lily, Parasol, Sambreelblom (*Crossyne guttata*)

Gladiolus

- ☐ Gladiolus (*Gladiolus emiliae*)
- ☐ Gladiolus (*Gladiolus engysiphon*)
- ☐ Gladiolus (*Gladiolus floribundus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus (*Gladiolus involutus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus (*Gladiolus roseovenosus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus (*Gladiolus teretifolius*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Grootbruin-Afrikaner (*Gladiolus liliaceus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Speckled Brown Afrikaner (*Gladiolus maculatus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Brownies (*Gladiolus mutabilis*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Haasblompatrijsuintjie (*Gladiolus permeabilis*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Bluebell (*Gladiolus rogersii*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Sword lily (*Gladiolus stellatus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Marsh Afrikaner (*Gladiolus tristis*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, White gladiolus (*Gladiolus vaginatus*)
- ☐ Gladiolus, Groen Kalkoentjie (*Gladiolus virescens*)



BIRD LIST

Water Birds

- ☐ 226 Coot, Red-knobbed
- ☐ 428 Cormorant, Reed
- ☐ 429 Cormorant, White-breasted
- ☐ 427 Darter, African
- ☐ 31 Duck, African black
- ☐ 23 Duck, yellow-billed
- ☐ 24 Goose, Egyptian
- ☐ 27 Goose, Spur-winged
- ☐ 416 Grebe, Little
- ☐ 455 Hamerkop
- ☐ 450 Heron, Black-crowned night
- ☐ 442 Heron, Black-headed
- ☐ 441 Heron, Grey
- ☐ 429 Kingfisher, Giant
- ☐ 91 Kingfisher, Malachite
- ☐ 428 Kingfisher, Pied
- ☐ 291 Lapwing, Blacksmith
- ☐ 282 Plover, Three-banded
- ☐ 25 Shelduck, South African
- ☐ 462 Spoonbill, African

Nocturnal Birds

- ☐ 173 Nightjar, Fiery-necked
- ☐ 165 Owl, Spotted eagle
- ☐ 272 Thick-knee, Spotted

Fynbos & Shrub Birds

- ☐ 703 Apalis, Bar-throated
- ☐ 863 Bishop, Southern red
- ☐ 864 Bishop, Yellow
- ☐ 559 Bokmakierie
- ☐ 557 Boubou, Southern
- ☐ 956 Bunting, Cape
- ☐ 945 Canary, Brimstone
- ☐ 939 Canary, Cape
- ☐ 946 Canary, White-throated
- ☐ 944 Canary, Yellow
- ☐ 797 Chat, Familiar
- ☐ 795 Chat, Karoo
- ☐ 681 Cisticola, Grey-backed

- ☐ 686 Cisticola, Levallant's
- ☐ 131 Coucal, Burchell's
- ☐ 192 Dove, Namaqua
- ☐ 11 Francolin, Cape
- ☐ 5 Francolin, Grey-winged
- ☐ 635 Grassbird, Cape
- ☐ 622 Greenbul, Sombre
- ☐ 111 Mousebird, Red-faced
- ☐ 110 Mousebird, Speckled
- ☐ 687 Neddicky
- ☐ 180 Pigeon, African olive
- ☐ 697 Prinia, Karoo
- ☐ 783 Robin, Karoo scrub
- ☐ 952 Siskin, Cape
- ☐ 195 Spurfowl, Cape
- ☐ 12 Spurfowl, Red-necked
- ☐ 787 Stonechat, African
- ☐ 841 Sugarbird, Cape
- ☐ 824 Sunbird, Amethyst
- ☐ 831 Sunbird, Greater double-collared
- ☐ 827 Sunbird, Malachite
- ☐ 820 Sunbird, Orange-breasted
- ☐ 830 Sunbird, Southern double-collared
- ☐ 755 Thrush, Olive
- ☐ 889 Waxbill, Common
- ☐ 848 Weaver, Cape
- ☐ 674 White-eye, Cape



Malachite sunbird
(*Nectarinia famosa*)



Harrier, Black (*Circus maurus*)

Birds of Prey

- ☐ 384 Buzzard, Forest
- ☐ 387 Buzzard, Jackal
- ☐ 383 Buzzard, Steppe
- ☐ 352 Eagle, African fish
- ☐ 397 Eagle, Martial
- ☐ 414 Falcon, Lanner
- ☐ 377 Goshawk, African
- ☐ 368 Harrier, African marsh
- ☐ 369 Harrier, Black
- ☐ 372 Hawk, African harrier
- ☐ 403 Kestrel, Rock
- ☐ 348 Kite, Black-shouldered
- ☐ 400 Secretarybird
- ☐ 382 Sparrowhawk, Black

**Numbers refer to Roberts Plate Reference*

BIRD LIST

Forest Birds

- ☐ 67 Barbet, Acacia Pied
- ☐ 569 Batis, Cape
- ☐ 621 Bulbul, Cape
- ☐ 117 Cuckoo, Black
- ☐ 125 Cuckoo, Diderick
- ☐ 112 Cuckoo, Jacobin
- ☐ 123 Cuckoo, Klaas's
- ☐ 116 Cuckoo, Red-chested
- ☐ 587 Cuckooshrike, Black
- ☐ 187 Dove, Cape Turtle
- ☐ 185 Dove, Laughing
- ☐ 183 Dove, Lemon
- ☐ 188 Dove, Red-eyed
- ☐ 191 Dove, Tambourine
- ☐ 542 Drongo, Fork-tailed
- ☐ 547 Flycatcher, African, Paradise
- ☐ 763 Flycatcher, spotted
- ☐ 622 Greenbul, Sombre
- ☐ 80 Hoopoe, African
- ☐ 96 Kingfisher, Brown-hooded
- ☐ 540 Oriole, Black-headed
- ☐ 772 Robin, Chat, Cape
- ☐ 156 Turaco, Knysna
- ☐ 57 Woodpecker, Cardinal
- ☐ 56 Woodpecker, Ground

Open Grassland Birds

- ☐ 194 Bustard, Denham's
- ☐ 206 Crane, Blue
- ☐ 445 Egret, Cattle
- ☐ 20 Guineafowl, Helmeted
- ☐ 198 Korhaan, Southern, Black
- ☐ 297 Lapwing, Crowned
- ☐ 717 Lark Cape, Clapper
- ☐ 745 Lark, Large-billed
- ☐ 740 Lark, Red-capped
- ☐ 921 Longclaw, Cape
- ☐ 1 Ostrich, Common
- ☐ 926 Pipit, African
- ☐ 931 Pipit, Long-billed
- ☐ 927 Pipit, Plain-backed



Cape Sugar Bird (*Promerops cafer*)

- ☐ 15 Quail, Common
- ☐ 470 Stork, White
- ☐ 792 Wheatear, Capped

Flight Birds

- ☐ 598 Martin, Brown-throated
- ☐ 614 Martin, Rock
- ☐ 616 Saw-wing, Black
- ☐ 602 Swallow, Barn
- ☐ 608 Swallow, Greater-striped
- ☐ 607 Swallow, Pearl-breasted
- ☐ 603 Swallow, White-throated
- ☐ 145 Swift, Alpine
- ☐ 150 Swift, Little

General Birds

- ☐ 576 Crow, Cape
- ☐ 577 Crow, Pied
- ☐ 582 Fiscal, Common
- ☐ 762 Flycatcher, Fiscal
- ☐ 461 Ibis African, Sacred
- ☐ 458 Ibis, Hadedra
- ☐ 181 Pigeon, Speckled
- ☐ 578 Raven, White-necked
- ☐ 909 Sparrow, Cape
- ☐ 907 Sparrow, House
- ☐ 814 Starling, Common
- ☐ 812 Starling, Pied
- ☐ 803 Starling, Red-winged
- ☐ 914 Wagtail, Cape

Rocky Area Birds

- ☐ 746 Thrush, Cape rock
- ☐ 747 Thrush, Sentinel rock



Cape Sugar Bird (*Promerops cafer*)



A Fynbos Wilderness unlike any other

The Southern Cape of South Africa is home to one of the most critically endangered vegetation types on earth – FYNBOS. The Cape Floristic Kingdom is the smallest and most critically endangered of the six floristic kingdoms in the world and is endemic to the Southern Cape of South Africa. Gondwana and the GCF focus on the rehabilitation and promotion of biodiversity for all eco systems in the Southern Cape.



What is Fynbos?

Fynbos is neither a type of Protea nor a single kind of bush. It is the term given to a collection of plants that are dominated by shrubs and comprises of species belonging to Southern Africa's southwestern and southern regions adjacent to the coast.

Three shrubland types can be broadly categorized as belonging to the fynbos region. These are: true fynbos, renosterveld and strandveld.



Fynbos grows on sandy, infertile soils, poor in nutrients, that are not suitable for agricultural crops. Fynbos is dominated by restios, ericas, proteas and bulbs.

Renosterveld, a shrubland, grows on relatively rich soils; hence, most of it, especially on the coastal forelands, has been ploughed for wheat and other artificial pastures. Due to excessive exploitation from agriculture Renosterveld is critically endangered and only small fragments remain.



Strandveld also a shrubland, grows in alkaline sands along the dry coasts of the region. Shrubs, small trees and succulents dominate the vegetation type. Because of its succulent nature, this shrubland rarely burns.

A Threatened Species

67% of South Africa's threatened plants occur in the fynbos biome. This is due to the limited distribution of the species. 596 fynbos species only occur in one place, such as a single mountain top peak, valley or wetland.

Habitat loss is historically the single largest cause of species extinction in Fynbos.



Cape Sugar birds are the most important bird pollinators of fynbos proteas. Fynbos is home to three specialist nectarivorous birds: the orange breasted sunbird, the malachite sunbird and the lesser double-collared sunbird.

Geology & Soils



Fire & Fynbos

It is no exaggeration to say that without fire there would be no fynbos!

Fynbos and Renosterveld can survive fire in three main ways:

- **Resprout after fire** – “sprouters”
- **Protect their seed from fire** – “non sprouters”
- **Evade fire** by growing in rocky places – “evaders”

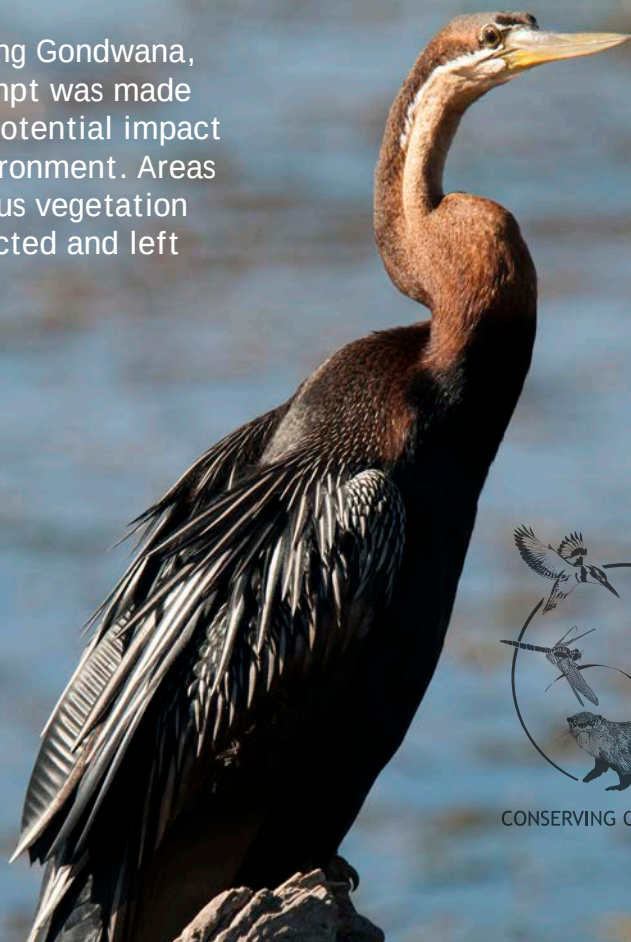
The best way for seed to be protected against fire is for it to be underground. Special fleshy attachments on the seeds of certain species encourage ants to carry them underground into their nests.

Geology & Soils

Fynbos soils are infertile due to the nutrient deficient rocks from which they derive. The dominant rocks associated with these poor soils are quartzite and sandstone. Most fynbos soils are whitish, acidic sands (having a low PH) that are both shallow and rocky.

Wetlands

In developing Gondwana, every attempt was made to reduce potential impact on the environment. Areas of indigenous vegetation were protected and left untouched.



CONSERVING OUR WETLANDS

Wetlands

Wetlands occur throughout the different types of fynbos and renosterveld, providing habitats for plants and animals that occur nowhere else in the world. They have soils that are at least periodically saturated with water, during which time they have little to no oxygen. Their plants have specialized root systems that allow them to survive water-saturated conditions with low oxygen levels.

Functions of Wetlands

- Improve water quality
- Contribute to the performance of surface and subsurface aquatic systems through the retention and slow release of waters during low flow periods
- Provision of habitat for wetland-associated animals.
- Provision of corridors for movement across natural terrestrial areas.



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GPS: 34° 04' 51.78" South | 21° 54' 40.74" East