

MURA EGI CORRIDOR: PLANT SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT



PRODUCED ON BEHALF RED CAP



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November 2022

MURA EGI CORRIDOR

PLANT SPECIES COMPLIANCE STATEMENT



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF THE SPECIALIST, DECLARATION OF INTEREST AND UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	
NEAS Reference Number:	DEA/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, 2014, as amended (the Regulations)

PROJECT TITLE

Mura EGI Corridor

Kindly note the following:

1. This form must always be used for applications that must be subjected to Basic Assessment or Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting where this Department is the Competent Authority.
2. This form is current as of 01 September 2018. It is the responsibility of the Applicant / Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to ascertain whether subsequent versions of the form have been published or produced by the Competent Authority. The latest available Departmental templates are available at <https://www.environment.gov.za/documents/forms>.
3. A copy of this form containing original signatures must be appended to all Draft and Final Reports submitted to the department for consideration.
4. All documentation delivered to the physical address contained in this form must be delivered during the official Departmental Officer Hours which is visible on the Departmental gate.
5. All EIA related documents (includes application forms, reports or any EIA related submissions) that are faxed; emailed; delivered to Security or placed in the Departmental Tender Box will not be accepted, only hardcopy submissions are accepted.

Departmental Details

Postal address:

Department of Environmental Affairs
Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Private Bag X447
Pretoria
0001

Physical address:

Department of Environmental Affairs

Attention: Chief Director: Integrated Environmental Authorisations
Environment House
473 Steve Biko Road
Arcadia

Queries must be directed to the Directorate: Coordination, Strategic Planning and Support at:
Email: EIAAdmin@environment.gov.za

1. SPECIALIST INFORMATION

Specialist Company Name:	3Foxes Biodiversity Solutions			
B-BBEE	Contribution level (indicate 1 to 8 or non-compliant)	4	Percentage Procurement recognition	100%
Specialist name:	Simon Todd			
Specialist Qualifications:	BSc. (Zool. & Bot.), BSc Hons (Zool.), MSc (Cons. Biol.)			
Professional affiliation/registration:	SACNASP 400425/11			
Physical address:	23 De Villiers Road, Kommetjie 7975			
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Telephone:		Fax:		
E-mail:	Simon.Todd@3foxes.co.za			

2. DECLARATION BY THE SPECIALIST

I, Simon Todd, declare that –

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the Specialist

3Foxes Biodiversity Solutions

Name of Company:

15 December 2022

Date:

3. UNDERTAKING UNDER OATH/ AFFIRMATION

I, Simon Todd, swear under oath / affirm that all the information submitted or to be submitted for the purposes of this application is true and correct.



Signature of the Specialist

3Foxes Biodiversity Solutions

Name of Company

15 December 2022

Date

Signature of the Commissioner of Oaths

Date

SHORT CV/SUMMARY OF EXPERTISE – SIMON TODD

 <p>3Foxes Biodiversity Solutions ECOLOGICAL SPECIALIST SERVICES Assessment/Management/Research</p>	<p>Simon Todd Pr.Sci.Nat Director & Principle Scientist C: 082 3326502 Simon.Todd@3foxes.co.za</p> <p>23 De Villiers Road Kommetjie 7975</p>	<p>Ecological Solutions for People & the Environment</p>
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Simon Todd is Director and principal scientist at 3Foxes Biodiversity Solutions and has over 20 years of experience in biodiversity measurement, management and assessment. He has provided specialist ecological input on more than 200 different developments distributed widely across the country, but with a focus on the three Cape provinces. This includes input on the Wind and Solar SEA (REDZ) as well as the Eskom Grid Infrastructure (EGI) SEA and Karoo Shale Gas SEA. He is on the National Vegetation Map Committee as representative of the Nama and Succulent Karoo Biomes. Simon Todd is a recognised ecological expert and is a past chairman and current deputy chair of the Arid-Zone Ecology Forum. He is registered with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions (No. 400425/11).

Skills & Primary Competencies

- Research & description of ecological patterns & processes in Nama Karoo, Succulent Karoo, Thicket, Arid Grassland, Fynbos and Savannah Ecosystems.
- Ecological Impacts of land use on biodiversity
- Vegetation surveys & degradation assessment & mapping
- Long-term vegetation monitoring
- Faunal surveys & assessment.
- GIS & remote sensing

Tertiary Education:

- 1992-1994 – BSc (Botany & Zoology), University of Cape Town
- 1995 – BSc Hons, Cum Laude (Zoology) University of Natal
- 1996-1997- MSc, Cum Laude (Conservation Biology) University of Cape Town

Employment History

- 2009 – Present – Sole Proprietor of Simon Todd Consulting, providing specialist ecological services for development and research.

- 2007 Present – Senior Scientist (Associate) – Plant Conservation Unit, Department of Botany, University of Cape Town.
- 2004-2007 – Senior Scientist (Contract) – Plant Conservation Unit, Department of Botany, University of Cape Town
- 2000-2004 – Specialist Scientist (Contract) - South African National Biodiversity Institute
- 1997 – 1999 – Research Scientist (Contract) – South African National Biodiversity Institute

A selection of recent work is as follows:

Strategic Environmental Assessments

Co-Author. Chapter 7 - Biodiversity & Ecosystems - Shale Gas SEA. CSIR 2016.

Co-Author. Chapter 1 Scenarios and Activities – Shale Gas SEA. CSIR 2016.

Co-Author – Ecological Chapter – Wind and Solar SEA. CSIR 2014.

Co-Author – Ecological Chapter – Eskom Grid Infrastructure SEA. CSIR 2015.

Contributor – Ecological & Conservation components to SKA SEA. CSIR 2017.

Relevant Recent Studies Requiring Similar Expertise to the Current Project

- Beaufort West PV Facility. Fauna & Flora Assessment. SiVest Environmental 2022.
- San Solar PV Facility, Kathu. Fauna & Flora Assessment. Savannah Environmental 2022.
- Soventix Phase 3 PV Facility, De Aar. Fauna & Flora Assessment. Ecologes Environmental Consultants, 2022.
- Sadawa PV Facilities, Tankwa Karoo. Fauna & Flora Assessment. Savannah Environmental 2021.
- Kotulo Tsatsi PV 1 Facility near Kenhardt. Fauna & Flora Assessment. Savannah Environmental 2021.
- Hyperion 2 PV Facility, Kathu. Fauna & Flora Assessment. Savannah Environmental 2021.

**Mura EGI Corridor
Plant Species Compliance Statement**

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MURA EGI CORRIDOR

Plant Species Compliance Statement

1. INTRODUCTION

Red Cap Energy (Pty) Ltd is proposing to develop four solar facilities and associated grid connections, on behalf of four separate Project Applicants, collectively known as the Mura PV projects between Loxton and Beaufort West in the Beaufort West Local Municipality and Ubuntu Local Municipality and the Central Karoo District Municipality and Pixley ka Sema District Municipality. Each solar facility will connect to the Eskom grid via new 132 kV overhead lines (assessed in a separate process to the PV facilities) connecting the two on-site solar substations via adjacent Eskom switching stations to the approved Nuweveld Collector substation. An Electrical Grid Infrastructure (EGI) Corridor is proposed and includes multiple connection routes of up to two 132 kV overhead lines running in parallel and switching stations to enable the connection of the Mura Solar Developments to the approved Nuweveld Collector Substation.

As part of the required studies for the required Basic Assessment application for environmental authorisation, 3Foxes Biodiversity Solutions has been appointed to provide terrestrial ecological input for the development application. The DFFE Screening Tool indicates that the site falls within an area with Medium Sensitivity under the Plant Species Theme. The site verification was not able to find any of the species of concern present within the corridor, with the result that that corridor is considered Low Sensitivity for the Plant Species Theme. Consequently, in terms of the regulations, a Plant Species Compliance Statement is the recommended level of study for the BA process. To these ends, this Plant Species Compliance Statement for the Mura EGI Corridor, addresses the potential impacts of the project on vegetation and plant species and must be included in the BA for the development and any mitigation and monitoring measures as identified, must be incorporated into the EMPr for the development.

1.1 Scope and Objectives

In terms of the GN 1150 30 October 2020, *Procedures for the assessment and minimum criteria for reporting on identified environmental themes in terms of sections 24(5)(A) and (h) and 44 of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998, when applying for environmental authorisation*, the Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement should include the following details:

- The compliance statement must be prepared by a SACNASP registered specialist under one of the two fields of practice (Botanical Science or Ecological Science).
- The compliance statement must:
 - be applicable within the study area;
 - confirm that the study area is of “low” sensitivity for terrestrial plant species; and
 - indicate whether or not the proposed development will have any impact on SCC.
- The compliance statement must contain, as a minimum, the following information:
 - contact details and relevant experience as well as the SACNASP registration number of the specialist preparing the compliance statement including a curriculum vitae;
 - a signed statement of independence by the specialist;
 - a statement on the duration, date and season of the site inspection and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;

- a description of the methodology used to undertake the site survey and prepare the compliance statement, including equipment and modelling used where relevant;
 - where required, proposed impact management actions and outcomes or any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr;
 - a description of the assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge or data;
 - the mean density of observations/ number of samples sites per unit area; and
 - any conditions to which the compliance statement is subjected.
- A signed copy of the Terrestrial Plant Species Compliance Statement must be appended to the Basic Assessment Report or the Environmental Impact Assessment Report.

2. TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Description

The infrastructure included on the grid connection application includes the following:

- Eight Eskom Switching stations:
 - Located adjacent to the solar farm substations within the solar area footprint;
 - Maximum height of 12m;
 - Footprint of up to 150 m x 75 m.
- Four additional up to 150 m x 75 m switching stations located within the corridor;
- ~70 km of overhead 132 kV lines (~40 km will be single overhead 132 kV lines and ~30 km will be up to two overhead 132 kV lines running in parallel running between the switching stations supported by monopole pylons with a max height 38m); and
- Access tracks.

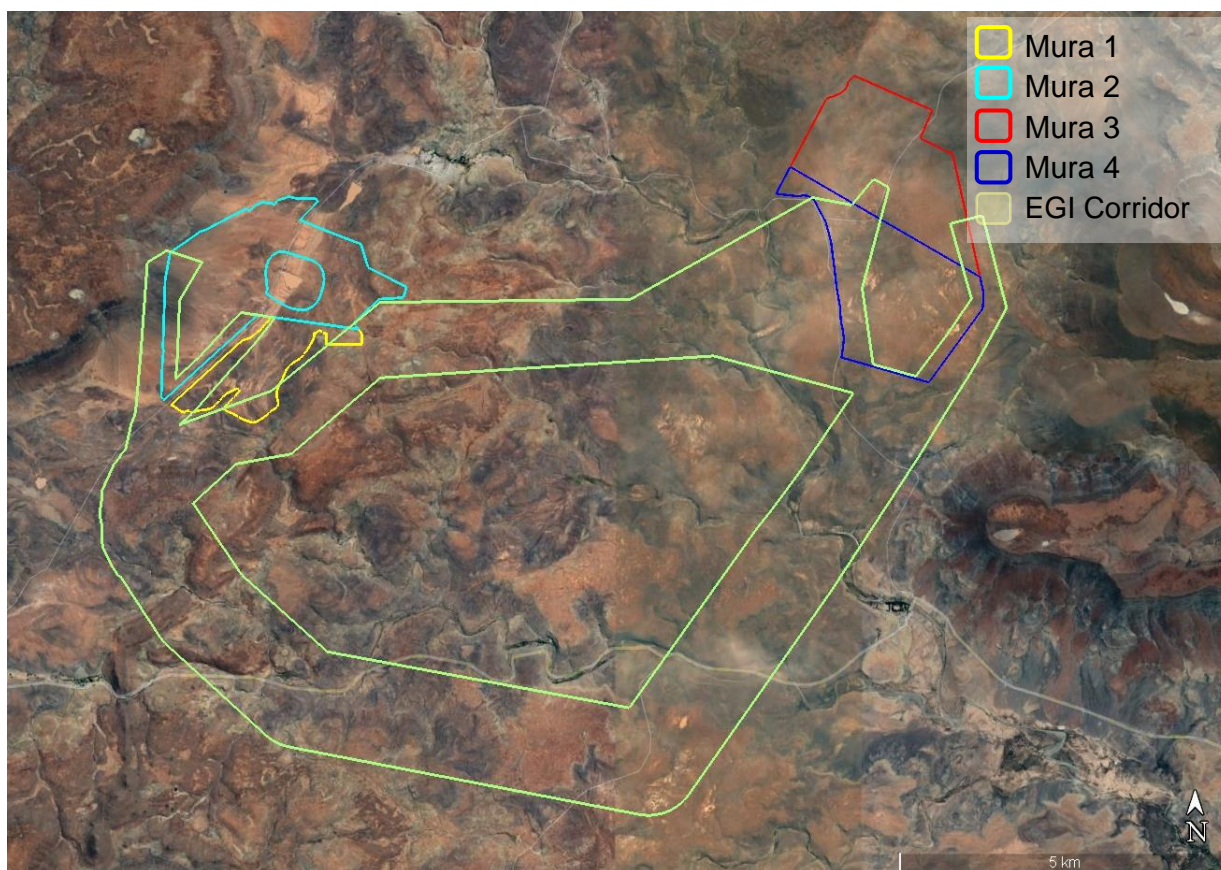


Figure 1. Image showing the regional context and location of the proposed Mura EGI Corridor which links the various Mura PV projects to the Nuweveld Collector Substation.

Table 1. Summary of the components and approximate areas of impact within the Mura Grid Connection Corridor and associated infrastructure.

Project Components	Description	Disturbance footprint
Switching stations	There will be up to two Eskom switching stations on each solar farm with a footprint of approximately 150 x 75 m (11,250 m ²). The switching station area will include all the standard switching station electrical equipment/components, such as bus bars, metering equipment, switchgear, and will also house control, operational, workshop and storage buildings/areas. Additional switching stations are also proposed outside of the solar farm footprint.	13
Overhead lines and pylons	~70 km of overhead 132 kV lines (~40 km will be single overhead 132 kV lines and ~30 km will be up to two overhead 132 kV lines running in parallel running between the switching stations supported by monopole pylons with a max height 38m. The spans (distance between pylons) on the monopole pylons (without stays) are on average 260 m.	2,5

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Access roads and tracks	Existing access roads and tracks (upgraded to ± 2-4 m wide where needed) will be used as far as possible and new access tracks would be created where needed (±2-4 m wide). These are required for all project phases.	32
Temporary areas	Temporary laydown areas will be identified along the alignment, with the main equipment and construction yards being located along the alignment or based in one of the surrounding towns or at the solar site camp. It is anticipated that the total area required for the temporary laydown areas is up to 2 ha and two will be required.	4
Total disturbance footprint: Temporary		4
Total disturbance footprint: Permanent		48
TOTAL		52

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

3.1 Site Visit

The Mura EGI Corridor was visited several times for the current study and numerous sections of the grid corridor have also been sampled in the past for a variety of other projects, most notably for the Gamma Grid 400kV power line project which overlaps with the current project area for the southern grid corridor linking the Mura 3 and 4 project areas to the Nuweveld Collector Substation. Specific dates of site visits for the Mura EGI Corridor assessment include the following dates:

- 22 March 2022
- 07-08 June 2022
- 19 October 2022

A full species list for the site was developed during the field sampling and attention was paid to the possible presence of any flora of concern within the corridor. Sensitive species and habitats within the corridor were recorded where present and mapped with a GPS if necessary. In addition to the sampling specifically within the corridor, the PV areas which also overlap to some degree with the corridor were also sampled in detail for the associated studies for the PV facilities (**Figure 2**). The sampling conducted within the corridor is considered sufficient to adequately assess the plant diversity patterns and likely presence of the SCC within the corridor with an adequate degree of confidence.



Figure 2. Map showing the sampling points within the Mura EGI Corridor as well as the tracks walked through the Mura PV project areas.

3.2 Data Sourcing and Review

Data sources from the literature consulted and used where necessary in the study includes the following:

- Vegetation types and their conservation status were extracted from the South African National Vegetation Map (2018 update).
- Information on plant species recorded for the wider area was extracted from the South African Biodiversity Information Facility (SABIF)/ SANBI Integrated Biodiversity Information System (SIBIS) database hosted by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI). Data was extracted for a significantly larger area than the study area, but this is necessary to ensure a conservative approach.
- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) conservation status of the species in the list was also extracted from the database and is based on the Threatened Species Programme, Red List of South African Plants (2022).

4. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Conditions at the time of the surveys were in a relatively favourable for the field assessment as there had been rain prior to sampling and the abundance of annuals and geophytes as relatively high, with many species growing or in flower. Although not all of the corridor could be searched given its' large extent and inaccessibility of some areas, the corridor is considered to have been sufficiently well-covered and it is unlikely that there are any significant vegetation features present that would not have been observed during the study. The consultant has spent a large amount of time in the area for the current project, the Nuweveld WEFs, the

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Hoogland series of WEFs as well as for a number of other projects in the area, with the result that the plant community patterns and habitats where plant SCC occur are well-known to the consultant in the study area and this knowledge of the area has been used to direct sampling site selection and inform the current study. Consequently, there are few limitations and assumptions required with regards to the vegetation of the site and the presence of plant SCC within the grid corridor.

5. LEGAL REQUIREMENT AND GUIDELINES

5.1 National Permitting

In terms of national permits, a protected tree clearing permit is potentially required under the National Forests Act. The Notice of the List of Protected Tree Species Under the National Forests Act, 1998 (ACT NO 84 OF 1998) can be obtained from this location: <https://www.gov.za/documents/national-forests-act-list-protected-tree-species-7>. This list has not been changed since it was last published in 2014. However, no protected tree species were observed present within the site and as such, no tree clearing permit would be required.

Threatened Or Protected Species (TOPS) permits for the carrying out of restricted activities in terms of the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act 2004 (No. 10 of 2004) may be required. However, TOPS permits are submitted to either the national minister or the provincial minister. In terms of the legislation, the relevant issuing authority for the current project would be the office of the MEC of the province.

In terms of TOPS, the Western Cape government is not currently in compliance with these regulations as it does not require or integrate TOPS permits into its own permitting requirements despite being the authority for such permits. However, in principle a TOPS permit would be required should it be necessary that a TOPS-listed species needs to be translocated, trapped or relocated.

The most recent lists of TOPS species and associated legislation is available in the National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, 2004 (ACT NO. 10 of 2004), Threatened or Protected Species Regulations Notice 255 of 2015. In addition to these species, SANBI maintains a national list of the IUCN conservation status of all plant species in South Africa. Any endangered (VU, EN, CR) species under this list are also subject to the TOPS regulations.

5.2 Provincial Permitting

In terms of Western Cape provincial permits, a protected flora clearing permit from CapeNature would be required. This permit must list the number and location of all individuals of protected plants as listed in the provincial ordinance (Western Cape Nature Conservation Laws Amendment Act, 2000) as well as those plants listed as being of conservation concern by the Red List of South African Plants (<http://redlist.sanbi.org/index.php>).

In terms of Northern Cape provincial permits, a protected flora clearing permit from DENC would be required. This permit must list the number and location of all individuals of protected plants as listed in the provincial ordinance (Northern Cape Nature Conservation Act, 2009) as well as those plants listed as being of conservation concern by the Red List of South African Plants (<http://redlist.sanbi.org/index.php>).

This permit requires a full walk-through of the final approved solar farm development footprint, following which the number of individuals of protected species that would be affected by the development can be quantified and used to populate the permit application. Depending on the identity of the species concerned, some would

be destroyed, while other species would need to be translocated within the site to a safe site outside the development footprint, based on the recommendations of the walk-through study.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

A baseline description of the vegetation and flora of the site is provided below, starting with a description of the broad vegetation types present and the common and dominant species present, followed by the outputs of the DFFE Screening Tool.

6.1 Vegetation Types

The national vegetation map (Mucina & Rutherford 2006 & SANBI 2018 update) for the study area is depicted below in Figure 3. The whole of the Mura EGI Corridor is classified as falling within the Eastern Upper Karoo vegetation type. The results of the field assessment confirm that this is an oversimplification of the vegetation of the site and based on the fieldwork on the site and site verification, there are some dolerite hills present that can be considered to represent the Upper Karoo Hardeveld vegetation type, while the areas of riparian vegetation along the larger drainage systems of the corridor such as the Krom can be considered to represent the Southern Karoo Riviere vegetation type. These three vegetation types are described and illustrated briefly below.

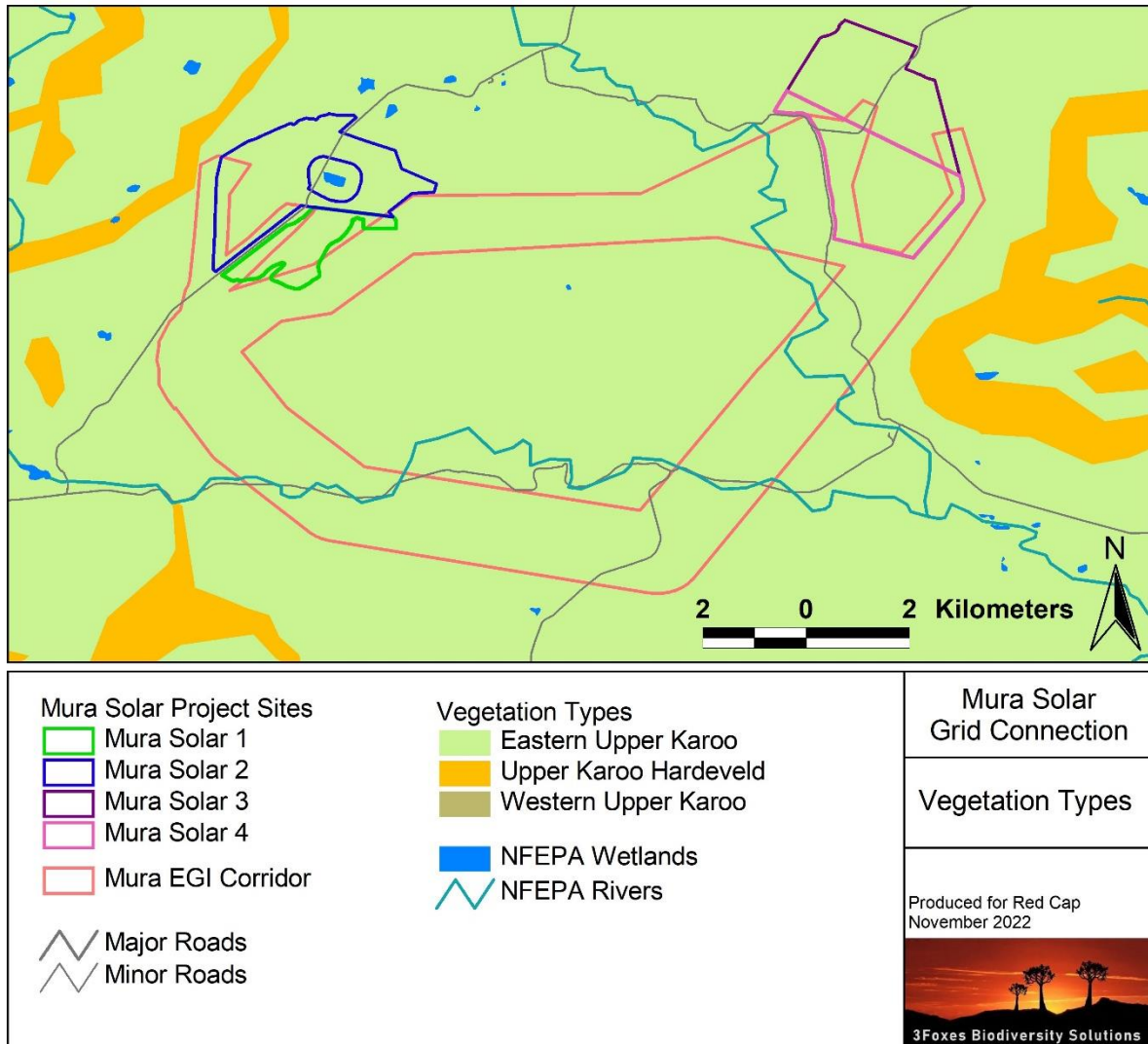


Figure 3. Vegetation map of the broader Mura Solar Project area, showing that the Mura EGI Corridor falls entirely within the Eastern Upper Karoo vegetation type.

Eastern Upper Karoo

Eastern Upper Karoo has an extent of 49 821 km² and is the most extensive vegetation type in South Africa and forms a large proportion of the central and eastern Nama Karoo Biome. This vegetation type is classified as Least Threatened, and about 2% of the original extent has been transformed largely for intensive agriculture. Eastern Upper Karoo is however poorly protected and less than 1% of the 21% target has been formally conserved. Mucina & Rutherford (2006) list eight endemic species for this vegetation type, which considering that it is the most extensive unit in the country, is not very high. As a result, this is not considered to represent a sensitive vegetation type.

Dominant and characteristic species observed within the areas of Eastern Upper Karoo vegetation include low woody shrubs such as *Pentzia globosa*, *Rosenia humulis*, *Asparagus capensis*, *Eriocephalus ericoides*,

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Pteronia sordida, *Pteronia incana*, *Plinthus karooicus*, *Helichrysum luciloides*, *Felicia muricata*, with a varying density of low succulent shrubs such as *Roepera lichtensteinii*, *Aridaria noctiflora* and *Ruschia spinosa*, with a variable grass layer dominated by *Aristida adscensionis*, *Stipagrostis ciliata*, *Stipagrostis obtusa*, *Enneapogon desvauxii* and *Tragus berteronianus*.



Figure 4. Typical landscape present within the Mura EGI Corridor study area, corresponding with the Eastern Upper Karoo vegetation type. The cliffs in the distance are along the Krom Rivier which is the major feature along the southern grid corridor route. The typical plains of the study area are considered low sensitivity.

Upper Karoo Hardeveld

Although there are no expansive areas of Upper Karoo Hardeveld within the grid corridor, there are several minor ridges and the dolerite hills along the Krom Rivier can generally be considered to represent this vegetation type. The Upper Karoo Hardeveld vegetation type is associated with 11 734 km² of the steep slopes of koppies, buttes mesas and parts of the Great Escarpment covered with large boulders and stones. The vegetation type occurs as discrete areas associated with slopes and ridges from Middelpoort in the west and Strydenburg, Richmond and Nieu-Bethesda in the east, as well as most south-facing slopes and crests of the Great Escarpment between Teekloofpas and eastwards to Graaff-Reinet. Altitude varies from 1000-1900m. Mucina & Rutherford (2006) list 17 species known to be endemic to the vegetation type. This is a high number given the wide distribution of most karoo species and illustrates the relative sensitivity of this vegetation type compared to the surrounding Eastern Upper Karoo.

Upper Karoo Hardeveld usually consists of very rocky ground and is often associated with steep slopes, with the result that it is considered vulnerable to disturbance as such areas may take a long time to recover if the topsoil is lost. Although this vegetation type contains a higher diversity of species than the adjacent areas of Eastern Upper Karoo, no red-listed plant species were observed within these areas during the field survey.



Figure 5. Dolerite slope within the Mura EGI Corridor, along the Krom Rivier representative of the Upper Karoo Hardeveld vegetation type.

Southern Karoo Riviere

The vegetation along the major drainage lines of the corridor can be considered to represent the Southern Karoo Riviere vegetation type. This vegetation type is associated with the rivers of the central karoo such as the Buffels, Bloed, Dwyka, Gamka, Sout, Kariega and Sundays Rivers. About 12% has been transformed as a result of intensive agriculture and the construction of dams. Although it is classified as Least Threatened, it is associated with rivers and drainage lines and as such represents areas that are considered ecologically significant. Within the grid corridor, these areas are of particular significance due to the association with the Riverine Rabbit which is a species of high conservation concern. Typical and dominant species observed from the drainage lines of the area includes *Vachellia karroo*, *Searsia lancea*, *Cenchrus ciliaris*, *Searsia burchellii*, *Melianthus comosus*, *Lycium oxycarpum*, *Sporobolus ioclados*, *Helichrysum pentzioides*, *Drosanthemum lique*, *Pentzia globosa*, *Salsola aphylla*, *Tribulus terrestris*, *Felicia muricata*, *Atriplex vestita*, *Roepera retrofractum*, *Cynodon dactylon*, *Chrysocoma ciliata*, *Stipagostis namaquensis*, *Lycium pumilum*, *Lycium cinereum*, *Artemisia africana*, *Tripteris spinescens*, *Exomis microphylla* and *Derrerra denudata*.



Figure 6. Riparian vegetation along the Krom Rivier considered to represent the Southern Karoo Riviere vegetation type. The vegetation of the silty floodplains in this area are considered to represent suitable habitat for the Riverine Rabbit, but no plant species of concern were observed in this area.

6.2 DFFE Screening Tool Output

The DFFE Screening Tool output for the Mura EGI Corridor is illustrated below (**Figure 7**) and indicates that the southern part of the Mura EGI Corridor falls within an area mapped as Medium Sensitivity due to the potential presence of two plant species of concern, *Isolepis expallescens* and Sensitive species 945. Neither of these species were observed within the corridor and it is considered unlikely that either species is present, with the result that the corridor is considered Low Sensitivity for these two species.

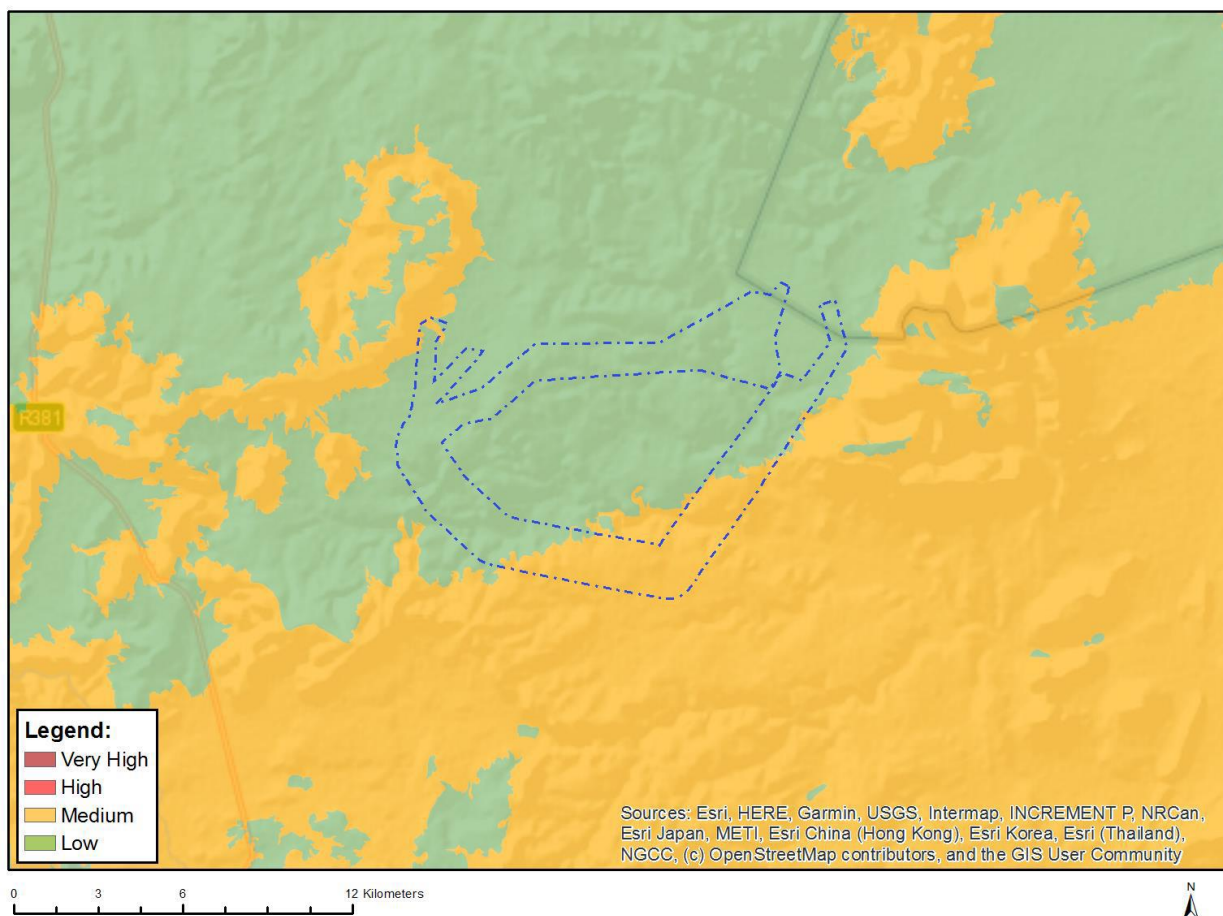


Figure 7. DFFE Screening Tool output for the study area, showing that the southern part of the Mura EGI Corridor falls within an area classified as Medium Sensitivity.

Table 2. Sensitive Species as listed by the DFFE Screening Tool for the Mura EGI Corridor. Neither of these species were observed within the corridor.

DFFE Site Status	Name	Distribution/Habitat	Possible presence within the Gamma 400kV Grid Corridor
Medium	<i>Isolepis expallescens</i> (Vulnerable)	Nuweveld Mountains between Fraserburg and Victoria West. Its' distribution range is botanically very poorly explored. It is a localized habitat specialist, and current records indicate that it is endemic to the Nuweveld Mountains. It is associated with damp areas along stream channels.	This species was not observed within the corridor. The habitat associated with this species would be avoided by the development with the result that the development would not pose a significant threat to this species even if present. The corridor is considered low sensitivity for this species.
Medium	Sensitive species 945 (Rare)	Rare - This seasonal geophyte species is associated with dolerite outcrops in high-lying areas of the Sneeuberg, Agter-	It was not observed within the Mura EGI Corridor and there is little to no habitat deemed suitable for this species within the corridor. As a result, this

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DFFE Site Status	Name	Distribution/Habitat	Possible presence within the Gamma 400kV Grid Corridor
		Sneeuberg and Nuweveld Mountains.	species is considered absent from the site and hence the site is considered low sensitivity for this species.

The only plant species of potential concern observed during the site surveys was *Rhinephyllum broomii* which is classified as Data Deficient. According to SANBI, this species is “A poorly known taxon from the central parts of the Karoo Basin, it has been recorded from only three collection localities with an extent of occurrence of 5388 km². Only one recent record of this species exists, nothing is known about the current status and trends of the population, it is potentially threatened by livestock overgrazing and trampling and also possibly by future shale gas fracking.” Its’ range has been listed as being from Carnarvon to Fraserburg Road and Beaufort West, where the habitat is listed as “bare stony, gentle slopes, in shale”. This is a seldom observed species and SANBI notes that “Nothing is known about the population size and current status there is only one recent record for this species collected from Carnarvon in 2013, this record has no notes on population status or abundance. Other records predate 1950 and are from Fraserburg and Beaufort West.” A small population of this species numbering approximately 30 individuals was observed near but not within the southern corridor, on a small shale outcrop near to the Krom River. Since the site falls outside of the corridor, the Mura EGI Corridor would not affect this species in any way. A record of this observation has been submitted to iNaturalist and can be viewed at the following link: <https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/129512390>.

Given that no plant SCC were observed within the Mura EGI Corridor, the corridor is considered to be low sensitivity for the plant species theme.

7. PROPOSED MITIGATION ACTIONS

The following avoidance and mitigation measures should be included in the EMPr for the Mura EGI Corridor in order to avoid, reduce and manage impacts on vegetation and plant species:

- Develop and implement alien vegetation, soil erosion, revegetation and rehabilitation management plans based on the site attributes and environmental constraints. This can be developed post-authorisation once the project is certain to go ahead.
- Ensure that all vegetation-related preconstruction permits have been obtained, and surveys and walk-throughs have been conducted prior to the commencement of construction activity.
- Preconstruction walk-through of the final development footprint to check the final footprint areas and access road routes to verify that sensitive habitats are being avoided as much as possible and also provide certainty as to the zero expected impact on plant SCC.
- Annual rehabilitation activities in line with the Generic EMPr requirements (for example, any erosion problems observed on-site should be rectified as soon as possible using appropriate revegetation and erosion control works).

The following Monitoring and management actions should be included in the EMPr:

- Ensure that all vegetation-related preconstruction permits, surveys and walk-throughs have been conducted prior to the commencement of construction activity.

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- Monitoring of vegetation clearing during construction by the ECO to ensure that any protected plant within the development footprint area are translocated to safety where necessary.
- Annual monitoring of runoff and erosion along the service road beneath the constructed power lines to ensure that the road is not causing degradation through runoff and erosion damage. There should be follow-up erosion control and alien vegetation clearing where required.

7.1 Cumulative Impacts

Cumulative impacts associated with the Mura EGI Corridor are assessed in the Terrestrial Biodiversity Assessment and are not assessed in detail here. From a plant species and vegetation perspective, the Mura EGI Corridor would have very low impact on plant SCC and the Eastern Upper Karoo vegetation type is little impacted by energy reticulation and renewable energy development to date. As a result, the contribution of the Mura EGI Corridor towards cumulative impact on plant SCC and vegetation is considered acceptable.

8. COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF ALTERNATIVES

There are no alternatives to be considered with regards to the Mura EGI Corridor.

8.1 No-Go Alternative

Under the no-go alternative, the current land use consisting of extensive livestock grazing would continue. When applied correctly, such livestock grazing is considered to be largely compatible with long-term biodiversity conservation, although in practice there are some negative effects associated with such land use such as predator control and negative impacts on habitat availability for the larger ungulates that would historically have utilised the area. Under the current circumstances, the no-go alternative is considered to represent a low long-term negative impact on the environment.

9. CONCLUSION

- This compliance statement is applicable to the Mura EGI Corridor development with specific reference to the layout as provided for the assessment.
- The vegetation of the site is mapped entirely as Eastern Upper Karoo, but some Upper Karoo Hardeveld and Southern Karoo Riviere vegetation types are also present. There are no threatened vegetation types present within the corridor. There are however some habitats present that are considered sensitive but which are covered under the Combined Terrestrial Biodiversity Theme Impact Assessment Report for the project.
- No plant species of conservation concern as identified by the DFFE Screening Tool were observed within the Corridor, and based on the available information for these species identified as potentially present, it is unlikely that any of these are present within the corridor. The Corridor is therefore considered low sensitivity from a Plant Species Theme perspective.
- Given the low assessed sensitivity of the corridor to plant SCC and negligible likely impact of the development on plant SCC, there are no reasons that the development should not go ahead from a plant ecology perspective.

9.1 Impact Statement

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The footprint of the Mura EGI Corridor is restricted to low sensitivity areas with no observed plant species of conservation concern present. As such, from a plant species perspective there are no reasons to oppose the Mura EGI Corridor.

10. ANNEX 1. LIST OF PLANT SPECIES

List of plant species recorded from within the Mura EGI Corridor during the assessment.

Family	Genus	Species	Rank	Subspecies	IUCN Status
Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis</i>	<i>mitrata</i>			LC
Acanthaceae	<i>Blepharis</i>	<i>capensis</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Delosperma</i>	sp.			
Aizoaceae	<i>Drosanthemum</i>	<i>lique</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Drosanthemum</i>	<i>hispidum</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Galenia</i>	<i>africana</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Galenia</i>	<i>secunda</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Galenia</i>	<i>sarcophylla</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Malephora</i>	<i>purpureo-crocea</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>splendens</i>	subsp.	<i>pentagonum</i>	
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>junceum</i>			
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>noctiflorum</i>	subsp.	<i>stramineum</i>	
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>stenandrum</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>coriarium</i>			
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>nodiflorum</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>emarcidum</i>			
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	<i>crystallinum</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Plinthus</i>	<i>karooicus</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Ruschia</i>	<i>intricata</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Ruschia</i>	<i>spinosa</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Stomatium</i>	<i>villetii</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia</i>	<i>spicata</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>			LC
Aizoaceae	<i>Trichodiadema</i>	<i>setuliferum</i>			LC
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>deflexus</i>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>semibaccata</i>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>lindleyi</i>	subsp.	<i>inflata</i>	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>nummularia</i>	subsp.	<i>nummularia</i>	
Amaranthaceae	<i>Atriplex</i>	<i>vestita</i>	var.	<i>appendiculata</i>	LC
Amaranthaceae	<i>Bassia</i>	<i>salsoloides</i>			LC
Amaranthaceae	<i>Chenopodium</i>	<i>album</i>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Salsola</i>	<i>kali</i>			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Salsola</i>	<i>calluna</i>			LC
Amaranthaceae	<i>Salsola</i>	<i>aphylla</i>			LC
Amaranthaceae	<i>Sericocoma</i>	<i>avolans</i>			LC
Amaranthaceae	<i>Suaeda</i>	<i>fruticosa</i>			LC

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Anacampserotaceae	<i>Anacampseros</i>	<i>ustulata</i>			LC
Anacampserotaceae	<i>Anacampseros</i>	<i>albidiflora</i>			LC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia</i>	<i>undulata</i>			LC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia</i>	<i>lancea</i>			LC
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia</i>	<i>burchellii</i>			LC
Apiaceae	<i>Apium</i>	<i>graveolens</i>			
Apiaceae	<i>Berula</i>	<i>thunbergii</i>			LC
Apiaceae	<i>Deverra</i>	<i>denudata</i>	subsp.	<i>aphylla</i>	LC
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus</i>	<i>filiformis</i>			LC
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus</i>	<i>fruticosus</i>	subsp.	<i>fruticosus</i>	LC
Apocynaceae	<i>Microlooma</i>	<i>armatum</i>	var.	<i>armatum</i>	LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>mucronatus</i>			LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>exuvialis</i>	forma	<i>exuvialis</i>	NE
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>capensis</i>	var.	<i>capensis</i>	LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>striatus</i>			LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>burchellii</i>			LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>retrofractus</i>			LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>aethiopicus</i>			LC
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus</i>	<i>suaveolens</i>			LC
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe</i>	<i>broomii</i>			
Asphodelaceae	<i>Bulbine</i>	<i>frutescens</i>			LC
Asphodelaceae	<i>Gonialoe</i>	<i>variegata</i>			LC
Aspleniaceae	<i>Asplenium</i>	<i>cordatum</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotis</i>	<i>leiocarpa</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Berkheya</i>	<i>spinosa</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocoma</i>	<i>obtusata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocoma</i>	<i>ciliata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Cineraria</i>	<i>lobata</i>	subsp.	<i>lobata</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Conyza</i>	<i>scabrida</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Cotula</i>	<i>coronopifolia</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Crassothonna</i>	<i>protecta</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Cuspidia</i>	<i>cernua</i>	subsp.	<i>annua</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Dicrothamnus</i>	<i>rhinocerotis</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Dicoma</i>	<i>capensis</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Dimorphotheca</i>	<i>cuneata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus</i>	<i>microphyllus</i>	var.	<i>microphyllus</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus</i>	<i>microcephalus</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus</i>	<i>ericoides</i>	subsp.	<i>ericoides</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus</i>	<i>decussatus</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus</i>	<i>spinescens</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Euryops</i>	<i>nodosus</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Euryops</i>	<i>lateriflorus</i>			LC

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Asteraceae	<i>Euryops</i>	<i>anthemoides</i>	subsp.	<i>anthemoides</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Felicia</i>	<i>muricata</i>	subsp.	<i>muricata</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Felicia</i>	<i>filifolia</i>	subsp.	<i>filifolia</i>	LC
Asteraceae	<i>Felicia</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania</i>	<i>krebsiana</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Geigeria</i>	<i>filifolia</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Gorteria</i>	<i>alienata</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>rugulosum</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>zeyheri</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>pentzioides</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum</i>	<i>lucilioides</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Ifloga</i>	<i>glomerata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Lasiopogon</i>	<i>glomerulatus</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Leysera</i>	<i>tenella</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Oedera</i>	<i>oppositifolia</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum</i>	<i>scariosum</i>	var.	<i>scariosum</i>	NE
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum</i>	<i>spinescens</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum</i>	<i>sinuatum</i>			
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum</i>	<i>leptolobum</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pegolettia</i>	<i>retrofracta</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pentzia</i>	<i>globosa</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pentzia</i>	<i>quinquefida</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pentzia</i>	<i>lanata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pentzia</i>	<i>punctata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pentzia</i>	<i>incana</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Phymaspermum</i>	<i>aciculare</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pteronia</i>	<i>adenocarpa</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pteronia</i>	<i>membranacea</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pteronia</i>	<i>glauca</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pteronia</i>	<i>viscosa</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Pteronia</i>	<i>glomerata</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio</i>	<i>burchellii</i>			LC
Asteraceae	<i>Ursinia</i>	<i>nana</i>	subsp.	<i>nana</i>	LC
Bignoniaceae	<i>Rhigozum</i>	<i>obovatum</i>			LC
Boraginaceae	<i>Anchusa</i>	<i>capensis</i>			
Brassicaceae	<i>Heliophila</i>	<i>suavissima</i>			LC
Brassicaceae	<i>Heliophila</i>	<i>crithmifolia</i>			LC
Brassicaceae	<i>Lepidium</i>	<i>desertorum</i>			LC
Capparaceae	<i>Cadaba</i>	<i>aphylla</i>			LC
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus</i>	<i>namaensis</i>	var.	<i>dinteri</i>	LC
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Pollichia</i>	<i>campestris</i>			LC
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Silene</i>	<i>undulata</i>	subsp.	<i>undulata</i>	LC

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Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia</i>	<i>media</i>			
Colchicaceae	<i>Colchicum</i>	<i>melanthoides</i>			
Colchicaceae	<i>Ornithoglossum</i>	<i>undulatum</i>			LC
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus</i>	<i>sagittatus</i>			LC
Crassulaceae	<i>Adromischus</i>	<i>maculatus</i>			LC
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula</i>	<i>corallina</i>	subsp.	<i>corallina</i>	LC
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula</i>	<i>capitella</i>	subsp.	<i>thyrsiflora</i>	LC
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula</i>	<i>subaphylla</i>	var.	<i>subaphylla</i>	LC
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>africanus</i>			LC
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Cucumis</i>	<i>myriocarpus</i>	subsp.	<i>leptodermis</i>	LC
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>longus</i>	var.	<i>tenuiflorus</i>	NE
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>marginatus</i>			LC
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus</i>	<i>usitatus</i>			LC
Cyperaceae	<i>Pseudoschoenus</i>	<i>inanis</i>			LC
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>lycioides</i>	subsp.	<i>lycioides</i>	LC
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros</i>	<i>austro-africana</i>	var.	<i>austro-africana</i>	LC
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>stellispina</i>			LC
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>hypogaea</i>			LC
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i>	<i>clavarioides</i>			LC
Fabaceae	<i>Indigofera</i>	<i>alternans</i>			
Fabaceae	<i>Lessertia</i>	<i>inflata</i>			LC
Fabaceae	<i>Lessertia</i>	<i>frutescens</i>	subsp.	<i>frutescens</i>	LC
Fabaceae	<i>Medicago</i>	<i>sativa</i>			NE
Fabaceae	<i>Melolobium</i>	<i>candicans</i>			LC
Fabaceae	<i>Prosopis</i>	<i>glandulosa</i>	var.	<i>glandulosa</i>	NE
Fabaceae	<i>Vachellia</i>	<i>karroo</i>			LC
Geraniaceae	<i>Monsonia</i>	<i>camdeboensis</i>			LC
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium</i>	<i>minimum</i>			LC
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Daubenya</i>	<i>marginata</i>			LC
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Drimia</i>	<i>anomala</i>			LC
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Drimia</i>	<i>platyphylla</i>			LC
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Massonia</i>	<i>echinata</i>			LC
Hyacinthaceae	<i>Ornithogalum</i>	<i>juncifolium</i>			LC
Iridaceae	<i>Babiana</i>	<i>bainesii</i>			LC
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i>	<i>exsertus</i>			LC
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha</i>	<i>longifolia</i>	subsp.	<i>capensis</i>	LC
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>disermas</i>			LC
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia</i>	<i>verbenaca</i>			LC
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys</i>	<i>cuneata</i>			LC
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys</i>	<i>rugosa</i>			LC
Lamiaceae	<i>Teucrium</i>	<i>trifidum</i>			LC
Limeaceae	<i>Limeum</i>	<i>aethiopicum</i>	var.	<i>aethiopicum</i>	NE

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Lobeliaceae	<i>Lobelia</i>	<i>erinus</i>			LC
Loranthaceae	<i>Septulina</i>	<i>glauca</i>			LC
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia</i>	<i>filifolia</i>	var.	<i>filifolia</i>	NE
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia</i>	<i>pulchella</i>			LC
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia</i>	<i>coccocarpa</i>			LC
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia</i>	<i>cuneifolia</i>	var.	<i>cuneifolia</i>	LC
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia</i>	<i>desertorum</i>			LC
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia</i>	<i>pulverata</i>			LC
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus</i>	<i>pusillus</i>			LC
Malvaceae	<i>Malva</i>	<i>parviflora</i>	var.	<i>parviflora</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Radyera</i>	<i>urens</i>			LC
Melianthaceae	<i>Melianthus</i>	<i>comosus</i>			LC
Ophioglossaceae	<i>Ophioglossum</i>	<i>polyphyllum</i>	var.	<i>polyphyllum</i>	LC
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis</i>	<i>heterophylla</i>			LC
Pedaliaceae	<i>Sesamum</i>	<i>capense</i>			LC
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica</i>	<i>anagallis-aquatica</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Aristida</i>	<i>diffusa</i>	subsp.	<i>diffusa</i>	LC
Poaceae	<i>Bromus</i>	<i>pectinatus</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Cenchrus</i>	<i>ciliaris</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>dactylon</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon</i>	<i>incompletus</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>argyrograpta</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Digitaria</i>	<i>eriantha</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon</i>	<i>desvauxii</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon</i>	<i>cenchroides</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Enneapogon</i>	<i>scaber</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>chloromelas</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>lehmanniana</i>	var.	<i>lehmanniana</i>	LC
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis</i>	<i>obtusa</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Fingerhuthia</i>	<i>africana</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Heteropogon</i>	<i>contortus</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Leptochloa</i>	<i>fusca</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Melica</i>	<i>decumbens</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Oropetium</i>	<i>capense</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Phragmites</i>	<i>australis</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon</i>	<i>monspeliensis</i>			NE
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>iocladus</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus</i>	<i>fimbriatus</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis</i>	<i>ciliata</i>	var.	<i>capensis</i>	LC
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis</i>	<i>obtusa</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Stipagrostis</i>	<i>namaquensis</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Tenaxia</i>	<i>disticha</i>			

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Poaceae	<i>Themeda</i>	<i>triandra</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Tragus</i>	<i>koelerioides</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Tragus</i>	<i>racemosus</i>			LC
Poaceae	<i>Tragus</i>	<i>berteronianus</i>			LC
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala</i>	<i>leptophylla</i>	var.	<i>leptophylla</i>	LC
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala</i>	<i>ephedroides</i>			LC
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum</i>	<i>aviculare</i>			
Pteridaceae	<i>Pellaea</i>	<i>calomelanos</i>	var.	<i>calomelanos</i>	LC
Rubiaceae	<i>Nenax</i>	<i>microphylla</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Aptosimum</i>	<i>procumbens</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Aptosimum</i>	<i>spinescens</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Aptosimum</i>	<i>indivisum</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Chaenostoma</i>	<i>halimifolium</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Diascia</i>	<i>capsularis</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Jamesbrittenia</i>	<i>tysonii</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Jamesbrittenia</i>	<i>atropurpurea</i>	subsp.	<i>atropurpurea</i>	LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Limosella</i>	<i>grandiflora</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Manulea</i>	<i>karrooica</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Nemesia</i>	<i>fruticans</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Peliostomum</i>	<i>leucorrhizum</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Selago</i>	<i>albida</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Selago</i>	<i>saxatilis</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Selago</i>	<i>acocksii</i>			LC
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Selago</i>	<i>geniculata</i>			LC
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium</i>	<i>oxycarpum</i>			LC
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium</i>	<i>cinereum</i>			LC
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium</i>	<i>horridum</i>			LC
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>nigrum</i>			
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum</i>	<i>tomentosum</i>			
Solanaceae	<i>Withania</i>	<i>somnifera</i>			LC
Thymelaeaceae	<i>Gnidia</i>	<i>meyeri</i>			LC
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera</i>	<i>lichtensteiniana</i>			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tetraena</i>	<i>chrysopterum</i>			
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Tribulus</i>	<i>terrestris</i>			LC