



A large section of the site has been planted with Eucalyptus plantations in the historic past. Since then the northern section have been cut and presently small to large fragments of plantations remain.



Transformed areas include the site where the remains of the dwelling and associated infrastructure is located.



Pioneer grassland and encroaching invasive trees typifies the vegetation of the old plantation areas.



A relatively small fragment of natural grassland is present on the north western section. This grassland fragment is rather isolated by the agriculture activities to the north, plantation and railway to the south and east.



Important flora recorded in this fragment of grassland includes the endemic *Delosperma lydenburgense* (above left) and the RDL *Boophane disticha* (above right).



A poorly drained area, typified by hygrophilous vegetation covers a large area in the central southern section. Dams have been constructed in this section and the evidence of the Eucalyptus plantation in the past is present.



Wetland zone 1 is situated on the western perimeter of the study site is divided by the adjoining property. No flow or surface water was present at the time of the investigation.



Wetland zone 2 is located to the east and comprises a small seasonal seepage zone that drains into a northerly direction. This zone has been modified by excavation and damming in order to provide water for livestock.



Wetland zone 3 is situated on the eastern section within the fragment of natural grassland. It is located in a depression and it is the smallest wetland zone. *Eucomis autumnalis* is a RDL species that is present in this zone.