

***FAUNAL, FLORAL AND WETLAND ASSESSMENT AS
PART OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND
AUTHORISATION PROCESS OF THE IMPALA 18 SHAFT
AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, NORTH WEST
PROVINCE***

Prepared for

SLR Consulting (Africa) (Pty) Ltd.

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SECTION C – Faunal Assessment

Prepared by:	Scientific Aquatic Services
Report authors	S. van Staden (Pr. Sci. Nat)
	E. van der Westhuizen
	M. de Klerk
	M. Hanekom
	L. Zdanow
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Scientific Aquatic Services CC
CC Reg No 2003/078943/23
Vat Reg. No. 4020235273
91 Geldenhuis Rd
Malvern East, Ext 1

Tel: 011 616 7893
Fax: 011 615 4106
E-mail: admin@sasenvironmental.co.za



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Scientific Aquatic Services (SAS) was appointed to conduct a faunal, floral and wetland ecological assessment as part of the environmental assessment and authorisation process for the proposed Impala Shaft Project, hereafter referred to as the “study area” (Section A: Figures 1 & 2). The study area consists of the proposed Impala Shaft 18, linear infrastructure including roads, railway lines, power lines and pipelines as well as a sewage pipeline and associated sewage treatment plant. The study area is located to the east of the R565 roadway and to the west of the R510 roadway and is located approximately 16km to the north of Rustenburg within the North West Province. The study area is surrounded by properties in which agricultural and mining activities dominate, leaving the surrounding areas largely transformed. Therefore, the ecological assessment was confined to the study area and its immediate surrounds and did not include an ecological assessment of surrounding properties. The surrounding area was however considered as part of the desktop assessment of the area.

This report, after consideration and the description of the ecological integrity of the study area, must guide the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP), regulatory authorities and mining proponent, by means of the presentation of results and recommendations, as to the ecological viability of the proposed development activities.

2 GENERAL SITE SURVEY

Site visits were undertaken during March 2013 to determine the ecological status of the study area. A reconnaissance ‘walkabout’ was initially undertaken to determine the general habitat types found throughout the study area and, following this, specific study sites were chosen that were representative of the habitats found within the area - special emphasis was placed on potential areas that may support Red Data Listed (RDL) faunal species. Sites were investigated on foot to identify the faunal assemblages on the study area.



3 METHODOLOGY

In order to accurately determine the Present Ecological State (PES) of the study area and capture comprehensive data with respect to faunal taxa, the following study approach was used:

- Maps, aerial photographs and digital satellite images were consulted prior to the field assessment in order to determine broad habitats, vegetation types and potentially important habitats.
- A literature review with respect to habitats, vegetation types and species distribution was conducted.
- A site assessment of the study area was conducted in order to confirm the assumptions made during consultation of the maps and to determine the presence of certain faunal assemblages.
- Important characteristics of the study area in terms of faunal habitat were identified.
- An impact assessment was undertaken in order to determine the risk to the faunal community of the study area.
- A site sensitivity plan and measures to mitigate the impacts on the faunal assemblage were identified and documented.



4 METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

4.1 Desktop Study

Initially a desktop study was undertaken to gather background information regarding the site and its surrounding areas. All relevant authorities were consulted regarding conservational species lists, and all the latest available literature was utilised to gain a thorough understanding of the area and its surrounding habitats. This information and further literature reviews were then used to determine the potential biodiversity lists and expected RDL faunal species for the proposed development site and surrounding areas. This information incorporated (amongst others) data on vegetation types, habitat suitability and biodiversity potential coupled to this information.

Important (Threatened or RDL) faunal species of conservation concern for the study area which have been recorded in the North West Province State of the Environment report of 2002 (NW SoER, 2002) are listed in the Appendices section of this report. Furthermore, all faunal species observed and of importance in this report were cross referenced with the 2013 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) RDL (<http://www.iucnredlist.org>).

4.2 General site survey

Site visits were undertaken during March 2013 to determine the ecological status of the proposed development site and the surrounding area (Section A). A reconnaissance ‘drive around’ followed then by a thorough ‘walk through’ on foot was undertaken to determine the general habitat types found throughout the study area and, following this, specific study sites or habitat regions were chosen that were representative of the habitats found within the study area. Special emphasis was placed on potential areas that may support RDL faunal species. Sites were investigated on foot to identify the occurrence of the dominant faunal communities, species and habitat diversities. The presence of any faunal inhabitants of the study area was also assessed through direct visual observation or identifying them through calls, tracks, scats and burrows, with emphasis being placed on determining if any RDL species occur within the study area.

The faunal categories covered in this assessment are: mammals, avifauna, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates and Araneae (spiders and scorpions).



4.3 Faunal investigation methodology

It is important to note that due to the nature and habits of fauna, varied stages of life cycles, seasonal and temporal fluctuations along with other external factors, it is unlikely that all faunal species will have been recorded during the site assessment. In addition, the levels of anthropogenic activity in the study area and surrounding area may determine whether species will be observed.

4.3.1 Mammals

Small mammals are unlikely to be directly observed in the field because of their nocturnal/crepuscular and cryptic nature. A simple and effective solution to this problem is to use Sherman traps. A Sherman trap is a small aluminium box with a spring-loaded door (Figure 1). Once the animal is inside the trap, it steps on a small plate that causes the door to snap shut, thereby capturing the individual. Trapping took place within relatively undisturbed small mammal habitat identified throughout the study area. In the event of capturing a small mammal during the night, the animal would be photographed and then set free unharmed early the following morning. Traps were baited with a universal mixture of oats, peanut butter, and fish paste.



Figure 1: Sherman trap and bait used to capture small mammal species.

Larger faunal species were recorded during the study area assessment with the use of visual identification, spoor, call and dung.

4.3.2 Avifauna

The South Africa Avifauna Atlas Project 2 database (www.sabap2.org) list for the quarter degree square (QDS) 2527AC (Appendix B1) was compared with the recent field survey database of avifaunal species identified on the study area. Field surveys were undertaken utilising a pair of Vespa 7x50 binoculars and bird call identification techniques were utilised during the assessment in order to accurately identify avifaunal species.

4.3.3 Reptiles

Reptiles were physically identified during the field survey. Rocks were overturned and inspected and any reptiles encountered were identified. Other habitat areas where reptiles were likely to reside were also investigated. The data gathered during the assessment along with the habitat analysis provided an accurate indication of which reptile species are likely to occur on the study area.

4.3.4 Amphibians

All amphibian species encountered within the study area were recorded during the field assessment with the use of direct visual identification along with other identification aids such as call identification. Amphibian species flourish in and around wetland and riparian areas. It is in these areas that specific attention was paid to searching for amphibian species. However, it is unlikely that all amphibian species will have been recorded during the site assessment, due to their cryptic nature and habits, varied stages of life cycles and seasonal and temporal fluctuations within the environment. However, the data gathered during the assessment along with the habitat analysis provided an accurate indication of which amphibian species are likely to occur on the study area.

4.3.5 Invertebrates

A list of visually identified and observed invertebrate species was compiled during the field surveys. However, due to their cryptic nature and habits, varied stages of life cycles, seasonal and temporal fluctuations within the environment, it is unlikely that all invertebrate species will have been recorded during the site assessment period. Nevertheless, the data gathered during the general invertebrate assessment along with the habitat analysis provided an accurate indication of which invertebrate species are likely to occur on the study area.

4.3.6 Spiders and Scorpions

Suitable habitats, such as natural vegetation and rocky outcrop areas, where spiders and scorpions are likely to reside were searched. Rocks were overturned and inspected for signs of these species. Specific attention was paid to searching for Mygalomorphae arachnids (Trapdoor and Baboon spiders) as well as RDL scorpions within the study area.



4.4 Red Data Species Assessment

4.4.1 Fauna and the Red Data Sensitivity Index

Given the restrictions of field assessments to identify all the faunal species that possibly occur on a particular property, the Red Data Sensitivity Index (RDSIS) has been developed to provide an indication of the potential RDL faunal species that could reside in the area, while simultaneously providing a quantitative measure of the study area's value in terms of conserving faunal diversity. The RDSIS is based on the principles that when the knowledge of a species' historical distribution is combined with a field assessment that identifies the degree to which the property supports a species' habitat and food requirements, interpretations can be made about the probability of that particular species residing within the study area. Repeating this procedure for all the potential RDL faunal species of the area and collating this information then provides a sensitivity measure of the property that has been investigated. The detailed methodology to determine the RDSIS of the property is presented below:

Probability of Occurrence (POC): Known distribution range (D), habitat suitability of the site (H) and availability of food sources (F) on site were determined for each of the species. Each of these variables is expressed a percentage (where 100% is a perfect score). The average of these scores provided a POC score for each species. The POC value was categorised as follows:

- **0-20%** = **Low;**
- **21-40%** = **Low to Medium;**
- **41-60%** = **Medium;**
- **61-80%** = **Medium to High and**
- **81-100%** = **High**
- POC** = **$(D+H+F)/3$**

Total Species Score (TSS): Species with POC of more than 60% (High-medium) were considered when applying the RDSIS. A weighting factor was assigned to the different IUCN categories providing species with a higher conservation status, a higher score. This weighting factor was then multiplied with the POC to calculate the TSS for each species. The weighting as assigned to the various categories is as follows:

- **Data Deficient** = **0.2;**
- **Rare** = **0.5;**
- **Near Threatened** = **0.7;**



- **Vulnerable** = **1.2;**
 - **Endangered** = **1.7 and**
 - **Critically Endangered** = **2.0.**
- TSS = (IUCN weighting*POC) where POC > 60%**

Average Total Species (Ave TSS) and Threatened Taxa Score (Ave TT): The average of all TSS potentially occurring on the site is calculated. The average of all the Threatened taxa (TT) (Near threatened, Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered) TSS scores are also calculated. The average of these two scores (Ave TSS and Ave TT) was then calculated in order to add more weight to threatened taxa with POC higher than 60%.

$$\text{Ave} = \text{Ave TSS [TSS/No of Spp]} + \text{Ave TT [TT TSS/No of Spp]}/2$$

RDSIS: The average score obtained above and the sum of the percentage of species with a POC of 60% or higher of the total number of RDL species listed for the area was then calculated. The average of these two scores, expressed as a percentage, gives the RDSIS for the area investigated.

$$\text{RDSIS} = \text{Ave} + [\text{Spp with POC}>60\%/\text{Total no Of Spp} \times 100]/2$$

RDSIS interpretation:

Table 1: RDSIS value interpretation with regards to RDL faunal species importance on the study area.

RDSIS Score	RDL mammal importance
0-20%	Low
21-40%	Low-Medium
41-60%	Medium
60-80%	High-Medium
81-100%	High



5 FAUNAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Faunal habitat

Faunal habitat describes the particular environment in which organisms live. The various habitat units as identified within the study area are discussed in detail in Section B and include Impacted Bushveld, Rocky Outcrop, Wetland and Transformed Habitat Units. The habitat of each faunal taxon in relation to the study area is discussed below.

In general the vegetation within the study area comprises of bushveld habitat, with scattered, widely spaced trees and an understorey of grass, which has largely been impacted by historic crop cultivation activities. The dominant tree and shrub species include *Acacia karroo*, *Acacia tortilis*, *Dichrostachys cinerea* and *Ziziphus mucronata*, with the grass layer including grasses such as *Eragrostis chloromelas*, *E. curvula*, *Andropogon schirensis* and *Setaria sphacelata*. Outcrops and rocky areas occur scattered throughout the study area (Figure 2) and wetlands associated various tributaries of the Leragana and Molapongwamongana Rivers are present.



Figure 2: The study area consists of typical bushveld habitat, comprising a grass layer and a tree/ shrub layer dominated by *Acacia* trees.

5.1.1 Mammal habitat

The Southern African bioclimate zones, or biotic zones, for mammals are identified in the Smithers' Mammals of Southern Africa (2000). The study area falls within the Southern Savannah Grassland biotic zone for mammal species (Smithers, 2000). This zone occurs

in South Africa south of 25°S and east of 26°E. This zone has suffered widespread modification by human development. The vegetation is not pure grassland but also comprises of bushes and trees. Rainfall is about 500mm per annum and falls in the summer months (Smithers, 2000).

5.1.2 Avifaunal habitat

The study area falls in the Arid Savannah Bird Habitat Biome of Southern Africa (Sinclair *et al*, 2002), which is considered to be prime bird habitat.

5.1.3 Reptile habitat

The reptile ecoregion for the study area falls within the Savannah ecoregion (Alexander and Marais, 2008) which is the largest ecoregion for reptile species in Southern Africa. Few savannah reptiles are classified as threatened and many have extensive ranges (Alexander and Marais, 2008).

5.1.4 Amphibian habitat

According to du Preez & Carruthers (2009) the habitat associated with the study area is associated with low levels of amphibian endemism.

5.1.5 Invertebrate habitat

Invertebrate vegetation habitat types in Southern Africa are divided into five major regions. The study area falls within the bushveld vegetation distribution area, which is known to contain a high invertebrate diversity and many spectacular species. The species assemblages are generally subtropical species whose presence in Southern Africa reflects a southern extension of a range that is primarily Afrotropical (Picker *et al*, 2004).

5.1.6 Spider and scorpion habitat

The study area is expected to favour specific grassland and bushveld spider and scorpion species (Leroy and Leroy, 2003).

5.2 Mammals

During the field assessment six mammal species, namely the *Acomys subspinosus* (Cape Spiny Mouse), *Crocidura mariquensis* (Swamp musk shrew), *Cynictis penicillata* (Yellow Mongoose), *Raphicerus campestris* (Steenbok), *Lemniscomys rosalia* (Single-striped mouse) and *Lepus saxatilis* (Scrub Hare) were directly observed, as indicated in Table 2 below. According to the NW SoER (2002) and IUCN (2013) the above mentioned species are all considered to be non-threatened mammal species. A list of threatened mammal species for the North West Province is included in Appendix A (NW SoER, 2002).



Table 2: Mammal species observed within the study area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status
<i>Lemniscomys rosalia</i>	Single-striped mouse	LC
<i>Acomys subspinosus</i>	Cape Spiny Mouse	LC
<i>Cynictis penicillata</i>	Yellow Mongoose	LC
<i>Crocidura mariquensis</i>	Swamp musk shrew	LC
<i>Lepus saxatilis</i>	Scrub Hare	LC
<i>Raphicerus campestris</i>	Steenbok	LC

LC = Least Concern

Baited Sherman traps were utilised to capture small mammals which inhabit the study area. Traps were placed in areas where suitable small mammal habitat was observed and left overnight when small mammal activity is highest. Two small mammal species were captured using this method namely the *Acomys subspinosus* (Cape Spiny Mouse) and the *Crocidura mariquensis* (Swamp musk shrew) (Figure 3).



Figure 3: *Crocidura mariquensis* (Swamp musk shrew) on the left and the *Acomys subspinosus* (Spiny Mouse) on the right.

Spoor and dung encountered indicate the presence of several additional mammal species that also reside, forage or utilise the study area as a migratory or movement corridor, especially smaller mammal species. Other mammal species which may utilise the study area (Table 3) and may be found in the surrounding areas are *Galerella sanguinea* (Slender Mongoose), *Sylvicapra gimmia* (Common Duiker), *Ichneumia albicauda* (White tailed Mongoose), *Caracal caracal* (Caracal), *Leptailurus serval* (Serval), *Hystrix africaeaustralis* (South African Porcupine) and *Canis mesomelas* (Black Backed Jackal). In terms of conservation the above mentioned mammal species are considered Least Concern by both the IUCN (2013) and the NW SoER (2002).



Table 3: Mammal species expected within the study area and surrounding region.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN Status
<i>Sylvicapra gimmia</i>	Common Duiker	LC
<i>Ichneumia albicauda</i>	White tailed Mongoose	LC
<i>Caracal caracal</i>	Caracal	LC
<i>Galerella sanguinea</i>	Slender Mongoose	LC
<i>Leptailurus serval</i>	Serval	LC
<i>Hystrix africaeaustralis</i>	South African Porcupine	LC
<i>Canis mesomelas</i>	Black Backed Jackal	LC

LC = Least Concerned

Mention must be made of the likelihood that other mobile mammal species may also utilise the study area for foraging and as a migration corridor due to the study area's close proximity to the Pilanesberg National Park. Livestock such as goats and cattle were also noted within the study area.

In terms of conservation, no RDL or threatened mammal species (Appendix A) were encountered during the field assessment. Furthermore, the likelihood of any threatened mammal species as listed in Appendix A being encountered within the study area is considered to be low due to the high levels of anthropogenic activity, historic agricultural activity, historic and current mining activities and human settlement to the south and east of the study area and use of land for communal grazing. This has led to limited favourable faunal habitat being available for a high diversity and abundance of faunal species. The proposed development is considered unlikely to pose a threat to mammal species conservation in the region provided that the sensitivity map and buffer zones are adhered to as provided in Section A of this report. In addition, the majority of the proposed linear infrastructure such as pipeline is expected to be placed underground and thus will not permanently affect faunal movement and migration in the vicinity of the study area.

5.3 Avifauna

Avifaunal surveys were conducted across the entire study area and all avifauna species seen or heard during the time of the field assessment were recorded. Table 4 lists all the avifaunal species identified during the assessment as well as their current IUCN status, which indicates that none of the avifaunal species observed may be regarded as threatened. Images of selected avifaunal species are included as Figures 4 & 5. The complete list of RDL avifaunal species occurring within the region is included in Appendix B (NW SoER, 2002) and complete lists of avifaunal species expected for the QDS



2527AC, 2527CA and 2527CB (South African Bird Atlas Project 2) are included in Appendix C.

The study area is situated between two Important Bird Areas (IBA, <http://www.avifaunalife.org>), namely the Pilanesberg National Park (IBA SA023) in the north and the Magaliesberg/ Witwatersberg (IBA SA025) in the south. Both IBA's are relatively large and well conserved and several large raptor species are known to breed in these areas. The study area falls outside of these IBA's and any development within the study area will have very limited impact on the two mentioned IBA's, but it should be noted that birds from these areas may utilise the study area as foraging habitat.

Table 4: Avifauna species recorded during the survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN status
<i>Eupodotis afraoides</i>	Northern Black Korhaan	LC
<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	Blue Waxbill	LC
<i>Quelea quelea</i>	Red Billed Quelea	LC
<i>Urolestes melanoleucus</i>	Magpie Shrike	LC
<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	Verreaux's Eagle	LC
<i>Lanius collaris</i>	Common Fiscal Shrike	LC
<i>Bradornis infuscatus</i>	Marico Flycatcher	LC
<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	Scaly-feathered Weaver	LC
<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	Cape Turtle Dove	LC
<i>Stigmatopelia senegalensis</i>	Laughing dove	LC
<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	Southern Black Flycatcher	LC
<i>Anthus caffer</i>	Bushveld Pipit	LC
<i>Pycononotus tricolor</i>	Dark-capped Bulbul	LC
<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	Speckled Mouse bird	LC
<i>Euplectes orix</i>	Southern Red Bishop	LC
<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	Crested Barbet	LC
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	LC
<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	White-fronted Bee-eater	LC
<i>Numida meleagris</i>	Helmeted Guineafowl	LC
<i>Euplectes afer</i>	Yellow-crowned Bishop	LC
<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	Brown-hooded Kingfisher	LC
<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	Cape Robin-chat	LC
<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	Crowned Lapwing	LC
<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	Grey Go-away-bird	LC
<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	African pipit	NYBA
<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	Black-headed Heron	LC
<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	Burchell's coucal	LC
<i>Corvus albus</i>	Pied Crow	LC
<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	Indian Myna	LC
<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	African Grey Hornbill	LC



Scientific Name	Common Name	IUCN status
<i>Elanus axillaris</i>	Black shouldered Kite	LC
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	Red backed Shrike	LC
<i>Batis molitor</i>	Chin spot batis	LC
<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	Southern Pied Babbler	LC
<i>Prinia subflava</i>	Tawny-flanked Prinia	LC
<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	Zitting cisticola	LC
<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	Hamerkop	LC
<i>Oxylophus levaillantii</i>	Levaillant Cuckoo	NYBA
<i>Alopochen aegyptiaca</i>	Egyptian Goose	LC
<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	Black Chested Snake Eagle	LC
<i>Euplectes aldonotatus</i>	White Winged Widow bird	LC
<i>Lanius excubitoroides</i>	Grey-backed Fiscal	LC
<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	Southern Masked Weaver	LC

LC = Least Concern, NYBA = Not yet been assessed by the IUCN.

No threatened RDL avifaunal species were identified during this site survey. However, the likelihood that some of these RDL avifauna species utilising the study area for foraging purposes (raptor species) or for use as a migratory corridor is considered high. Threatened avifauna species known to occur in the region are listed in Appendix B. Threatened species with a greater than 60% POC in utilising the study area, predominantly for foraging purposes, are *Tyto capensis* (African Grass Owl), *Falco peregrinus* (Peregrine Falcon), *Polemaetus bellicosus* (Martial Eagle), *Sagittarius serpentarius* (Secretary bird), *Gyps coprotheres* (Cape Vulture), *Ardeotis kori* (Kori Bustard) and *Glareola pratincola* (Red Winged Pratincole) (Table 5).

Table 5: North West Province RDL avifauna species with a POC of more than 60% (Appendix B).

Scientific Name	Common Name	NW SoER status	POC %
<i>Tyto capensis</i>	African Grass Owl	VU	63
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	VU	67
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	Kori Bustard	VU	61
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	VU	69
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretarybird	NT	69
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	R	61
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Red Winged Pratincole	R	63

VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near threatened, R = Rare.

The majority of the avifauna species identified on the study area (Table 4) are common species which are known to reside within or utilise the bushveld and wetland habitat that occur throughout the study area and the region, and may be present either permanently or occasionally.



Sufficient suitable habitat for avifaunal species is present in the areas surrounding the proposed project footprint and it is therefore considered unlikely that the proposed infrastructure development project will have a significant impact on avifaunal species diversity and abundance. Most of the threatened avifauna species (Appendix B) known to occur in the region, if present, will only utilise the study area for foraging and are highly mobile species. The proposed development is thus considered unlikely to pose a significant conservation threat to RDL avifauna species within the study area, provided that mitigation measures as provided are adhered to.

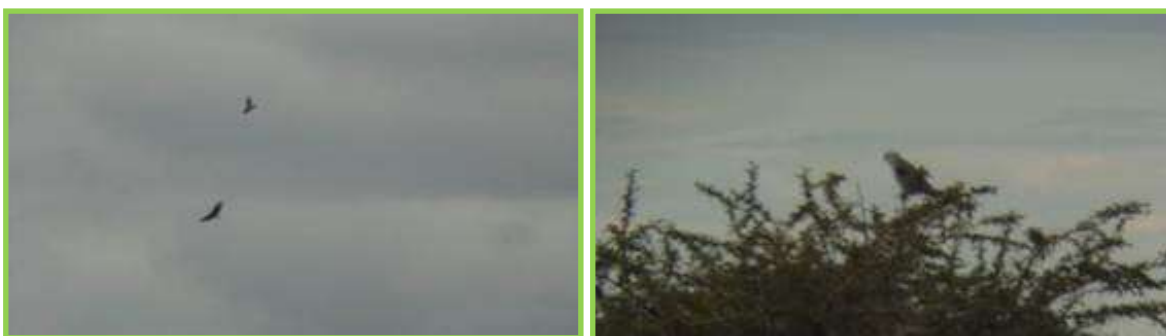


Figure 4: *Aquila verreauxii* (Verreaux's Eagle) on the left and *Elanus axillaris* (Black-shouldered Kite) on the right as observed within the study area.



Figure 5: *Laniarius atrococcineus* (Crimson-breasted Shrike) on the left and *Lanius excubitoroides* (Grey-backed Fiscal) on the right as observed within the study area.

5.4 Reptiles

One reptile species was identified during the study area assessment, namely *Trachylepsis varia* (Variable Skink) (Figure 6). Reptiles are notoriously difficult to detect, are well camouflaged and have good senses to hide from prey, thus often making on-site of reptiles difficult. Other common non threatened reptile species expected to occur within the vicinity of the study area are *Chamaeleo dilepis* (Flap necked chameleon), *Naja nivea* (Cape Cobra), *Bitis arietans* (Puff Adder), *Agama atra* (Southern Rock Agama), *Trachylepsis striata* (African Striped Skink) and the *Dispholidus typas* (Boomslang). None of the above reptile species are considered to be threatened (IUCN, 2013; NW SoER,

2002). The complete list of RDL reptile species occurring within the North West Province is included in Appendix D.



Figure 6: *Trachylepsis varia* (Variable Skink) found in the study area.

Table 6: Reptile species recorded during the survey.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status
<i>Trachylepsis varia</i>	Variable Skink	LC

LC = Least Concern.

The study area offers favourable habitat for reptile species, such as rocky bushveld areas with exposed rocky substrate occurring along the proposed linear infrastructure alignments, and rocky outcrops within the proposed 18 Shaft development footprint and to the north east of the proposed 18 Shaft. The reptile species that were identified during the field assessment were encountered along the proposed linear infrastructure route in the vicinity of the Rocky Outcrop Habitat Unit.

One RDL reptile species of concern, namely *Python natalensis* (South African Python), listed by the IUCN as 'Vulnerable' has a RDSIS of greater than 60%, due to its distribution range and the probability of this species utilising the study area for foraging and migratory purposes (Table 7). If present, the *P. natalensis* will be restricted to areas within the vicinity of the Rocky Outcrop and Wetland Habitat Units.

The proposed development activities are however deemed unlikely to pose a significant conservation threat to *P. natalensis* or reptile species conservation in the region, provided that mitigation measures as provided are adhered to.

Table 7: Reptile species expected to reside in this region with a threatened status which has a POC of more than 60% (Appendix D).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Conservation Status	POC
<i>Python natalensis</i>	Southern African Rock Python	VU	63%

VU = Vulnerable.

5.5 Amphibians

No amphibian species were encountered during the field assessment. It is expected that the majority of amphibian species are most likely to occur on the study area are inhabitants of the Wetland Habitat Unit associated with the various non-perennial drainage lines, which were completely dry during the time of the survey.

Common species which may occur along the drainage lines in the vicinity of the study area include *Ptychadena anchietae* (Plain Grass Frog), *Afrana angolensis* (Common River frog), *Xenopus laevis* (Common platanna), *Cacosternum boettgeri* (Common Caco), *Schismaderma carens* (Red toad), *Tomopterna cryptotis* (Tremolo sand frog), *Kassina senegalensis* (Bubbling kassina), *Amietophrynus gutturalis* (Guttural toad), *Tomopterna natalensis* (Natal sand frog), *Tomopterna krugerensis* (Knocking sand frog) and the *Ptychadena mossambica* (Striped grass frog) none of which are considered to be threatened (NW SoER, 2002). These common species may occur within the Wetland Habitat Unit under favourable conditions during the rainy seasons. A list of RDL amphibian species known to occur within the region is included in Appendix E.

The only amphibian species listed as being of concern within the North West Province is *Pyxicephalus adspersus* (African Bullfrog). This species is considered by the NW SoER (2002) to be Near Threatened. *P. adspersus* is however listed by the IUCN (2013) as being of Least Concern because, although it is losing breeding habitat in certain areas due to urbanisation, and it is also eaten in parts of its range, it has a wide distribution, is tolerant of a broad range of habitats, has a presumed large population, and is unlikely to be declining fast enough to qualify for listing in a more threatened category (IUCN, 2013). It is common in many of the southern parts of its range and although its population numbers have apparently declined in South Africa, especially in Gauteng Province, it is still locally common in some places (IUCN, 2013).



P. adspersus is a species of drier savannahs. The species is fossorial for most of the year, remaining buried in cocoons (Carruthers, 2001), but emerge at the start of the rains, and breed in shallow, temporary waters in pools, pans and ditches (Cook, 1996). They are active by day during the breeding season and can travel vast distances in search of undisturbed wetlands for better breeding conditions. The major threat through most of its range is harvesting of frogs for local consumption, which is believed to be responsible for some population declines (Engelbrecht *et al.*, 2006). They can tolerate habitat alteration, but not urbanisation (IUCN, 2013). In South Africa, breeding habitat has been lost due to urbanisation and increased mining activities.

The POC for the *P. adspersus* species is below 60%, due to low habitat and food availability score. The habitat score is low due to the fact that the predominant soil type within the study area consists of black "turf" clay, which is not favourable for cocooning of *P. adspersus* during the dry season, with little red clay soils favoured by the species available. The high level of anthropogenic and agricultural activities, as well as the mining activities occurring within and in the vicinity of the study area, is likely to further lower the POC of this species.

In terms of conservation, there is a low possibility of encountering RDL or threatened amphibian species within the study area and associated wetland habitat. The proposed development is deemed unlikely to pose a significant conservation threat to *P. adspersus* and other amphibian species within the study area, provided that mitigation measures as provided are adhered to.

5.6 Invertebrates

The invertebrate assessment conducted was a general assessment with the purpose of identifying common species and taxa in the study area. As such, the invertebrate assessment is not an indication of the complete invertebrate diversity potential of the proposed development site and surrounding area. A representation of commonly encountered families in the Insecta class that were observed during the assessment is listed in Table 8 below, with selected species recorded in Figures 7 & 8. A list of RDL invertebrate species known to occur within the region, of which none were recorded during the assessment, is included in Appendix E.

Table 8: General results from the invertebrate collection and observation during the field assessment.

Insects	Comments
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Order: Lepidoptera (Butterflies & Moths) Family: Nymphalidae Subfamily: Danainae <i>Danaus chrysippus aegyptius</i> (African monarch) Subfamily: Nymphalinae <i>Junonia hierta</i> (Yellow pansy) <i>Byblia ilythia</i> (Spotted joker) Family: Pieridae <i>Eurema hecabe</i> (Common grass Yellow) <i>Beleonis creona</i> (African Common White) Family: Saturniidae <i>Bunaea alcinoe</i> (Emperor moth)	These are all commonly occurring species typical of the locality and habitat Visual observations Visual observations Visual observations Visual observations
Order: Orthoptera (Grasshoppers, Crickets & Locusts) Family: Anostomatidae <i>Onosandrus</i> sp Family: Gryllidae <i>Gryllus bimaculatus</i> (Common garden cricket) Family: Tettigoniidae <i>Conocephalus caudalis</i> (Meadow Katydid) <i>Enyaliopsis</i> sp (Corn cricket) Family: Acrididae <i>Cannula gracilis</i> (Grass mimicking Grasshopper)	These are all commonly occurring species typical of the locality and habitat Visual observations Visual observations Visual observations (see photos) Visual observations (see photo)
Order: Hymenoptera & Isoptera (Ants, Bees, Termites & Wasps) Family: Apidae <i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i> (African honey bee) Family: Vespidae <i>Vespula germanica</i> (Hornet wasps) Family: Termitidae <i>Odontotermes latericus</i> (Harvester Termites)	These are all commonly occurring species typical of the locality and habitat Visual observations Visual observations Visual observations
Order: Coleoptera (Beetles) Family: Meloidae <i>Mylabris oculata</i> (CMR Bean beetle) Family: Lycidae <i>Lycus melanurus</i> (Hook winged Net winged beetle) Family: Coccinellidae <i>Hippodamia variegata</i> (Spotted amber ladyavifauna) Family: Geotruidae <i>Geotrupes egeriei</i> (Earth-boring dung beetles)	These are all commonly occurring species typical of the locality and habitat Visual observations (see photo below) Visual observations Visual observations Visual observations
Order: Phasmatodea (Stick insects) Family: Heteronemiidae <i>Maransis rufolineatus</i> (Grass stick insect)	These are all commonly occurring species typical of the locality and habitat Visual observations



Order: Mantodea
(Mantids)

Family: Mantidae

Sphodromantis lineola (African Praying mantis)These are all commonly occurring species
typical of the locality and habitat

Visual observations



Figure 7: *Geotrupes egeriei* (Dung beetle) on the left and right.



Figure 8: *Cannula gracilis* (Grass mimicking Grasshopper).

The invertebrate survey comprises observed invertebrate species that are common to the area. Due to anthropogenic impacts, such as mining and agricultural activities having already occurred within the study area, loss of natural habitat has taken place, which affects invertebrate presence and abundance, as well as the probability of RDL species being present. The proposed development is unlikely to contribute to a loss of insect diversity in the region.

5.7 Spiders and scorpions

No threatened spider or scorpion species are listed in the NW SoER, 2002 for the North West Province. Therefore, a record of threatened spiders and scorpions was acquired from the most recent RDL spider and scorpion data available for South Africa using the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI) threatened species database (<http://www.speciesstatus.sanbi.org>). Trapdoor and Baboon spiders are listed as threatened throughout South Africa (Dippenaar-Schoeman, 2002).

Table 9 lists the spider species identified during the site visit, which include *Olurunia ocellata* (Grass funnel-web spider) and *Nephila senegalensis annulata* (Banded legged golden orb-web spider) (Figure 9). The latter species was noted within the Rocky Outcrop Habitat Unit. No scorpion species were encountered, even though thorough searches, including the overturning of numerous rocks, were undertaken. No evidence was encountered of SANBI endangered or threatened Mygalomorphae arachnids which includes both Baboon and Trapdoor spiders. It should, however, be noted that these species are notoriously difficult to detect.

The proposed development within the study area is thus deemed unlikely to pose a significant conservation threat to RDL spider and scorpion species within the study area, provided that mitigation measures as provided are adhered to.

Table 9: Araneae species recorded during the survey.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Conservation Status
Funnel Web Spider	<i>Olurunia ocellata</i>	LC
Banded legged golden orb-web spider	<i>Nephila senegalensis annulata</i>	LC

LC = Least Concern



Figure 9: Banded legged golden orb-web spider (*Nephila senegalensis annulata*)

6 FAUNAL RED DATA SPECIES ASSESSMENT

No RDL faunal species were identified during the site survey. All faunal species that were assessed during the calculation of the RDSIS for the site are included in Appendix G. The faunal species listed in Appendix G are known to occur within the North West Province. Eight RDL threatened species, presented in Table 10, were found to have a 60% or greater probability of occurring within the study area and its immediate vicinity.

Table 10: Threatened faunal species with a 60% or greater Probability of Occurrence (POC) within or in the vicinity of the study area.

Species Name	Common Name	RDL Status	POC
<i>Tyto capensis</i>	African Grass Owl	VU	69
<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	Cape Vulture	VU	63
<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	Kori Bustard	VU	67
<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	Martial Eagle	VU	61
<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	Secretary bird	NT	69
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	R	61
<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Red Winged Pratincole	R	63
<i>Python natalensis</i>	South African Python	VU	63

VU = Vulnerable, NT = Near threatened, R = Rare.

The species listed in the table above were then used to calculate the RDSIS for the site, the results of which are presented in Table 11.

Table 11: Red Data Sensitivity Index Score calculated for the study area.

Red Data Sensitivity Index Score	
Average Total Species Score	63
Average Threatened Taxa Score	73
Average (Ave TSS + Ave TT/2)	68
% Species greater than 60% POC	9%
RDSIS of Site	38%

The RDSIS assessment of the study area potential RDL fauna yielded a low score of 38%, indicating a low importance with regards to RDL faunal species conservation within the region. Of the species listed above, only those with a POC of 60% or more have a real probability of permanently or occasionally inhabiting the area. However, as most of the



available faunal habitat has experienced some level of transformation, with specific reference to the Impacted Bushveld Habitat Unit, which covers the majority of the study area, it is likely that only more wide ranging mobile avifaunal species, which are highly mobile, may occasionally occur within the study area. None of the IUCN RDL species indicated in Table 11 were directly or indirectly observed during the field assessment, and with the exception of the Rocky Outcrop and Wetland Habitat units, which may potentially provide habitat for *Python natalensis* (South African Rock Python) the study area cannot be regarded as important in terms of RDL faunal species conservation.

The proposed development will thus have a low impact on the faunal ecology within the study area and in the surrounding region provided that the sensitivity map developed for the study area is adhered to.



7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The impact tables below serve to summarise the significance of perceived impacts on the faunal biodiversity of the study area. The tables present the impact assessment according to the method described in Section A. The tables also indicate the required mitigation measures needed to minimise the impact and present an assessment of the significance of the impacts taking into consideration the available mitigatory measures assuming that they are fully implemented.

IMPACT 1: IMPACT ON FAUNAL HABITAT AND ECOLOGICAL STRUCTURE

Activities leading to impact

Pre-Construction	Construction	Operational	Decommissioning and Closure
Poor planning leading to the placement of infrastructure within sensitive faunal habitat areas with special mention of wetland and rocky outcrop areas which have a higher biodiversity capacity	Site clearing and the removal of faunal habitat leading to increased habitat loss	On-going disturbance of faunal habitat due to general mining operational activities	Disturbance of faunal habitat as part of demolition and closure activities
Inadequate design of infrastructure leading to faunal food source decline	Construction of infrastructure leading to migratory corridor alterations which alter faunal behavioural patterns and overall biodiversity	Increased introduction of alien floral species due to disturbance and further transformation of natural faunal habitat	On-going risk of seepage into the groundwater system beyond closure
Inadequate design of infrastructure leading to changes to faunal habitat and biodiversity	Construction of access and haul roads within areas of increased ecological sensitivity	Risk of discharge and spillages from all operational facilities, including pipelines, which may pollute the receiving environment	On-going risk of discharge and spillages beyond closure
	Fire hazards leading to a loss of faunal habitat	Runoff and potential sewage discharge from the mine activities which may pollute natural faunal water supplies	Insufficient aftercare and maintenance leading to post closure impacts on faunal habitat due to poor management
		Fire hazards leading to a loss of faunal habitat	



Aspects of Faunal Ecology affected

Pre-Construction	Construction	Operational	Decommissioning and Closure
	Changes to the faunal community due to habitat loss and transformation	Changes to the faunal community due to habitat loss and transformation	Changes to the faunal community due to habitat loss and transformation

Management level	Probability of Impact	Sensitivity of receiving environment	Severity	Spatial scale	Duration of impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Unmanaged	5	3	3	3	5	8	10	80 (Medium-high)

Essential mitigation measures:

- It must be ensured that as far as possible all proposed mining infrastructure is placed outside of sensitive faunal habitat areas and the position of the development in relation to the areas of mapped sensitivity must be considered.
- Areas of increased ecological importance and sensitivity, such as the Rocky Outcrop and Wetland Habitat Units, should be considered during all phases of mine planning and construction activities. Where possible, no activities are to infringe upon these sensitive areas or associated buffer zones.
- The boundaries of the development footprint areas are to be clearly defined and it should be ensured that all activities remain within defined footprint areas.
- All areas of increased ecological sensitivity should be designated as No-Go areas and be off limits to all unauthorised vehicles and personnel. Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the proposed development activities.
- In the event of a vehicle breakdown, maintenance of vehicles must take place with care and the recollection of spillage should be practiced near the surface area to prevent ingress of hydrocarbons into topsoil.
- Edge effects of all construction and operational activities, such as erosion and alien plant species proliferation, which may affect faunal habitat, need to be strictly managed in these areas.
- It must be ensured that mining related waste or spillage and effluent do not affect the sensitive habitat boundaries and associated buffer zones.
- It must be ensured that the mine process water system is managed in such a way as to prevent discharge to the receiving environment.
- Should any RDL species be noted within the study area, these species should be relocated to similar habitat in the vicinity of the study area with the assistance of a suitably qualified specialist.
- No trapping or hunting of fauna is to take place.



- It must be ensured that migratory connectivity is maintained, especially with respect to the Wetland Habitat Unit. Underground pipelines must be buried in such a way as to not create surface barriers that may restrict faunal movement.
- All soils compacted as a result of construction activities falling outside development footprint areas should be ripped and profiled. Special attention should be paid to alien and invasive control within these areas. Alien and invasive vegetation control should take place throughout the all phases of the development and beyond decommissioning.
- All disturbed habitat areas must be rehabilitated as soon as possible to ensure that faunal ecology is re-instated.

Recommended mitigation measures:

- Mining footprint should remain as small as possible and should not encroach on wetland and rocky outcrop areas and associated buffer zones. This can be achieved by fencing footprint areas to contain all activities within designated areas.
- Education and awareness campaigns on RDL faunal species and their habitat, with specific reference to RDL faunal species known to potentially utilise or inhabit the study area, are recommended for all staff and contractors to help increase awareness, respect and responsibility towards the environment.
- It is recommended that a speed limit of 40km/h is implemented on all construction roads running through the study area in order to minimise risk to RDL and other fauna from vehicles. Speed humps may be constructed to help slow vehicles and help mitigate collision with faunal species.

Management level	Probability of Impact	Sensitivity of receiving environment	Severity	Spatial scale	Duration of impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Managed	4	3	2	2	4	7	8	56 (Medium-low)

Probable latent impacts:

- Loss of faunal habitat may lead to altered faunal biodiversity.
- A decrease in faunal species abundance may occur throughout the study area due to habitat transformation.



IMPACT 2: IMPACT ON FAUNAL DIVERSITY AND ECOLOGICAL INTEGRITY**Activities leading to impact**

Pre-Construction	Construction	Operational	Decommissioning and Closure
Inadequate design of infrastructure leading to a decline in faunal diversity	Decline in faunal diversity due to disturbance in study area	On-going operations and construction of infrastructure leading to migratory corridor alterations which alter faunal behavioural patterns and over all biodiversity	Insufficient aftercare and maintenance leading to post closure impacts on faunal diversity due to poor management and rehabilitation of faunal habitat
	Collision of construction vehicles with faunal species	Decline in faunal diversity due to operational activities	Disturbance of faunal habitat as part of demolition and closure activities
	Vehicles accessing site through sensitive faunal habitat areas	Collision of operational vehicles with faunal species	Ineffective monitoring of rehabilitation due to poor management
	Poaching due to increased personnel	Vehicles accessing site through sensitive faunal habitat areas	
		Poaching due to increased personnel	

Aspects of Faunal Diversity affected

Pre-Construction	Construction	Operational	Decommissioning and Closure
	Direct impact on faunal diversity	Direct impact on faunal diversity	Direct impact on faunal habitat during decommissioning

Management level	Probability of Impact	Sensitivity of receiving environment	Severity	Spatial scale	Duration of impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Unmanaged	3	3	3	3	4	6	10	60 (Medium-low)

Essential mitigation measures:

- It must be ensured that as far as possible all proposed mining infrastructure is placed outside of sensitive faunal habitat areas and the position of the development in relation to the areas of mapped sensitivity must be considered.



- It must be ensured that all the sensitive habitats of increased sensitivity such as the Wetland and Rocky Outcrop Habitat Units and associated buffer zones are taken into account. No activities are to infringe upon these sensitive areas or associated buffer zones, where possible.
- All areas of increased ecological sensitivity should be designated as No-Go areas and be off limits to all unauthorised vehicles and personnel. Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the proposed development activities.
- Edge effects of all construction and operational activities, such as erosion and alien plant species proliferation, which may affect faunal diversity, need to be strictly managed in these areas.
- Should any RDL species be noted within the study area, these species should be relocated to similar habitat in the vicinity of the study area with the assistance of a suitably qualified specialist.
- It must be ensured that migratory connectivity is maintained, especially with respect to the Wetland Habitat Unit. Underground pipelines must be buried in such a way as to not create surface barriers that may restrict faunal movement.
- All disturbed habitat areas must be rehabilitated as soon as possible to ensure that faunal ecology is re-instated.

Recommended mitigation measures:

- Education and awareness campaigns on RDL faunal species and their habitat, with specific reference to RDL faunal species known to potentially utilise or inhabit the study area, are recommended for all staff and contractors to help increase awareness, respect and responsibility towards the environment.
- Mining footprint should remain as small as possible and should not encroach on wetland areas and associated buffers. This can be achieved by fencing footprint areas to contain all activities within designated areas.
- Access control must be implemented, where possible, to ensure that no illegal trapping or poaching of fauna takes place.
- It is recommended that a speed limit of 40km/h is implemented on all roads running through the study area in order to minimise risk to RDL and other fauna from vehicles. Speed humps may be constructed to help slow vehicles and help mitigate collision with faunal species.

Management level	Probability of Impact	Sensitivity of receiving environment	Severity	Spatial scale	Duration of impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Managed	3	3	2	2	3	6	7	42 (Low)

Probable latent impacts:

- A decrease in faunal species diversity may lead to loss of species richness over time.



IMPACT 3: IMPACT ON POTENTIAL RED DATA LISTED FAUNAL SPECIES**Activities leading to impact**

Pre-Construction	Construction	Operational	Decommissioning and Closure
Removal of indigenous vegetation and sensitive faunal habitat loss or transformation	Site clearing and the removal of vegetation leading to specific and sensitive RDL faunal habitat loss	Continuous disturbance and transformation of potential RDL faunal habitat units during mining operations	Ineffective rehabilitation and monitoring leading to latent impacts
Removal of suitable faunal habitat and migratory corridors may lead to a decrease in potential RDL faunal biodiversity	Increased poaching risk and fire hazards due to increased personnel may impact on abundance of RDL faunal species	Increased poaching and fire hazard which would lead to potential sensitive habitat and RDL species loss	Disturbance of faunal habitat as part of demolition and closure activities. Ineffective rehabilitation and fire hazards due to decommissioning activities
	Vehicles accessing the mine through sensitive habitat areas that may potentially host RDL species	Decline in potential RDL faunal diversity due to operational activities	Loss of faunal habitat and RDL faunal biodiversity due to poor rehabilitation planning
		Collision of vehicles with potential RDL faunal species (especially mobile bird species)	
		Vehicles accessing site through sensitive potential RDL faunal habitat areas	

Aspects of target related impacts on RDL faunal species

Pre-Construction	Construction	Operational	Decommissioning and Closure
	Direct impact on potential RDL faunal habitat	Direct impact on potential RDL faunal habitat	Direct impact on potential RDL faunal habitat during decommissioning

Management level	Probability of Impact	Sensitivity of receiving environment	Severity	Spatial scale	Duration of impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Unmanaged	3	3	4	2	4	6	9	60 (Medium-low)



Essential mitigation measures:

- Education and awareness campaigns on RDL faunal species and their habitat, with specific reference to RDL faunal species known to potentially utilise or inhabit the study area, are recommended for all staff and contractors to help increase awareness, respect and responsibility towards the environment.
- No trapping or hunting of fauna is to take place.
- It must be ensured that as far as possible all proposed mining infrastructure is placed outside of sensitive faunal habitat areas and the position of the development in relation to the areas of mapped sensitivity must be considered.
- All areas of increased ecological sensitivity should be designated as No-Go areas and be off limits to all unauthorised vehicles and personnel. Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the proposed development activities.
- Edge effects of all construction and operational activities, such as erosion and alien plant species proliferation, which may affect faunal habitat, need to be strictly managed in these areas.
- Should any RDL species be noted within the study area, these species should be relocated to similar habitat in the vicinity of the study area with the assistance of a suitably qualified specialist.
- It must be ensured that migratory connectivity is maintained, especially with respect to the Wetland Habitat Unit. Underground pipelines must be buried in such a way as to not create surface barriers that may restrict faunal movement.

Recommended mitigation measures:

- Mining footprint should remain as small as possible and should not encroach on wetland areas and associated buffers. This can be achieved by fencing footprint areas to contain all activities within designated areas.
- It is recommended that a speed limit of 40km/h is implemented on all roads running through the study area in order to minimise risk to RDL and other fauna from vehicles. Speed humps may be constructed to help slow vehicles and help mitigate collision with faunal species.

Management level	Probability of Impact	Sensitivity of receiving environment	Severity	Spatial scale	Duration of impact	Likelihood	Consequence	Significance
Managed	2	3	4	2	3	5	9	45 (Low)

Probable latent impacts:

- Decrease in potential RDL faunal species diversity may lead to loss of species richness over time.



7.1 Summary of faunal impacts

Based on the above assessment it is evident that there are three possible impacts on the faunal ecology within the study area. Table 12 below summarises the findings, indicating the significance of each impact before management takes place and the likely significance of the impacts if management and mitigation takes place. From the table it is evident that prior to management measures being put in place, all of the impacts are medium high and medium-low level impacts. If effective management takes place, all impacts will be reduced to medium-low or low level impacts.

Table 12: A summary of the results obtained from the assessment of faunal ecological impacts for Shaft 18 and related infrastructure.

Impact	Unmanaged	Managed
1: Impact on faunal habitat and ecological structure	Medium-High	Medium-Low
2: Impact on faunal diversity and ecological integrity	Medium-Low	Low
3: Impact on potential RDL faunal species	Medium-Low	Low



8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

After conclusion of this faunal assessment, it is the opinion of the faunal ecologists that, from a faunal ecology point of view the proposed mining infrastructure development on the study area be considered favourably provided that the recommendations below are adhered to:

- It must be ensured that as far as possible all proposed mining infrastructure is placed outside of sensitive faunal habitat areas and the position of the development in relation to the areas of mapped sensitivity must be considered.
- Areas of increased ecological importance and sensitivity, such as the Rocky Outcrop and Wetland Habitat Units, should be considered during all phases of mine planning and construction activities. Where possible, no activities are to infringe upon these sensitive areas or associated buffer zones.
- The boundaries of the development footprint areas are to be clearly defined and it should be ensured that all activities remain within defined footprint areas.
- All areas of increased ecological sensitivity should be designated as No-Go areas and be off limits to all unauthorised vehicles and personnel. Vehicles should be restricted to travelling only on designated roadways to limit the ecological footprint of the proposed development activities.
- In the event of a vehicle breakdown, maintenance of vehicles must take place with care and the recollection of spillage should be practiced near the surface area to prevent ingress of hydrocarbons into topsoil.
- Edge effects of all construction and operational activities, such as erosion and alien plant species proliferation, which may affect faunal habitat, need to be strictly managed in these areas.
- It must be ensured that mining related waste or spillage and effluent do not affect the sensitive habitat boundaries and associated buffer zones.
- It must be ensured that the mine process water system is managed in such a way as to prevent discharge to the receiving environment.
- Should any RDL species be noted within the study area, these species should be relocated to similar habitat in the vicinity of the study area with the assistance of a suitably qualified specialist.
- No trapping or hunting of fauna is to take place.



- It must be ensured that migratory connectivity is maintained, especially with respect to the Wetland Habitat Unit. Underground pipelines must be buried in such a way as to not create surface barriers that may restrict faunal movement.
- All soils compacted as a result of construction activities falling outside development footprint areas should be ripped and profiled. Special attention should be paid to alien and invasive control within these areas. Alien and invasive vegetation control should take place throughout the all phases of the development and beyond decommissioning.
- All disturbed habitat areas must be rehabilitated as soon as possible to ensure that faunal ecology is re-instated during decommissioning.



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FAUNAL APPENDICES



Appendix A: RDL Mammal species that occur in the North West Province (NW SoER, 2002).

English Name	Species	Current IUCN Status
Rough-haired golden mole	<i>Chrysos palaxvillosus</i>	CR
Tessebe	<i>Damaliscus lunatuslunatus</i>	EN
Wild dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	EN
White tailed Mouse	<i>Mystromys albicaudatus</i>	EN
Cheetah	<i>Acinonyx jubatus</i>	VU
Spotted necked Otter	<i>Lutram aculicollis</i>	NT



Appendix B: RDL Avifaunal species that occur in the North West Province (NW SoER, 2002).

English Name	Species	Current IUCN Status
Egyptian Vulture (F)	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	EN
Wattled Crane (F)	<i>Grus carunculata</i>	EN
Bittern (F)	<i>Botaurus stellaris</i>	VU
Cape Vulture	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	VU
Lappet-faced Vulture	<i>Torgostra cheliotus</i>	VU
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	VU
Bateleur (F)	<i>Terathopiuse caudatus</i>	VU
Kori Bustard	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	VU
Ludwig's Bustard (F)	<i>Neotisludwigii</i>	VU
Red-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Rare
Little Bittern (F)	<i>Ixobrychus minutes</i>	Rare
Open-billed Stork	<i>Anastomusla melligerus</i>	Rare
Saddle-billed Stork (F)	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	Rare
Marabou Stork	<i>Leptoptilo scrumeniferus</i>	Rare
Yellow-billed Stork	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	Rare
Bearded Vulture (F)	<i>Gypaetus barbatus</i>	Rare
Palmnut Vulture (F)	<i>Gypohierax angolensis</i>	Rare
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Rare
White-winged Flufftail (F)	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	Rare
Chestnut-banded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	Rare
Red-winged Pratincole	<i>Glareola pratincola</i>	Rare
Short-tailed Pipit	<i>Anthus brachyurus</i>	Rare
Grass owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	VU
Secretary bird	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	NT
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	NT



Appendix C: South Africa Avifauna Atlas Project 2 database (www.sabap2.org) listed avifauna species expected to occur in the QDS 2527AC

NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable

Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
Dark-capped Bulbul	Swartoogtiptol	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	
Grey Go-away-bird	KwA ^a voel	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	
Laughing Dove	Rooiborsduifie	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Cape Turtle-Dove	Gewone Tortelduif	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Cape Glossy Starling	Kleinglansspreeu	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	
Southern Masked-Weaver	Swartkeelgeelvink	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	Miksterbyvanger	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
Blacksmith Lapwing	Bontkiewiet	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	
Pied Crow	Witborskraai	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
Blue Waxbill	Gewone Blousysie	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	
Common Myna	Indiese Spreeu	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	Bosveldtinkinkie	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Reed Cormorant	Rietduiker	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	
Natal Spurfowl	Natale Fisant	<i>Pternistis natalensis</i>	
Egyptian Goose	Kolgans	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	
Red-faced Mousebird	Rooiwangmuisvoel	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	
Lesser Striped Swallow	Kleinstreepswael	<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	
Chestnut-vented Tit-Babbler	Bosveldtjeriktik	<i>Parisoma subcaeruleum</i>	
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Gryskopmossie	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	
Helmeted Guineafowl	Gewone Tarentaal	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
White-browed Scrub-Robin	Gestreepte Wipstert	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
Black-collared Barbet	Rooikophoutkapper	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	Grootringduif	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Yellow-fronted Canary	Geeloogkanarie	<i>Crithagra mozambicus</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	Pyllekkatlagter	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	Bruinsylangstertjie	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Hadedda Ibis	Hadedda	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	
Crested Barbet	Kuifkophoutkapper	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	
Crimson-breasted Shrike	Rooiborslaksman	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	
African Grey Hornbill	Grysneushoringvoel	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	
Pied Kingfisher	Bontvisvanger	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
Grey Heron	Bloureier	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
Neddicky Neddicky	Neddikkie	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	
African Darter	Slanghalsvoel	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	
Chinspot Batis	Witliesbosbontrokkie	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
Southern Boubou	Suidelike Waterfiskaal	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	
Marico Flycatcher	Maricovlievanger	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	
Familiar Chat	Gewone Spekvreter	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
Red-winged Starling	Rooivlerkspreu	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	
Cape Wagtail	Gewone Kwikkie	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	Kransduif	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	Blouvalk	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
Groundscraper Thrush	Gevlekte Lyster	<i>Psophocichla litsipsirupa</i>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	Bruinkopvisvanger	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	
Rufous-naped Lark	Rooineklewerik	<i>Mirafr africana</i>	
Little Grebe	Kleindobbertjie	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
Golden-breasted Bunting	Roorugstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
Sabota Lark	Sabotalewerik	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	
Cattle Egret	Veereier	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
African Palm-Swift	Palmwindswael	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
White-breasted Cormorant	Witborsduiker	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	Kroonkiewiet	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	
Diderick Cuckoo	Diederikkie	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
Kalahari Scrub-Robin	Kalahariwipstert	<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
Crested Francolin	Bospatrys	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	Visarend	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Barn Swallow	Europese Swael	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Kurrichane Thrush	Rooibeklyster	<i>Turdus libonyanus</i>	
European Bee-eater	Europese Byvreter	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
African Sacred Ibis	Skoorsteenveer	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	
Little Swift	Kleinwindswael	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
Speckled Mousebird	Gevlekte Muisvoel	<i>Colius striatus</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	Rooivlerktjagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Southern Black Flycatcher	Swartvlieevanger	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	
White-winged Widowbird	Witvlerkflap	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	
Lilac-breasted Roller	Gewone Troupant	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	
Cape White-eye	Kaapse Glasogie	<i>Zosterops virens</i>	
White-bellied Sunbird	Witpensuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris talatala</i>	
Black-headed Oriole	Swartkopwielewaal	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
Three-banded Plover	Driebandstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
Long-billed Crombec	Bosveldstompstert	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	
African Pipit	Gewone Koester	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Red-breasted Swallow	Rooiborsswael	<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	
Swainson's Spurfowl	Bosveldfisant	<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>	
Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	
House Sparrow	Huismossie	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Zitting Cisticola	Landerykloppie	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
Red-backed Shrike	Rooiruglaksman	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	
Spotted Flycatcher	Europese Vlieevanger	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	
African Hoopoe	Hoepoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	
White-faced Duck	Nonnetjie-eend	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Yellow-billed Duck	Geelbekeend	<i>Anas undulata</i>	
Little Egret	Kleinwitreier	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
White-throated Robin-Chat	Witkeeljanfrederik	<i>Cossypha humeralis</i>	
Black-throated Canary	Bergkanarie	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	
Red-chested Cuckoo	Piet-my-vrou	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
Red-billed Oxpecker	Rooibekrenostervoel	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	NT
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	Klipstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	
Southern Red Bishop	Rooivink	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
White-rumped Swift	Witkruiswindswael	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	Sneeubal	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	Geelblestinker	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	
Pin-tailed Whydah	Koningrooibekkie	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	
Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	Geelbekneushoringvoel	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	
Black-chested Prinia	Swartbandlangstertjie	<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	
Grey-backed Camaroptera	Gysrugkwekwevoel	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	
African Spoonbill	Lepelaar	<i>Platalea alba</i>	
Great Egret	Grootwitreier	<i>Egretta alba</i>	
Cape Sparrow	Gewone Mossie	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	
Lesser Grey Shrike	Gryslaksman	<i>Lanius minor</i>	
Black-headed Heron	Swartkopreier	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	
Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Hamerkop Hamerkop	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
Green-backed Heron	Groenrugreier	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Karoo Thrush	Geelbeklyster	<i>Turdus smithi</i>	
Pearl-breasted Swallow	Perelborsswael	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	Koringvoel	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	
Violet-eared Waxbill	Koningblousysie	<i>Granatina granatina</i>	
Red-billed Hornbill	Rooibekneushoringvoel	<i>Tockus erythrorhynchus</i>	
Red-billed Quelea	Rooibekkwelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Capped Wheatear	Hoevelskaapwagter	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	
Mocking Cliff-Chat	Dassievoel	<i>Thamnolaea cinnamomeiventris</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
Burchell's Coucal	Gewone Vleiloeerie	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	
Green Wood-Hoopoe	Rooibekakelaar	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	
White-throated Swallow	Witkeelswael	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	
Violet-backed Starling	Witborsspreu	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	Kleingeelvink	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
African Paradise-Flycatcher	Paradysvlievanger	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
Common Ostrich	Volstruis	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	
Black-crowned Tchagra	Swartkroontjagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	
Malachite Kingfisher	Kuifkopvisvanger	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	
Magpie Shrike	Langstertlaksman	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>	
Amethyst Sunbird	Swartsuikerbekkie	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	
Jameson's Firefinch	Jamesonse Vuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	
Steppe Buzzard	Bruinakkalsvoel	<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	
Short-toed Rock-Thrush	Korttoonkliplyster	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	
Yellow-throated Petronia	Geelvlakmossie	<i>Petronia supercilialis</i>	
African Black Duck	Swarteend	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	Goudstertspeg	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	Gewone Melba	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
African Wattled Lapwing	Lelkiewiet	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	
Scaly-feathered Finch	Baardmannetjie	<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	
Barn Owl	Nonnetjie-uil	<i>Tyto alba</i>	
Grey-headed Bush-Shrike	Spookvoel	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	
Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	
Yellow-crowned Bishop	Goudgeelvink	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	
Brubru Brubru	Bontrok laksman	<i>Nilous afer</i>	
Common Moorhen	Grootwaterhoender	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Orange-breasted Bush-Shrike	Oranjeborsboslaksman	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
Klaas's Cuckoo	Meitjie	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
Marico Sunbird	Maricosuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	
Desert Cisticola	Woestynkloppie	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	Kardinaalspeg	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	
Black Crane	Swartriethaan	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	
Spotted Thick-knee	Gewone Dikkop	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	
Acacia Pied Barbet	Bonthoutkapper	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	
Spur-winged Goose	Wildemakou	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
Marabou Stork	Maraboe	<i>Leptoptilos crumeniferus</i>	NT
Rock Martin	Kransswael	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	
Greater Honeyguide	Grootheuningwyser	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	
Streaky-headed Seedeater	Streepkopkanarie	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	
Black Cuckoo	Swartkoekoek	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	
Great Sparrow	Grootmossie	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	
Yellow-billed Stork	Nimmersat	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	NT
Long-tailed Paradise-Whydah	Gewone Paradysvink	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	
Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleinjantjie	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	
African Jacana	Grootlangtoon	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
Giant Kingfisher	Reusevisvanger	<i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	
Burnt-necked Eremomela	Bruinkeelbossanger	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>	
Yellow-billed Egret	Geelbekwitreier	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	
Rock Dove	Tuinduif	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	Geelkeelsandpatrys	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	NT
Wood Sandpiper	Bosruiter	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Jacobin Cuckoo	Bontnuwejaarsvoel	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
Verreaux's Eagle	Witkruisarend	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	
Fiscal Flycatcher	Fiskaalvlievanger	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	Kaapse Rietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Monotonous Lark	Bosveldlewerik	<i>Mirafr passerina</i>	
African Stonechat	Gewone Bontrokkie	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Levaillant's Cisticola	Vleitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	
Red-headed Finch	Rooikopvink	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
Pearl-spotted Owllet	Witkoluil	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	
Red-knobbed Coot	Bleshoender	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	
Common Sandpiper	Gewone Ruiters	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
Black-chested Snake-Eagle	Swartborsslangarend	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
Plain-backed Pipit	Donkerkoester	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	
White-fronted Bee-eater	Rooikeelbyvreter	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	
Namaqua Dove	Namakwaduifie	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
Buffy Pipit	Vaalkoester	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	Rooibekvuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta senegalensis</i>	
Goliath Heron	Reusereier	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	
Willow Warbler	Hofsanger	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
Red-billed Teal	Rooibekeend	<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	
Dusky Indigobird	Gewone Blouvinkie	<i>Vidua funerea</i>	
Levaillant's Cuckoo	Gestreepte Nuwejaarsvoel	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	
Yellow Canary	Geelkanarie	<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	
Southern Pied Babbler	Witkatlagter	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	
Little Bee-eater	Kleinbyvreter	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	
Cape Rock-Thrush	Kaapse Kliplyster	<i>Monticola rupestris</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	Papegaaiduif	<i>Treron calvus</i>	
Brown-throated Martin	Afrikaanse Oewerswael	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
African Firefinch	Kaapse Vuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	
African Quailfinch	Gewone Kwartelvinkie	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	
African Pied Wagtail	Bontkwikkie	<i>Motacilla aguimp</i>	
Common House-Martin	Huisswael	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	
Cape Robin-Chat	Gewone Janfrederik	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
Secretarybird Secretarybird	Sekretarisvoel	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	NT
Grey Tit-Flycatcher	Waaierstertvlievanger	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	
Shaft-tailed Whydah	Pylstertrooibekkie	<i>Vidua regia</i>	
Black-faced Waxbill	Swartwangsysie	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	
Yellow-billed Kite	Geelbekwou	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	
Cape Vulture	Kransaasvoel	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	VU
Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	Rooiruglewerik	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	Bruinslangarend	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
Common Greenshank	Groenpootruiter	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
Spotted Eagle-Owl	Gevlekte Ooruil	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	
Black-winged Stilt	Rooipootelsie	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
Gabar Goshawk	Kleinsingvalk	<i>Melierax gabar</i>	
African Snipe	Afrikaanse Snip	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	
Southern Black Tit	Gewone Swartmees	<i>Parus niger</i>	
Village Weaver	Bontrugwewer	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	Gewone Fret	<i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	
Pale Flycatcher	Muiskleurvlievanger	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	
Squacco Heron	Ralreier	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Meyer's Parrot	Bosveldpapegaaie	<i>Poicephalus meyeri</i>	
Purple Heron	Rooiereier	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	Nicholsonse Koester	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
Little Rush-Warbler	Kaapse Vleisanger	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	
Cape Longclaw	Oranjekeelkalkoentjie	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	
Little Sparrowhawk	Kleinsperwer	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	
Ruff Ruff	Kemphaan	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
Woodland Kingfisher	Bosveldvisvanger	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	
African Hawk-Eagle	Grootjagarend	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	
Cloud Cisticola	Gevlekte Kloploppie	<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	
Bearded Woodpecker	Baardspeg	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>	
Thick-billed Weaver	Dikbekwewer	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
Rufous-cheeked Nightjar	Rooiwangnaguil	<i>Caprimulgus rufigena</i>	
Coqui Francolin	Swempie	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	
Temminck's Courser	Trekdrawwertjie	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	
African Black Swift	Swartwindswael	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
Red-collared Widowbird	Rooikeelflap	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	Kaalwangvalk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Black Cuckooshrike	Swartkatakeroe	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	
Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	<i>Indicator minor</i>	
Tawny Eagle	Roofarend	<i>Aquila rapax</i>	VU
Kori Bustard	Gompou	<i>Ardeotis kori</i>	VU
Black Heron	Swartreier	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	
Horus Swift	Horuswindswael	<i>Apus horus</i>	
Long-tailed Widowbird	Langstertflap	<i>Euplectes progne</i>	
Whiskered Tern	Witbaardsterretjie	<i>Chlidonias hybrida</i>	
Amur Falcon	Oostelike Rooipootvalk	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	
Cape Bunting	Rooivlerkstreekoppie	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	
Wattled Starling	Lelspreu	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	
Purple Indigobird	Witpootblouvinkie	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>	
Village Indigobird	Staalblouvinkie	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	
White Stork	Witooievaar	<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>	
Lazy Cisticola	Luitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	
Glossy Ibis	Glansibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Flappet Lark	Laevelklappertjie	<i>Mirafra rufocinnamomea</i>	
White-backed Mousebird	Witruismuisvoel	<i>Colius colius</i>	
Water Thick-knee	Waterdikkop	<i>Burhinus vermiculatus</i>	
Striped Pipit	Gestreepte Koester	<i>Anthus lineiventris</i>	
European Roller	Europese Troupant	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	
Martial Eagle	Breekoparend	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	VU
Southern Pale Chanting Goshawk	Bleeksingvalk	<i>Melierax canorus</i>	
Double-banded Sandgrouse	Dubbelbandsandpatrys	<i>Pterocles bicinctus</i>	
White-browed Robin-Chat	Heuglinse Janfrederik	<i>Cossypha heuglini</i>	
Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooivalk	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	VU
African Red-eyed Bulbul	Rooioogtiptol	<i>Pycnonotus nigricans</i>	
Red-throated Wryneck	Draaihals	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>	
Ashy Tit	Akasiagrysmees	<i>Parus cinerascens</i>	
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	Groenvlekduifie	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Harlequin Quail	Bontkwartel	<i>Coturnix delegorguei</i>	
Greater Kestrel	Grootrooivalk	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	
Kurrichane Buttonquail	Bosveldkwarteltjie	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	
Common Scimitarbill	Swartbekkakelaar	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	
Red-capped Lark	Rooikoplewerik	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	
Marsh Warbler	Europese Rietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	
Common Swift	Europese Windswael	<i>Apus apus</i>	
Black Stork	Grootswartooievaar	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	NT
Barred Wren-Warbler	Gebande Sanger	<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>	
Bushveld Pipit	Bosveldkoester	<i>Anthus caffer</i>	
Grey-headed Gull	Gryskopmeeu	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	
Wahlberg's Eagle	Bruinarend	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	
Lanner Falcon	Edelvalk	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	NT
Booted Eagle	Dwergarend	<i>Aquila pennatus</i>	
Purple Roller	Groottroupant	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	
Striped Kingfisher	Gestreepte Visvanger	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	
African Purple Swampphen	Grootkoningriethaan	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	
Fiery-necked Nightjar	Afrikaanse Naguil	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	
Northern Black Korhaan	Witvlerkkorhaan	<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	
Jackal Buzzard	Rooiborsjakkalsvoel	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	
Little Stint	Kleinstrandloper	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Fairy Flycatcher	Feevlieievanger	<i>Stenostira scita</i>	
White-winged Tern	Witvlerksterretjie	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Gewone Nagreier	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
Greater Flamingo	Grootflamink	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	NT



Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
Southern Pochard	Bruineend	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	
African Reed-Warbler	Kleinrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	
African Olive-Pigeon	Geelbekbosduif	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Wing-snapping Cisticola	Kleinste Klopklompie	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>	
Great Spotted Cuckoo	Gevlekte Koekoek	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	
Abdim's Stork	Kleinswartooievaar	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	Geelpensbossanger	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	
Common Quail	Afrikaanse Kwartel	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	
Shikra Shikra	Gebande Sperwer	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
White-crested Helmet-Shrike	Withelmaksman	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	
Cape Penduline-Tit	Kaapse Kapokvoel	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	
Southern White-crowned Shrike	Kremetartlaksman	<i>Eurocephalus anguitimens</i>	
Lizard Buzzard	Akkedisvalk	<i>Kaupifalco monogrammicus</i>	
Cape Weaver	Kaapse Wewer	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	
Rock Kestrel	Kransvalk	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	
White-backed Duck	Witrugeend	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	
Great Crested Grebe	Kuifkopdobbertjie	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	
Osprey Osprey	Visvalk	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
Common Peacock	Makpou	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	
Tinkling Cisticola	Rooitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola rufilatus</i>	
White-backed Vulture	Witruugaasvoel	<i>Gyps africanus</i>	VU
Cuckoo Finch	Koekoekvink	<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>	
Bokmakierie Bokmakierie	Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	
Peregrine Falcon	Swerfvalk	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	NT
Fawn-coloured Lark	Vaalbruinlewerik	<i>Calendulauda africanoides</i>	
Pied Starling	Witgatspreu	<i>Spreo bicolor</i>	
Red-crested Korhaan	Boskorhaan	<i>Lophotis ruficrista</i>	
Red-headed Weaver	Rooikopwewer	<i>Anaplectes melanops</i>	
Eastern Long-billed Lark	Grasveldlangbeklewerik	<i>Certhilauda semitorquata</i>	
South African Cliff-Swallow	Familieswael	<i>Hirundo spilodera</i>	
Marsh Sandpiper	Moerasruiter	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
Great Reed-Warbler	Grootrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	
Little Bittern	Kleinrietreier (Woudapie)	<i>Ixobrychus minutus</i>	
Alpine Swift	Witpenswindswael	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	
Grey-headed Kingfisher	Gryskopvisvanger	<i>Halcyon leucocephala</i>	
Spike-heeled Lark	Vlaktelewerik	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	
Common Ringed Plover	Ringnekstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	
Fulvous Duck	Fluiteend	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	
African Scops-Owl	Skopsuil	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	
Cut-throat Finch	Bandkeelvink	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	Geelborsstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
African Marsh-Harrier	Afrikaanse Vleivalk	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	VU
African Crake	Afrikaanse Riethaan	<i>Crecopsis egregia</i>	
Pied Avocet	Bontelsie	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	
Pink-billed Lark	Pienkbeklewerik	<i>Spizocorys conirostris</i>	
Banded Martin	Gebande Oewerswael	<i>Riparia cincta</i>	
South African Shelduck	Kopereend	<i>Tadorna cana</i>	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	Blouwangbyvreter	<i>Merops persicus</i>	
Melodious Lark	Spotlewerik	<i>Mirafr cheniana</i>	NT
Comb Duck	Knobbeleend	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	
Bateleur Bateleur	Berghaan	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	VU
Pink-backed Pelican	Kleinpelikaan	<i>Pelecanus rufescens</i>	VU
Cape Shoveler	Kaapse Slopeend	<i>Anas smithii</i>	
Lappet-faced Vulture	Swartaasvoel	<i>Torgos tracheliotus</i>	VU
Burchell's Starling	Grootglanspreu	<i>Lamprotornis australis</i>	
Half-collared Kingfisher	Blouvisvanger	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	NT
African Finfoot	Watertrapper	<i>Podica senegalensis</i>	VU
White-browed Coucal	Gestreepte Vleioerie	<i>Centropus superciliosus</i>	
African Pygmy-Kingfisher	Dwergvisvanger	<i>Ispidina picta</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans Name	Scientific name	Status
African Grass-Owl	Grasuil	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	VU
Eurasian Hobby	Europese Boomvalk	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	
Dwarf Bittern	Dwergrietreier	<i>Ixobrychus sturmii</i>	
Marsh Owl	Vlei-uil	<i>Asio capensis</i>	
Brown-backed Honeybird	Skerpbekheuningvoel	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	

South African Bird Atlas Project 2 Database list of birds for the QDS 2527CA

NT = Near Threatened, VU = Vulnerable

Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Dark-capped Bulbul	Swartoogtiptol	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	
Laughing Dove	Rooiborsduifie	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Southern Masked-Weaver	Swartkeelgeelvink	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	Bruinsylangstertjie	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Southern Boubou	Suidelike Waterfiskaal	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	
Cape Turtle-Dove	Gewone Tortelduif	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Grey Go-away-bird	KwA ^a voel	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	
Crested Barbet	Kuifkophoutkapper	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	
Black-collared Barbet	Rooikophoutkapper	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	Mikstertbyvanger	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
Common Myna	Indiese Spreeu	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	Pylvlekkatlagter	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	Geelblestinker	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	
African Grey Hornbill	Grysneushoringvoel	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	
Helmeted Guineafowl	Gewone Tarentaal	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
Neddicky Neddicky	Neddikkie	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	Grootringduif	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Gryskopmossie	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	
Cape White-eye	Kaapse Glasogie	<i>Zosterops virens</i>	
White-bellied Sunbird	Witpenssuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris talatala</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	Kroonkiewiet	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	
African Palm-Swift	Palmwindswael	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
Hadedda Ibis	Hadedda	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	
Natal Spurfowl	Natalse Fisant	<i>Pternistis natalensis</i>	
Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	
Chinspot Batis	Witliesbosbontrokkie	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
Blue Waxbill	Gewone Blousysie	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	
Red-faced Mousebird	Rooiwangmuisvoel	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	
Rufous-naped Lark	Rooineklewerik	<i>Mirafr africana</i>	
Kurriehane Thrush	Rooibeklyster	<i>Turdus libonyanus</i>	
Speckled Mousebird	Gevlekte Muisvoel	<i>Colius striatus</i>	
Familiar Chat	Gewone Spekvreter	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	Bruinkopvisvanger	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	
Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	
African Stonechat	Gewone Bontrokkie	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	Blouvalk	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
Black-throated Canary	Bergkanarie	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	
European Bee-eater	Europese Byvreter	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
Spotted Flycatcher	Europese Vlieievanger	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	
Yellow-fronted Canary	Geeloogkanarie	<i>Crithagra mozambicus</i>	
Blacksmith Lapwing	Bontkiewiet	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	
Zitting Cisticola	Landerykloppie	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
African Pipit	Gewone Koester	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Swainson's Spurfowl	Bosveldfisant	<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>	
Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleinjantjie	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	
Cape Longclaw	Oranjekeelkalkoentjie	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Groundscraper Thrush	Gevlekte Lyster	<i>Psophocichla litsipsirupa</i>	
Red-collared Widowbird	Rooikeelflap	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	
Streaky-headed Seedeater	Streepkopkanarie	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	
Black-headed Oriole	Swartkopwielewaal	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
Cape Robin-Chat	Gewone Janfrederik	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	Bosveldtinkinkie	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Barn Swallow	Europese Swael	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Levaillant's Cisticola	Vleitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola tinnis</i>	
Pied Crow	Witborskraai	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	Klipstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	
African Wattled Lapwing	Lelkiewiet	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	
Lesser Striped Swallow	Kleinstreepswael	<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	
Red-winged Starling	Rooivlerkspreu	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	
Southern Red Bishop	Rooivink	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Black-crowned Tchagra	Swartkroontjagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	
Mocking Cliff-Chat	Dassievoel	<i>Thamnolaea</i>	
		<i>cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	Sneeubal	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	
Green Wood-Hoopoe	Rooibekkekelaar	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	
Cape Glossy Starling	Kleinglansspreu	<i>Lamprotornis nitens</i>	
Chestnut-vented Tit-Babbler	Bosveldtjeri	<i>Parisoma subcaeruleum</i>	
White-winged Widowbird	Witvlerkflap	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	Koringvoel	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	Goudstertspieg	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	
Diderick Cuckoo	Diederikkie	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	Rooivlerktjagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Southern Black Flycatcher	Swartvlieevanger	<i>Melaenornis pammellina</i>	
White-browed Scrub-Robin	Gestreepte Wipstert	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
Grey-backed Camaroptera	Gysrugkwekwevoel	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	
Crimson-breasted Shrike	Rooiborslaksman	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	
Violet-backed Starling	Witborsspreu	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Amethyst Sunbird	Swartsuikerbekkie	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	
Long-billed Crombec	Bosveldstompstert	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	
Red-chested Cuckoo	Piet-my-vrou	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
Cattle Egret	Veereier	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
African Paradise-Flycatcher	Paradysvlieevanger	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
Cape Wagtail	Gewone Kwikkie	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	Kransduif	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
House Sparrow	Huismossie	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Willow Warbler	Hofsanger	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
Pin-tailed Whydah	Koningrooibekkie	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	
Cape Weaver	Kaapse Wewer	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	
Cape Grassbird	Grasvoel	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	
Cardinal Woodpecker	Kardinaalspeg	<i>Dendropicos fuscescens</i>	
Little Swift	Kleinwindswael	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
Pearl-spotted Owlet	Witkoluil	<i>Glaucidium perlatum</i>	
Burchell's Coucal	Gewone Vleioerie	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	
Golden-breasted Bunting	Rooirugstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
White-rumped Swift	Witkruiswindswael	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
Lazy Cisticola	Luitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	
Black Cuckoo	Swartkoekoek	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	
White-throated Robin-Chat	Witkeeljanfrederik	<i>Cossypha humeralis</i>	
Red-breasted Swallow	Rooiborsswael	<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	
Crested Francolin	Bospatrys	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	
Reed Cormorant	Rietduiker	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	
White-fronted Bee-eater	Rooikeelbyvreter	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	
Cape Sparrow	Gewone Mossie	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	
Egyptian Goose	Kolgan	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Striped Kingfisher	Gestreepte Visvanger	<i>Halcyon chelicuti</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	Nicholsonse Koester	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
African Hoopoe	Hoephoe	<i>Upupa africana</i>	
Karoo Thrush	Geelbeklyster	<i>Turdus smithi</i>	
Verreaux's Eagle	Witkruisarend	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	
Grey Heron	Bloureier	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
Rock Martin	Kransswael	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	
Marico Flycatcher	Maricovlievanger	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	
Black-chested Prinia	Swartbandlangstertjie	<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	
Plain-backed Pipit	Donkerkoester	<i>Anthus leucophrys</i>	
Magpie Shrike	Langstertlaksman	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>	
Rock Dove	Tuinduif	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Red-billed Quelea	Rooibekkwelea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Grey-headed Bush-Shrike	Spookvoel	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	
Red-knobbed Coot	Bleshoender	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	
African Sacred Ibis	Skoorsteenvaar	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	
Three-banded Plover	Driebandstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
Buffy Pipit	Vaalkoester	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>	
Fiscal Flycatcher	Fiskaalvieivanger	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	
Tree Pipit	Boomkoester	<i>Anthus trivialis</i>	
Yellow-billed Duck	Geelbekeend	<i>Anas undulata</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	Gewone Fret	<i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	
Pied Kingfisher	Bontvisvanger	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
White-faced Duck	Nonnetjie-eend	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Striped Pipit	Gestreepte Koester	<i>Anthus lineiventris</i>	
Village Weaver	Bontrugwewer	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Red-backed Shrike	Rooiruglaksman	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	
Jackal Buzzard	Rooiborsjakkalsvoel	<i>Buteo rufofuscus</i>	
Coqui Francolin	Swempie	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	
Brubru Brubru	Bontroklaksman	<i>Nilaus afer</i>	
Little Grebe	Kleindobbertjie	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
Brown-throated Martin	Afrikaanse Oewerswael	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Cape Rock-Thrush	Kaapse Kliplyster	<i>Monticola rupestris</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	Papegaaiduif	<i>Treron calvus</i>	
Pearl-breasted Swallow	Perelborsswael	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	
Red-billed Teal	Rooibekeend	<i>Anas erythrorhynchos</i>	
Steppe Buzzard	Bruinjakalsvoel	<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	
Jameson's Firefinch	Jamesonse Vuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	
Black Cuckooshrike	Swartkatakoeroe	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	
Black-headed Heron	Swartkopreier	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	
African Snipe	Afrikaanse Snip	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	
Acacia Pied Barbet	Bonthoutkapper	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	
Amur Falcon	Oostelike Rooipootvalk	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	
Thick-billed Weaver	Dikbekwewer	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
Woodland Kingfisher	Bosveldvisvanger	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	
Spotted Thick-knee	Gewone Dikkop	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	
Cape Bunting	Rooivlerkstreekoppie	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	
Desert Cisticola	Woestynkloppie	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	
Sabota Lark	Sabotalewerik	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	
Rock Kestrel	Kransvalk	<i>Falco rupicolus</i>	
African Spoonbill	Lepelaar	<i>Platalea alba</i>	
Short-toed Rock-Thrush	Korttoonkliplyster	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	
Hamerkop Hamerkop	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
Cape Shoveler	Kaapse Slopeend	<i>Anas smithii</i>	
Common Moorhen	Grootwaterhoender	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	Kleingeelvink	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
African Black Duck	Swarteend	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	
Marico Sunbird	Maricosuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	
Purple Heron	Rooiereier	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Black-chested Snake-Eagle	Swartborsslangarend	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
Little Egret	Kleinwitreier	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Wing-snapping Cisticola	Kleinste Klopkloppie	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>	
Wood Sandpiper	Bosruiter	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Black-winged Stilt	Rooipootelsie	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
Temminck's Courser	Trekdrawwertjie	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	
White-throated Swallow	Witkeelswael	<i>Hirundo albicularis</i>	
Little Stint	Kleinstrandloper	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Ruff Ruff	Kemphaan	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
Grey Tit-Flycatcher	Waaierstertvlieevanger	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	Visarend	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Marsh Sandpiper	Moerasruiter	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
Cloud Cisticola	Gevlekte Klopkloppie	<i>Cisticola textrix</i>	
Cape Teal	Teeleend	<i>Anas capensis</i>	
Hottentot Teal	Gevlekte Eend	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	
White-breasted Cormorant	Witborsduiker	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
African Scops-Owl	Skopsuil	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	
Lesser Grey Shrike	Gryslaksman	<i>Lanius minor</i>	
African Quailfinch	Gewone Kwartelvinkie	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	
Greater Double-collared Sunbird	Groot-rooibandsuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris afer</i>	
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	Kaapse Rietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Lilac-breasted Roller	Gewone Troupant	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	
Greater Honeyguide	Grootheuningwyser	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	
Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	<i>Indicator minor</i>	
Violet-eared Waxbill	Koningblousysie	<i>Granatina granatina</i>	
Scaly-feathered Finch	Baardmannetjie	<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	
Capped Wheatear	Hoeveldskaapwagter	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	
White-backed Mousebird	Witkruismuisvoel	<i>Colius colius</i>	
Cut-throat Finch	Bandkeelvink	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	
Common Ostrich	Volstruis	<i>Struthio camelus</i>	
Red-winged Francolin	Rooivlerkpatrys	<i>Scleroptila levaillantii</i>	
Dusky Indigobird	Gewone Blouvinkie	<i>Vidua funerea</i>	
Jacobin Cuckoo	Bontnuwejaarsvoel	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
Klaas's Cuckoo	Meitjie	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
Wailing Cisticola	Huiltinkinkie	<i>Cisticola lais</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	Rooibekvuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	
Greater Flamingo	Grootflamink	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	NT
Kalahari Scrub-Robin	Kalahariwipstert	<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	
Orange-breasted Bush-Shrike	Oranjeborsboslaksman	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
Bearded Woodpecker	Baardspeg	<i>Dendropicos namaquus</i>	
Gabar Goshawk	Kleinsingvalk	<i>Melierax gabar</i>	
Bokmakierie Bokmakierie	Bokmakierie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	
Garden Warbler	Tuinsanger	<i>Sylvia borin</i>	
Red-billed Oxpecker	Rooibekrenostervoel	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	NT
Grey-headed Gull	Gryskopmeeu	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	
Long-tailed Widowbird	Langstertflap	<i>Euplectes progne</i>	
Flappet Lark	Laeveldklappertjie	<i>Mirafr rufocinnamomea</i>	
Southern Pied Babbler	Witkatlagter	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	
Freckled Nightjar	Donkernaguil	<i>Caprimulgus tristigma</i>	
Glossy Ibis	Glansibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	Geelborsstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
Northern Black Korhaan	Witvlerkkorhaan	<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	
Pied Avocet	Bontelsie	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	
Southern Pochard	Bruineend	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	
Long-tailed Paradise-Whydah	Gewone Paradysvink	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	
Green-backed Heron	Groenrugreier	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Alpine Swift	Witpenswindswael	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	
Black Crane	Swartriethaan	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	
Southern Yellow-billed Hornbill	Geelbekneushoringvoel	<i>Tockus leucomelas</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Malachite Sunbird	Jangroentjie	<i>Nectarinia famosa</i>	
Shaft-tailed Whydah	Pylstertrooibekkie	<i>Vidua regia</i>	
Levaillant's Cuckoo	Gestreepte Nuwejaarsvoel	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	
Little Bee-eater	Kleinbyvreter	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	
Orange River Francolin	Kalaharipatrys	<i>Scleroptila levaillantoides</i>	
Village Indigobird	Staalblouvinkie	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	
Squacco Heron	Ralreier	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Malachite Kingfisher	Kuifkopvisvanger	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	
African Darter	Slanghalsvoel	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	
Namaqua Dove	Namakwaduifie	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
Red-throated Wryneck	Draaihals	<i>Jynx ruficollis</i>	
Red-headed Finch	Rooikopvink	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	
Anteater Chat	Swartpiek	<i>Myrmecocichla formicivora</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	Gewone Melba	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Giant Kingfisher	Reusevisvanger	<i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	
African Firefinch	Kaapse Vuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta rubricata</i>	
Yellow-billed Kite	Geelbekwou	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	
Barn Owl	Nonnetjie-uil	<i>Tyto alba</i>	
Lesser Flamingo	Kleinflamink	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	NT
Wahlberg's Eagle	Bruinarend	<i>Aquila wahlbergi</i>	
Eastern Clapper Lark	Hoeveldklappertjie	<i>Mirafr fasciolata</i>	
Black-faced Waxbill	Swartwangsysie	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	
Fairy Flycatcher	Feevlieievanger	<i>Stenostira scita</i>	
African Hawk-Eagle	Grootjagarend	<i>Aquila spilogaster</i>	
Lanner Falcon	Edelvalk	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	NT
Curlew Sandpiper	Krombekstrandloper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Caspian Tern	Reusesterretjie	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	NT
White-crested Helmet-Shrike	Withelmaksman	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	
Great Egret	Grootwitreier	<i>Egretta alba</i>	
Fiery-necked Nightjar	Afrikaanse Naguil	<i>Caprimulgus pectoralis</i>	
Common Greenshank	Groenpootruiter	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
Purple Indigobird	Witpootblouvinkie	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>	
Common House-Martin	Huisswael	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	
African Reed-Warbler	Kleinrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	
Common Swift	Europese Windswael	<i>Apus apus</i>	
Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	Rooruglewierik	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	
Marsh Warbler	Europese Rietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	
African Black Swift	Swartwindswael	<i>Apus barbatus</i>	
Little Rush-Warbler	Kaapse Vleisanger	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	
Little Sparrowhawk	Kleinsperwer	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	
Secretarybird Secretarybird	Sekretarisvoel	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	NT
Ashy Tit	Akasiagrysmes	<i>Parus cinerascens</i>	
Yellow-throated Petronia	Geelplekmossie	<i>Petronia supercilialis</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	Kaalwangvalk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Mountain Wheatear	Bergwagter	<i>Oenanthe monticola</i>	
Goliath Heron	Reusereier	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	
Eurasian Hobby	Europese Boomvalk	<i>Falco subbuteo</i>	
Yellow-bellied Eremomela	Geelpensbossanger	<i>Eremomela icteropygialis</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	Bruinslangarend	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
Spotted Eagle-Owl	Gevlekte Ooruil	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	
White-winged Tern	Witvlerksterretjie	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
Burnt-necked Eremomela	Bruinkeelbossanger	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>	
Southern Black Tit	Gewone Swartmees	<i>Parus niger</i>	
Yellow-throated Sandgrouse	Geelkeelsandpatrys	<i>Pterocles gutturalis</i>	NT
Greater Kestrel	Grootrooivalk	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	
Great Crested Grebe	Kuifkopdobbertjie	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	
Spike-heeled Lark	Vlaktelewierik	<i>Chersomanes albofasciata</i>	
Brown-backed Honeybird	Skerpbekheuningvoel	<i>Prodotiscus regulus</i>	
Yellow-crowned Bishop	Goudgeelvink	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Marsh Owl	Vlei-uil	<i>Asio capensis</i>	
Black Sparrowhawk	Swartspierwer	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	
Cape Vulture	Kransaasvoel	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	VU
African Rail	Grootriethaan	<i>Rallus caerulescens</i>	
Bushveld Pipit	Bosveldkoester	<i>Anthus caffer</i>	
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Gewone Nagreier	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	
Peregrine Falcon	Swerfvalk	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	NT
Eastern Long-billed Lark	Grasveldlangbeklewerik	<i>Certhilauda semitorquata</i>	
Lark-like Bunting	Vaalstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza impetuanii</i>	
Martial Eagle	Breekoparend	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	VU
Cape Eagle-Owl	Kaapse Ooruil	<i>Bubo capensis</i>	
Yellow-billed Stork	Nimmersat	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	NT
Monotonous Lark	Bosveldlewerik	<i>Mirafr passerina</i>	
Osprey Osprey	Visvalk	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	
Blue-cheeked Bee-eater	Blouwangbyvreter	<i>Merops persicus</i>	
Cape Crow	Swartkraai	<i>Corvus capensis</i>	
Abdim's Stork	Kleinswartooievaar	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	
White-bellied Korhaan	Witpenskorhaan	<i>Eupodotis senegalensis</i>	VU
European Nightjar	Europese Naguil	<i>Caprimulgus europaeus</i>	
Black Stork	Grootswartooievaar	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	NT
Southern White-crowned Shrike	Kremetartlaksman	<i>Eurocephalus anguitimens</i>	
African Jacana	Grootlangtoon	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
Great Reed-Warbler	Grootrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	
Greater Painted-snipe	Goudsnip	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	NT
Yellow-billed Egret	Geelbekwitreier	<i>Egretta intermedia</i>	
African Olive-Pigeon	Geelbekbosduif	<i>Columba arquatrix</i>	
Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooiwalk	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	VU
Purple Roller	Groottroupant	<i>Coracias naevius</i>	
Common Peacock	Makpou	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	
Pale Flycatcher	Muiskleurvlievanger	<i>Bradornis pallidus</i>	
Wattled Starling	Lelspreu	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	
Half-collared Kingfisher	Blouvisvanger	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	NT
Ovambo Sparrowhawk	Ovambosperwer	<i>Accipiter ovampensis</i>	
Grey-backed Sparrowlark	Gysruglewerik	<i>Eremopterix verticalis</i>	
Great Sparrow	Grootmossie	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	
Red-capped Lark	Rooikoplewerik	<i>Calandrella cinerea</i>	
Black Heron	Swartreier	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	
Common Scimitarbill	Swartbekkakelaar	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	

South African Bird Atlas Project 2 Database list of birds for the QDS 2527CB

NT = Near Threatened, VU= Vulnerable

Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Laughing Dove	Rooiborsduifie	<i>Streptopelia senegalensis</i>	
Southern Masked-Weaver	Swartkeelgeelvink	<i>Ploceus velatus</i>	
Dark-capped Bulbul	Swartoogtiptol	<i>Pycnonotus tricolor</i>	
Blue Waxbill	Gewone Blousysie	<i>Uraeginthus angolensis</i>	
Common Myna	Indiese Spreeu	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i>	
Cape Sparrow	Gewone Mossie	<i>Passer melanurus</i>	
Rattling Cisticola	Bosveldtinkinkie	<i>Cisticola chiniana</i>	
Cattle Egret	Veereier	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	
Southern Red Bishop	Rooivink	<i>Euplectes orix</i>	
Red-faced Mousebird	Rooiwangmuisvoel	<i>Urocolius indicus</i>	
Neddicky Neddicky	Neddikkie	<i>Cisticola fulvicapilla</i>	
White-winged Widowbird	Witvlerkflap	<i>Euplectes albonotatus</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Zitting Cisticola	Landeryklopkloppie	<i>Cisticola juncidis</i>	
Common Fiscal	Fiskaallaksman	<i>Lanius collaris</i>	
Swainson's Spurfowl	Bosveldfisant	<i>Pternistis swainsonii</i>	
Diderick Cuckoo	Diederikkie	<i>Chrysococcyx caprius</i>	
White-bellied Sunbird	Witpensuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris talata</i>	
Pied Crow	Witborskraai	<i>Corvus albus</i>	
Southern Grey-headed Sparrow	Gryskopmossie	<i>Passer diffusus</i>	
Chestnut-vented Tit-Babbler	Bosveldtjeriktik	<i>Parisoma subcaeruleum</i>	
Tawny-flanked Prinia	Bruinsylangstertjie	<i>Prinia subflava</i>	
Southern Boubou	Suidelike Waterfiskaal	<i>Laniarius ferrugineus</i>	
Black-throated Canary	Bergkanarie	<i>Crithagra atrogularis</i>	
House Sparrow	Huismossie	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	
Cape Turtle-Dove	Gewone Tortelduif	<i>Streptopelia capicola</i>	
Red-billed Quelea	Rooibekkwalea	<i>Quelea quelea</i>	
Lesser Striped Swallow	Kleinstreepswael	<i>Hirundo abyssinica</i>	
Long-billed Crombec	Bosveldstompstert	<i>Sylvietta rufescens</i>	
Barn Swallow	Europese Swael	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	
Black-collared Barbet	Rooikophoutkapper	<i>Lybius torquatus</i>	
Reed Cormorant	Rietduiker	<i>Phalacrocorax africanus</i>	
Crowned Lapwing	Kroonkiewiet	<i>Vanellus coronatus</i>	
Black-shouldered Kite	Blouvalk	<i>Elanus caeruleus</i>	
African Pipit	Gewone Koester	<i>Anthus cinnamomeus</i>	
Chin-spot Batis	Witliesbosbontrokkie	<i>Batis molitor</i>	
Black-chested Prinia	Swartbandlangstertjie	<i>Prinia flavicans</i>	
Spotted Flycatcher	Europese Vlieievanger	<i>Muscicapa striata</i>	
Hadedda Ibis	Hadedda	<i>Bostrychia hagedash</i>	
Fork-tailed Drongo	Mikstertbyvanger	<i>Dicrurus adsimilis</i>	
Grey Go-away-bird	KwA ^a voel	<i>Corythaixoides concolor</i>	
Little Swift	Kleinwindswael	<i>Apus affinis</i>	
African Palm-Swift	Palmwindswael	<i>Cypsiurus parvus</i>	
Greater Striped Swallow	Grootstreepswael	<i>Hirundo cucullata</i>	
White-fronted Bee-eater	Rooikeelbyvreter	<i>Merops bullockoides</i>	
Yellow-fronted Canary	Geelooogkanarie	<i>Crithagra mozambicus</i>	
Blacksmith Lapwing	Bontkiewiet	<i>Vanellus armatus</i>	
Pin-tailed Whydah	Koningrooibekkie	<i>Vidua macroura</i>	
White-faced Duck	Nonnetjie-eend	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	
Lesser Swamp-Warbler	Kaapse Rietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus gracilirostris</i>	
Brown-hooded Kingfisher	Bruinkopvisvanger	<i>Halcyon albiventris</i>	
Speckled Mousebird	Gevlekte Muisvoel	<i>Colius striatus</i>	
Scaly-feathered Finch	Baardmannetjie	<i>Sporopipes squamifrons</i>	
White-browed Scrub-Robin	Gestreepte Wipstert	<i>Cercotrichas leucophrys</i>	
Red-backed Shrike	Rooiruglaksman	<i>Lanius collurio</i>	
Rock Dove	Tuinduif	<i>Columba livia</i>	
Red-eyed Dove	Grootringduif	<i>Streptopelia semitorquata</i>	
Crested Barbet	Kuifkophoutkapper	<i>Trachyphonus vaillantii</i>	
Brown-crowned Tchagra	Rooivlerktjagra	<i>Tchagra australis</i>	
Common Waxbill	Rooibeksysie	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	
European Bee-eater	Europese Byvreter	<i>Merops apiaster</i>	
Helmeted Guineafowl	Gewone Tarentaal	<i>Numida meleagris</i>	
Pied Kingfisher	Bontvisvanger	<i>Ceryle rudis</i>	
Sabota Lark	Sabotalewerik	<i>Calendulauda sabota</i>	
White-breasted Cormorant	Witborsduiker	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	
Rufous-naped Lark	Rooineklewerik	<i>Mirafra africana</i>	
African Grey Hornbill	Grysneushoringvoel	<i>Tockus nasutus</i>	
Little Egret	Kleinwitreier	<i>Egretta garzetta</i>	
Red-chested Cuckoo	Piet-my-vrou	<i>Cuculus solitarius</i>	
Speckled Pigeon	Kransduif	<i>Columba guinea</i>	
Kalahari Scrub-Robin	Kalahariwipstert	<i>Cercotrichas paena</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
African Wattled Lapwing	Lelkiewiet	<i>Vanellus senegallus</i>	
African Paradise-Flycatcher	Paradysvlieevanger	<i>Terpsiphone viridis</i>	
Cape Wagtail	Gewone Kwikkie	<i>Motacilla capensis</i>	
Grey Heron	Bloureier	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	
White-browed Sparrow-Weaver	Koringvoel	<i>Plocepasser mahali</i>	
Egyptian Goose	Kolgans	<i>Alopochen aegyptiacus</i>	
Crimson-breasted Shrike	Rooiborslaksman	<i>Laniarius atrococcineus</i>	
Yellow-crowned Bishop	Goudgeelvink	<i>Euplectes afer</i>	
Three-banded Plover	Driebandstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius tricollaris</i>	
Cape White-eye	Kaapse Glasogie	<i>Zosterops virens</i>	
White-throated Swallow	Witkeelswael	<i>Hirundo albigularis</i>	
Fiscal Flycatcher	Fiskaalvlievanger	<i>Sigelus silens</i>	
Levaillant's Cisticola	Vleitinktinkie	<i>Cisticola tinniens</i>	
African Darter	Slanghalsvoel	<i>Anhinga rufa</i>	
Hamerkop Hamerkop	Hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>	
Black-headed Heron	Swartkoppreier	<i>Ardea melanocephala</i>	
Red-knobbed Coot	Bleshoender	<i>Fulica cristata</i>	
White-rumped Swift	Witkruiswindswael	<i>Apus caffer</i>	
Little Grebe	Kleindobbertjie	<i>Tachybaptus ruficollis</i>	
Golden-breasted Bunting	Rooirugstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza flaviventris</i>	
Little Rush-Warbler	Kaapse Vleisanger	<i>Bradypterus baboecala</i>	
White-throated Robin-Chat	Witkeeljanfrederik	<i>Cossypha humeralis</i>	
Namaqua Dove	Namakwaduifie	<i>Oena capensis</i>	
Cape Glossy Starling	Kleinglansspreeu	<i>Lamprolornis nitens</i>	
Glossy Ibis	Glansibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>	
Cinnamon-breasted Bunting	Klipstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza tahapisi</i>	
Desert Cisticola	Woestynklopkoppie	<i>Cisticola aridulus</i>	
Red-breasted Swallow	Rooiborsswael	<i>Hirundo semirufa</i>	
Marico Flycatcher	Maricovlievanger	<i>Bradornis mariquensis</i>	
Lesser Grey Shrike	Gryslaksman	<i>Lanius minor</i>	
African Sacred Ibis	Skoorsteenveer	<i>Threskiornis aethiopicus</i>	
Common Moorhen	Grootwaterhoender	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	
Bronze Mannikin	Gewone Fret	<i>Spermestes cucullatus</i>	
Green-winged Pytilia	Gewone Melba	<i>Pytilia melba</i>	
Brown-throated Martin	Afrikaanse Oewerswael	<i>Riparia paludicola</i>	
Squacco Heron	Ralreier	<i>Ardeola ralloides</i>	
Yellow-billed Duck	Geelbekeend	<i>Anas undulata</i>	
Burchell's Coucal	Gewone Vleioerie	<i>Centropus burchellii</i>	
Grey-headed Gull	Gryskopmeeu	<i>Larus cirrocephalus</i>	
Familiar Chat	Gewone Spekvreter	<i>Cercomela familiaris</i>	
Green-backed Heron	Groenrugreier	<i>Butorides striata</i>	
Cape Robin-Chat	Gewone Janfrederik	<i>Cossypha caffra</i>	
Kurrichane Thrush	Rooibeklyster	<i>Turdus libonyanus</i>	
Black-headed Oriole	Swartkopwielewaal	<i>Oriolus larvatus</i>	
Great Crested Grebe	Kuifkopdobbertjie	<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>	
Common Sandpiper	Gewone Ruiter	<i>Actitis hypoleucos</i>	
Wood Sandpiper	Bosruiter	<i>Tringa glareola</i>	
Grey-backed Camaroptera	Gysrugkwekwevoel	<i>Camaroptera brevicaudata</i>	
Cape Longclaw	Oranjekeelkalkoentjie	<i>Macronyx capensis</i>	
African Reed-Warbler	Kleinrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus baeticatus</i>	
Yellow-fronted Tinkerbird	Geelblestinker	<i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>	
African Stonechat	Gewone Bontrokkie	<i>Saxicola torquatus</i>	
Karoo Thrush	Geelbeklyster	<i>Turdus smithi</i>	
Black-backed Puffback	Sneeubal	<i>Dryoscopus cubla</i>	
Amur Falcon	Oostelike Rooipootvalk	<i>Falco amurensis</i>	
Bar-throated Apalis	Bandkeelkleinijantjie	<i>Apalis thoracica</i>	
Great Egret	Grootwitreier	<i>Egretta alba</i>	
Marico Sunbird	Maricosuikerbekkie	<i>Cinnyris mariquensis</i>	
Malachite Kingfisher	Kuifkopvisvanger	<i>Alcedo cristata</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Acacia Pied Barbet	Bonthoutkapper	<i>Tricholaema leucomelas</i>	
Thick-billed Weaver	Dikbekwewer	<i>Amblyospiza albifrons</i>	
Arrow-marked Babbler	Pyllekkatlagter	<i>Turdoides jardineii</i>	
Common Greenshank	Groenpootruiter	<i>Tringa nebularia</i>	
Black-winged Stilt	Rooipootelsie	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	
Groundscraper Thrush	Gevlekte Lyster	<i>Psophocichla litsipsirupa</i>	
Black Crake	Swartriethaan	<i>Amaurornis flavirostris</i>	
Willow Warbler	Hofsanger	<i>Phylloscopus trochilus</i>	
Yellow Canary	Geelkanarie	<i>Crithagra flaviventris</i>	
African Spoonbill	Lepelaar	<i>Platalea alba</i>	
Shaft-tailed Whydah	Pylstertrooibekkie	<i>Vidua regia</i>	
Woodland Kingfisher	Bosveldvisvanger	<i>Halcyon senegalensis</i>	
Amethyst Sunbird	Swartsuikerbekkie	<i>Chalcomitra amethystina</i>	
Ruff Ruff	Kemphaan	<i>Philomachus pugnax</i>	
Crested Francolin	Bospatrys	<i>Dendroperdix sephaena</i>	
Natal Spurrow	Natalse Fisant	<i>Pternistis natalensis</i>	
Red-billed Firefinch	Rooibekvuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i>	
Red-collared Widowbird	Rooikeelflap	<i>Euplectes ardens</i>	
Black-faced Waxbill	Swartwangsysie	<i>Estrilda erythronotos</i>	
Black-crowned Tchagra	Swartkroontjagra	<i>Tchagra senegalus</i>	
Red-winged Starling	Rooivlerkspreu	<i>Onychognathus morio</i>	
Red-billed Teal	Rooibekeend	<i>Anas erythrorhyncha</i>	
Purple Heron	Rooiereier	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	
Black Cuckoo	Swartkoekoek	<i>Cuculus clamosus</i>	
Mocking Cliff-Chat	Dassievoel	<i>Thamnolaea</i> <i>cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Wattled Starling	Lelspreu	<i>Creatophora cinerea</i>	
Klaas's Cuckoo	Meitjie	<i>Chrysococcyx klaas</i>	
Pied Avocet	Bontelsie	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	
Green Wood-Hoopoe	Rooibekakelaar	<i>Phoeniculus purpureus</i>	
Magpie Shrike	Langstertlaksman	<i>Corvinella melanoleuca</i>	
Jameson's Firefinch	Jamesonse Vuurvinkie	<i>Lagonosticta rhodopareia</i>	
African Jacana	Grootlangtoon	<i>Actophilornis africanus</i>	
Marsh Sandpiper	Moerasruiter	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	
Black-chested Snake-Eagle	Swartborsslangarend	<i>Circaetus pectoralis</i>	
African Fish-Eagle	Visarend	<i>Haliaeetus vocifer</i>	
Barred Wren-Warbler	Gebande Sanger	<i>Calamonastes fasciolatus</i>	
Violet-backed Starling	Witborsspreu	<i>Cinnyricinclus leucogaster</i>	
Spotted Thick-knee	Gewone Dikkop	<i>Burhinus capensis</i>	
Red-headed Finch	Rooikopvink	<i>Amadina erythrocephala</i>	
Spotted Eagle-Owl	Gevlekte Ooruil	<i>Bubo africanus</i>	
Village Weaver	Bonrugwewer	<i>Ploceus cucullatus</i>	
Southern Pale Chanting	Bleeksingvalk	<i>Melierax canorus</i>	
Goshawk			
Cut-throat Finch	Bandkeelvink	<i>Amadina fasciata</i>	
Cape Weaver	Kaapse Wewer	<i>Ploceus capensis</i>	
Grey-headed Bush-Shrike	Spookvoel	<i>Malaconotus blanchoti</i>	
Little Stint	Kleinstrandloper	<i>Calidris minuta</i>	
Wing-snapping Cisticola	Kleinste Kloploppie	<i>Cisticola ayresii</i>	
Southern Pochard	Bruineend	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	
Purple Indigobird	Witpootblouvinkie	<i>Vidua purpurascens</i>	
Spur-winged Goose	Wildemakou	<i>Plectropterus gambensis</i>	
Orange-breasted Waxbill	Rooiassie	<i>Amandava subflava</i>	
Kittlitz's Plover	Geelborsstrandkiewiet	<i>Charadrius pecuarius</i>	
Long-tailed Paradise-Whydah	Gewone Paradysvink	<i>Vidua paradisaea</i>	
Cape Shoveler	Kaapse Slopeend	<i>Anas smithii</i>	
Lazy Cisticola	Luitinkinkie	<i>Cisticola aberrans</i>	
Lesser Honeyguide	Kleinheuningwyser	<i>Indicator minor</i>	
White-backed Mousebird	Witkruismuisvoel	<i>Colius colius</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Steppe Buzzard	Bruinjakalsvoel	<i>Buteo vulpinus</i>	
African Black Duck	Swarteend	<i>Anas sparsa</i>	
Violet-eared Waxbill	Koningblousysie	<i>Granatina granatina</i>	
Buffy Pipit	Vaalkoester	<i>Anthus vaalensis</i>	
African Green-Pigeon	Papegaaiduif	<i>Treron calvus</i>	
African Purple Swampphen	Grootkoningriethaan	<i>Porphyrio madagascariensis</i>	
African Snipe	Afrikaanse Snip	<i>Gallinago nigripennis</i>	
African Quailfinch	Gewone Kwartelvinkie	<i>Ortygospiza atricollis</i>	
Streaky-headed Seedeater	Streepkopkanarie	<i>Crithagra gularis</i>	
Coqui Francolin	Swempie	<i>Peliperdix coqui</i>	
Southern Black Flycatcher	Swartvlieevanger	<i>Melaenornis pammelaina</i>	
Red-crested Korhaan	Boskorhaan	<i>Lophotis ruficrista</i>	
Levaillant's Cuckoo	Gestreepte Nuwejaarsvoel	<i>Clamator levaillantii</i>	
Black Heron	Swartreier	<i>Egretta ardesiaca</i>	
Village Indigobird	Staalblouvinkie	<i>Vidua chalybeata</i>	
Northern Black Korhaan	Witvlerkkorhaan	<i>Afrotis afraoides</i>	
Yellow-billed Stork	Nimmersat	<i>Mycteria ibis</i>	NT
Rock Martin	Kransswael	<i>Hirundo fuligula</i>	
Greater Kestrel	Grootrooivalk	<i>Falco rupicoloides</i>	
Long-tailed Widowbird	Langstertflap	<i>Euplectes progne</i>	
Giant Kingfisher	Reusevisvanger	<i>Megaceryle maximus</i>	
Chestnut-backed Sparrowlark	Rooiruglewerik	<i>Eremopterix leucotis</i>	
Burnt-necked Eremomela	Bruinkeelbossanger	<i>Eremomela usticollis</i>	
Bokmakerie Bokmakerie	Bokmakerie	<i>Telophorus zeylonus</i>	
Short-toed Rock-Thrush	Korttoonkliplyster	<i>Monticola brevipes</i>	
Curlew Sandpiper	Krombekstrandloper	<i>Calidris ferruginea</i>	
Yellow-billed Kite	Geelbekwou	<i>Milvus aegyptius</i>	
Great Reed-Warbler	Grootrietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus arundinaceus</i>	
Capped Wheatear	Hoevelskaapwagter	<i>Oenanthe pileata</i>	
Caspian Tern	Reusesterretjie	<i>Sterna caspia</i>	NT
Verreaux's Eagle	Witkruisarend	<i>Aquila verreauxii</i>	
Lesser Flamingo	Kleinflamink	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	NT
Great Spotted Cuckoo	Gevlekte Koekoek	<i>Clamator glandarius</i>	
Marsh Warbler	Europese Rietsanger	<i>Acrocephalus palustris</i>	
Brubru Brubru	Bontroklaksman	<i>Nilous afer</i>	
Great Sparrow	Grootmossie	<i>Passer motitensis</i>	
Southern Pied Babbler	Witkatlagter	<i>Turdoides bicolor</i>	
Common Quail	Afrikaanse Kwartel	<i>Coturnix coturnix</i>	
Lanner Falcon	Edelvalk	<i>Falco biarmicus</i>	NT
Common House-Martin	Huisswael	<i>Delichon urbicum</i>	
Little Sparrowhawk	Kleinsperwer	<i>Accipiter minullus</i>	
Long-billed Pipit	Nicholsonse Koester	<i>Anthus similis</i>	
Barn Owl	Nonnetjie-uil	<i>Tyto alba</i>	
Goliath Heron	Reuseier	<i>Ardea goliath</i>	
Black Sparrowhawk	Swartsperwer	<i>Accipiter melanoleucus</i>	
Emerald-spotted Wood-Dove	Groenvlekduifie	<i>Turtur chalcospilos</i>	
Lesser Kestrel	Kleinrooivalk	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	VU
Shikra Shikra	Gebande Sperwer	<i>Accipiter badius</i>	
Red-billed Oxpecker	Rooibekrenostervoel	<i>Buphagus erythrorhynchus</i>	NT
Common Scimitarbill	Swartbekkakelaar	<i>Rhinopomastus cyanomelas</i>	
Cape Teal	Teeleend	<i>Anas capensis</i>	
Cape Rock-Thrush	Kaapse Kliplyster	<i>Monticola rupestris</i>	
Grey Tit-Flycatcher	Waaierstervlieevanger	<i>Myioparus plumbeus</i>	
Striped Pipit	Gestreepte Koester	<i>Anthus lineiventris</i>	
African Cuckoo Hawk	Koekoekvalk	<i>Aviceda cuculoides</i>	
Temminck's Courser	Trekdrawwertjie	<i>Cursorius temminckii</i>	



Common name	Afrikaans name	Scientific name	Status
Half-collared Kingfisher	Blouvisvanger	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	NT
Hottentot Teal	Gevlekte Eend	<i>Anas hottentota</i>	
Common Swift	Europese Windswael	<i>Apus apus</i>	
African Harrier-Hawk	Kaalwangvalk	<i>Polyboroides typus</i>	
Greater Flamingo	Grootflamink	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	NT
Cape Bunting	Rooivlerkstreepkoppie	<i>Emberiza capensis</i>	
Fulvous Duck	Fluiteend	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	
Dusky Indigobird	Gewone Blouvinkie	<i>Vidua funerea</i>	
Pearl-breasted Swallow	Perelborsswael	<i>Hirundo dimidiata</i>	
White-winged Tern	Witvlerksterretjie	<i>Chlidonias leucopterus</i>	
White-crested Helmet-Shrike	Withelmaksman	<i>Prionops plumatus</i>	
Southern Black Tit	Gewone Swartmees	<i>Parus niger</i>	
Alpine Swift	Witpenswindswael	<i>Tachymarpis melba</i>	
Brown Snake-Eagle	Bruinslangarend	<i>Circaetus cinereus</i>	
Cape Penduline-Tit	Kaapse Kapokvoel	<i>Anthoscopus minutus</i>	
White-backed Duck	Witrugeend	<i>Thalassornis leuconotus</i>	
Greater Painted-snipe	Goudsnip	<i>Rostratula benghalensis</i>	NT
Jacobin Cuckoo	Bontnuwejaarsvoel	<i>Clamator jacobinus</i>	
Greater Honeyguide	Grootheuningwyser	<i>Indicator indicator</i>	
Secretarybird Secretarybird	Sekretarisvoel	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	NT
Little Bee-eater	Kleinbyvreter	<i>Merops pusillus</i>	
Cuckoo Finch	Koekoekvink	<i>Anomalospiza imberbis</i>	
Cape Grassbird	Grasvoel	<i>Sphenoeacus afer</i>	
Lilac-breasted Roller	Gewone Troupant	<i>Coracias caudatus</i>	
Yellow-throated Petronia	Geelvlakmossie	<i>Petronia supercilialis</i>	
Golden-tailed Woodpecker	Goudstertspeg	<i>Campethera abingoni</i>	
Abdim's Stork	Kleinswartoievaar	<i>Ciconia abdimii</i>	
African Hoopoe	Hoephoep	<i>Upupa africana</i>	
Eastern Clapper Lark	Hoefeldklappertjie	<i>Mirafrasciolata</i>	
Kurrichane Buttonquail	Bosveldkwarteltjie	<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	
African Scops-Owl	Skopsuil	<i>Otus senegalensis</i>	
Lesser Masked-Weaver	Kleingeelvink	<i>Ploceus intermedius</i>	
Orange-breasted Bush-Shrike	Oranjeborsboslaksman	<i>Telophorus sulfureopectus</i>	
Black Cuckooshrike	Swartkatakoeroe	<i>Campephaga flava</i>	



Appendix D: RDL Reptile species that occur in the North West Province (NW SoER, 2002).

English Name	Species	Current IUCN Status
Striped harlequin Snake	<i>Homoroselaps dorsalis</i>	R
South African Python	<i>Python natalensis</i>	V
Blunt tailed worm lizard	<i>Dalophi apistillum</i>	DD
Nile Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>	V

Appendix E: RDL Amphibians species that occur in the North West Province (NW SoER, 2002).

English Name	Species	Current IUCN Status
African Giant Bullfrog	<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>	NT

Appendix F: RDL Invertebrates species that occur in the North West Province (NW SoER, 2002).

English Name	Species	Current IUCN Status
Highveld Blue	<i>Lepidochrysops praeterita</i>	EN
Marsh Sylph	<i>Metisella meninx (Trimen)</i>	VU
Hilltop hopper	<i>Platyleshes dolomitica</i>	VU

Appendix G: RDL Spider and scorpion species that occur in the North West Province (NW SoER, 2002).

English Name	Species	Current IUCN Status
None specified		



Appendix G: A list of species also considered during the calculation of the RDSIS of the study area.

Common name	Species	Red List Status
Cape mole rat	<i>Georychus capensis yatesi</i>	EN
Slater's golden mole	<i>Chlorotalpa sclateri montana</i>	CR
Highveld golden mole	<i>Amblysomus septentrionalis</i>	VU
Rough-haired golden mole	<i>Chrysospalax villosus rufopallidus</i>	CR
Rough-haired golden mole	<i>Chrysospalax villosus rufus</i>	EN
Juliana's golden mole	<i>Neamblysomus julianae</i>	EN
Robust golden mole	<i>Amblysomus robustus</i>	VU
Meester's golden mole	<i>Amblysomus hottentotus meesteri</i>	VU
Laminate vlei rat	<i>Otomys laminatus</i>	VU
Peak-saddle horseshoe bat	<i>Rhinolophus blasii empusa</i>	EN
Lesser long-fingered bat	<i>Miniopterus fraterculus</i>	VU
Welwitsch's hairy bat	<i>Myotis welwitschii</i>	EN
Short-eared trident bat	<i>Cloetis percivalli australis</i>	EN
Antbear	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>	NE
Oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>	VU
African striped weasel	<i>Poecilogale albinucha</i>	NE
Wild dog	<i>Lycaon pictus</i>	EN
Pangolin	<i>Manis temminckii</i>	VU
Aardwolf	<i>Proteles cristatus</i>	NE
African Leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>	NE
Natal red rock rabbit	<i>Pronolagus crassicaudatus ruddi</i>	NE
Blue korhaan	<i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i>	NT
Black stork	<i>Ciconia nigra</i>	NT
Greater flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus ruber</i>	NT
Lesser flamingo	<i>Phoenicopterus minor</i>	NT
Half-collared kingfisher	<i>Alcedo semitorquata</i>	NT
Black winged pratincole	<i>Glareola nordmanni</i>	NT
Secretary avifauna	<i>Sagittarius serpentarius</i>	NT
Lesser Kestrel	<i>Falco naumanni</i>	VU
Southern Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	VU
Whitewinged Fluff tail	<i>Sarothrura ayresi</i>	CR
Rudd's Lark	<i>Heteromirafr ruddi</i>	CR
Yellow breasted Pipit	<i>Hemimacronyx chloris</i>	VU
Bald Ibis	<i>Geronticus calvus</i>	VU
Botha's Lark	<i>Spizocorys fringillaris</i>	EN
Wattled Crane	<i>Bucconanus carunculatus</i>	CR
Blue Crane	<i>Anthropoides paradiseus</i>	VU
Grey Crowned Crane	<i>Balearica reguloru,</i>	VU
Blue Swallow	<i>Hirundo atrocaerulea</i>	CR
Pink throated Twin-spot	<i>Hypargos margaritatus</i>	NT
Chestnutbanded Plover	<i>Charadrius pallidus</i>	NT
Striped Fluff tail	<i>Sarothrura affinis</i>	VU
Southern Ground Hornbill	<i>Bucorvus leadbeateri</i>	VU
Blackrumped Buttonquail	<i>Turnix hottentota nana</i>	EN
Blue Korhaan	<i>Eupodotis caerulescens</i>	VU



Stanley's Bustard	<i>Neotis denhami</i>	VU
African Marsh Harrier	<i>Circus ranivorus</i>	VU
Grass Owl	<i>Tyto capensis</i>	VU
White bellied Korhaan	<i>Eupodotis caffa</i>	VU
Saddlebilled Stork	<i>Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis</i>	CR
Lappet faced Vulture	<i>Torgos tracheliotos</i>	EN
White-headed Vulture	<i>Trionoceph occipitalis</i>	EN
Bateleur	<i>Terathopius ecaudatus</i>	VU
Cape Vulture	<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>	VU
Martial Eagle	<i>Polemaetus bellicosus</i>	VU
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus minor</i>	VU
Taita Falcon	<i>Falco fasciunucha</i>	NT
Haacke's flat gecko	<i>Afroedura haackei</i>	EN
Abel Erasmus Pass flat gecko	<i>Afroedura sp.</i>	EN
Mariepskop flat gecko	<i>Afroedura sp.</i>	EN
Rondavels flat gecko	<i>Afroedura sp.</i>	EN
Forest/Natal purple glossed snake	<i>Amblyodipsas concolor</i>	VU
Lowveld shield nosed snake	<i>Aspidelaps scutatus intermedius</i>	VU
Dwarf chameleon	<i>Bradypodion transvaalense complex</i>	VU
Sun gazer/ Giant girdled lizard	<i>Cordylus giganteus</i>	VU
Barberton girdled lizard	<i>Cordylus warreni barbertonensis</i>	VU
Lebombo girdled lizard	<i>Cordylus warreni</i>	VU
Swazi rock snake	<i>Lamprophis swazicus</i>	VU
Transvaal flat lizard	<i>Platysaurus orientalis</i>	NT
Wilhelm's flat lizard	<i>Platysaurus wilhelmi</i>	VU
Montane burrowing skink	<i>Scelotes mirus</i>	LC
Breyer's long tailed seps	<i>Tetradactylus breyeri</i>	VU
Karoo Toad	<i>Bufo gariensis nubicolus</i>	VU
Natal Ghost Frog	<i>Heleophryne natalensis</i>	VU
Spotted Shovel-Nosed Frog	<i>Hemius guttatus</i>	VU
Yellow Striped Reed Frog	<i>Hyperolius semidiscus</i>	VU
Plain Stream Frog	<i>Strongylopus wageri</i>	VU
Giant Bullfrog	<i>Pyxicephalus adspersus</i>	VU
Greater Leaf-Folding Frog	<i>Afraxalus fornasinii</i>	VU
Whistling Rain Frog	<i>Breviceps sp.</i>	VU
Rossouw's Copper	<i>Aloeides rossouwii</i>	EN
Barbara's Copper	<i>Aloeides barbara</i>	EN
Swanepoel's Blue	<i>Lepidochrysops swanepoeli</i>	EN
Jeffery's Blue	<i>Lepidochrysops jefferyi</i>	EN
Stoffberg Widow	<i>Dingana fraterna</i>	EN
Marsh Sylph*	<i>Metisella meninx</i>	VU
Cloud Copper	<i>Aloeides nubilis</i>	VU
Cathead Sprite - Coenagrionidae	<i>Pseudagrion coeleste</i>	CR
Balinsky's Sprite - Coenagrionidae	<i>Pseudagrion inopinatum</i>	VU
Newton's Sprite - Coenagrionidae	<i>Pseudagrion newtoni</i>	VU
Sjostedt's Sprite - Coenagrionidae	<i>Pseudagrion sjoestedti pseudojoestedti</i>	CR
Elliot's Hawker-Aeshnidae	<i>Aeshna ellioti usambarica</i>	VU
Unicorn Cruiser - Corduliidae	<i>Phyllomacromia monoceros</i>	CR

