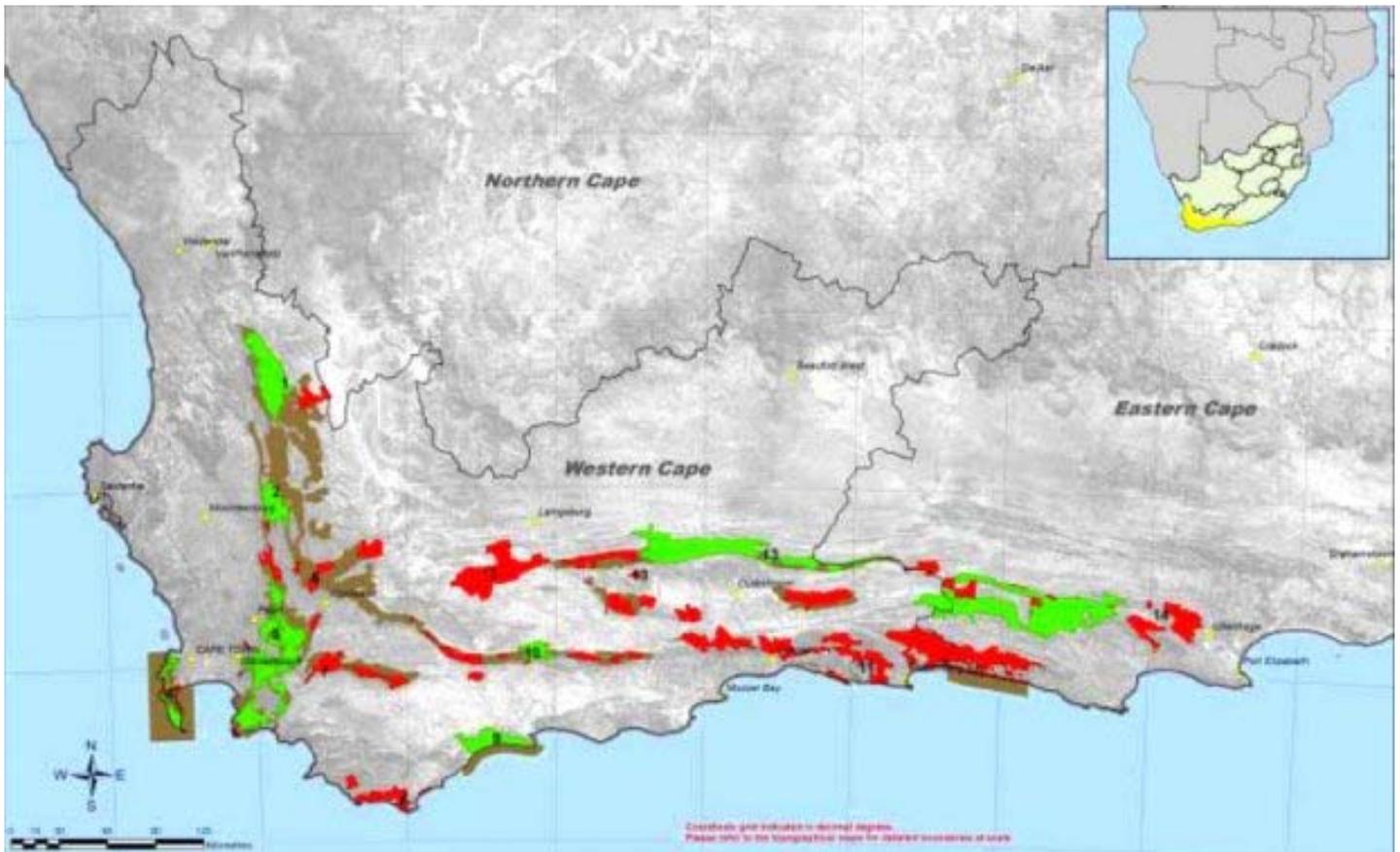


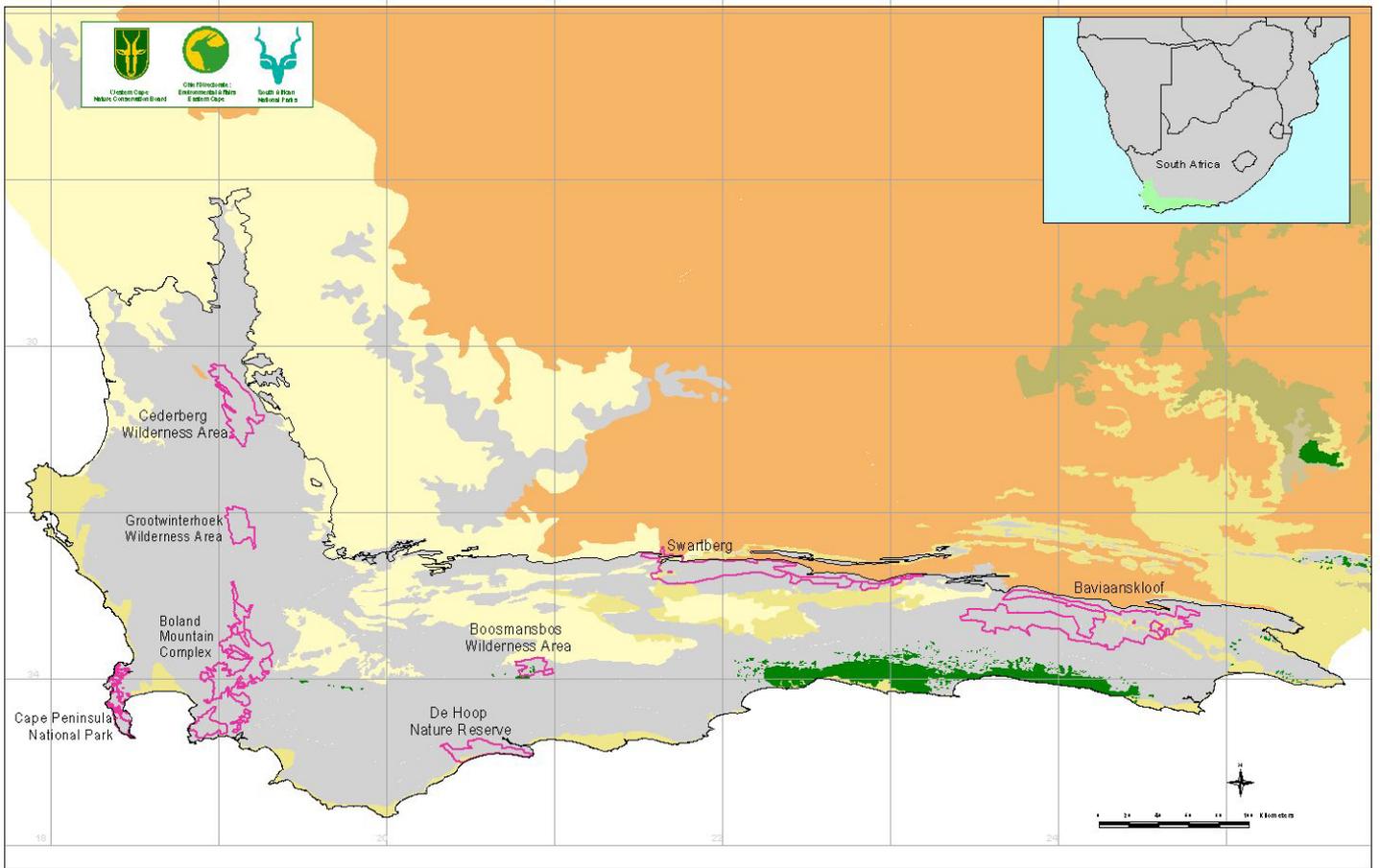
Maps and Satellite Images of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas



Location of the eight original components of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas World Heritage Site as inscribed in 2004 (from: www.AfricanNaturalHeritage.org)



Satellite image of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas showing the location of the eight original components of the world heritage site (green), the areas added in 2015 (red) and the newly-designated buffer zone (brown). The 2015 extension of the site resulted in a doubling of its total size to 10,947 km², making it South Africa's largest world heritage site and one of the largest on the continent.



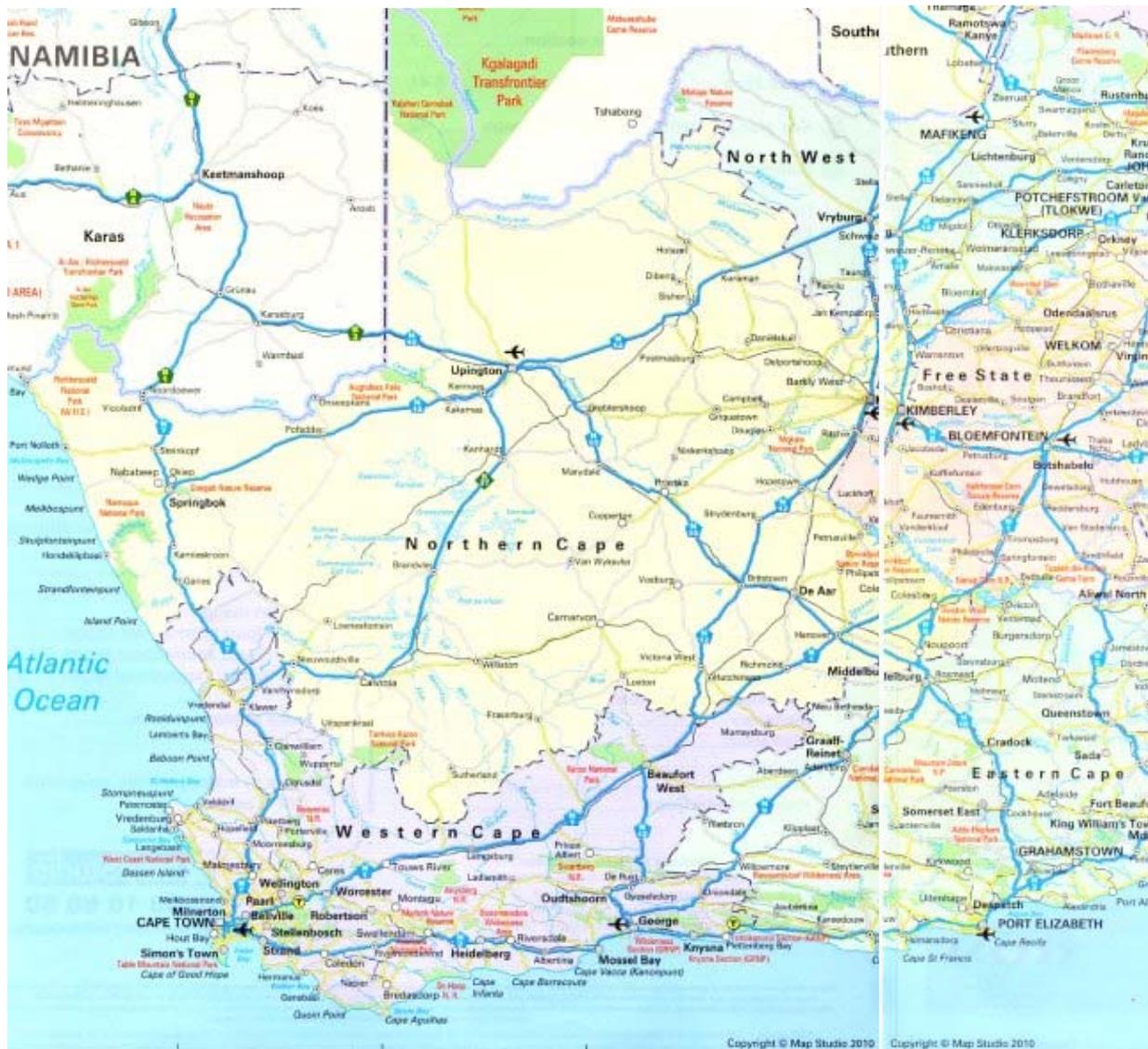
LEGEND			
	Forest		Nama-karoo
	Fynbos		Dune, Valley & Succulent Thicket
	Grassland		Savanna
	World Heritage Sites		Cape Floral Region

FIGURE 1.3.2
Biomes of the Cape Floral Region and surrounds (Low & Rebelo, 1996).

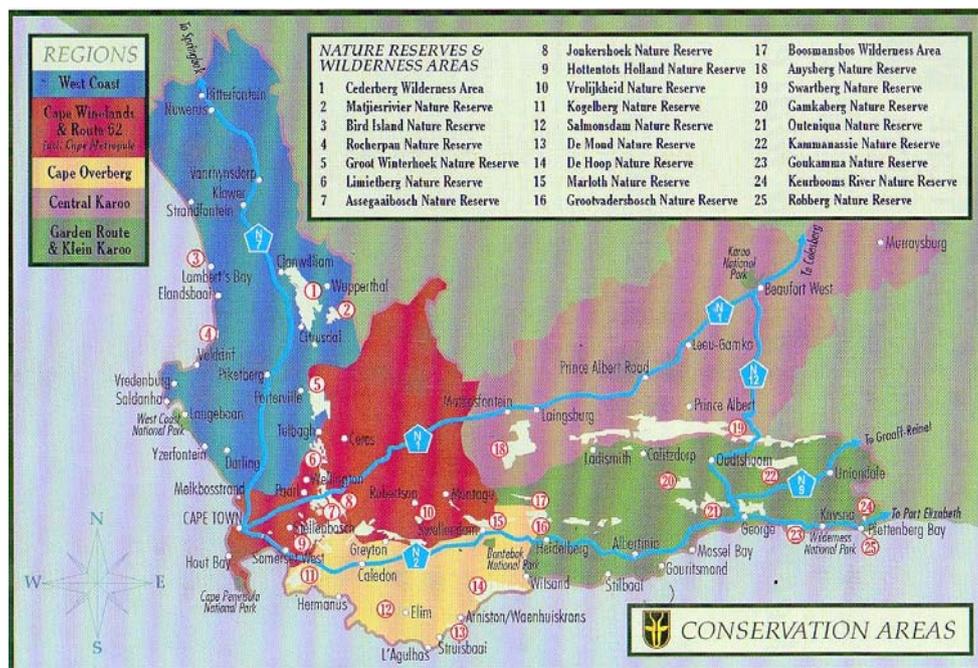
Map showing the extent of the Cape Floral Region in relation to the eight original components of the world heritage site. Note that the distribution of the region’s characteristic fynbos biome and the adjacent succulent karoo does not allow a precise definition of its extent (from world heritage nomination dossier, 2004)



Google Earth satellite image of the Cape Floral Region, showing the parallel mountain ranges which separate the fynbos biome from the succulent karoo of southern Africa’s dry interior



Map of the area covered by the cape floral region protected areas showing principal towns and road network (from the Map Studio 'South Africa Road Atlas', 23rd Edition, 2010)



Map of Nature Reserves and Wilderness Areas managed by Cape Nature, providing public access and visitor facilities to parts of the world heritage site (for further details visit www.capenature.org.za)



Google Earth satellite image of Cape Town and adjacent areas of Table Mountain National Park (one of the original eight components of the world heritage site)



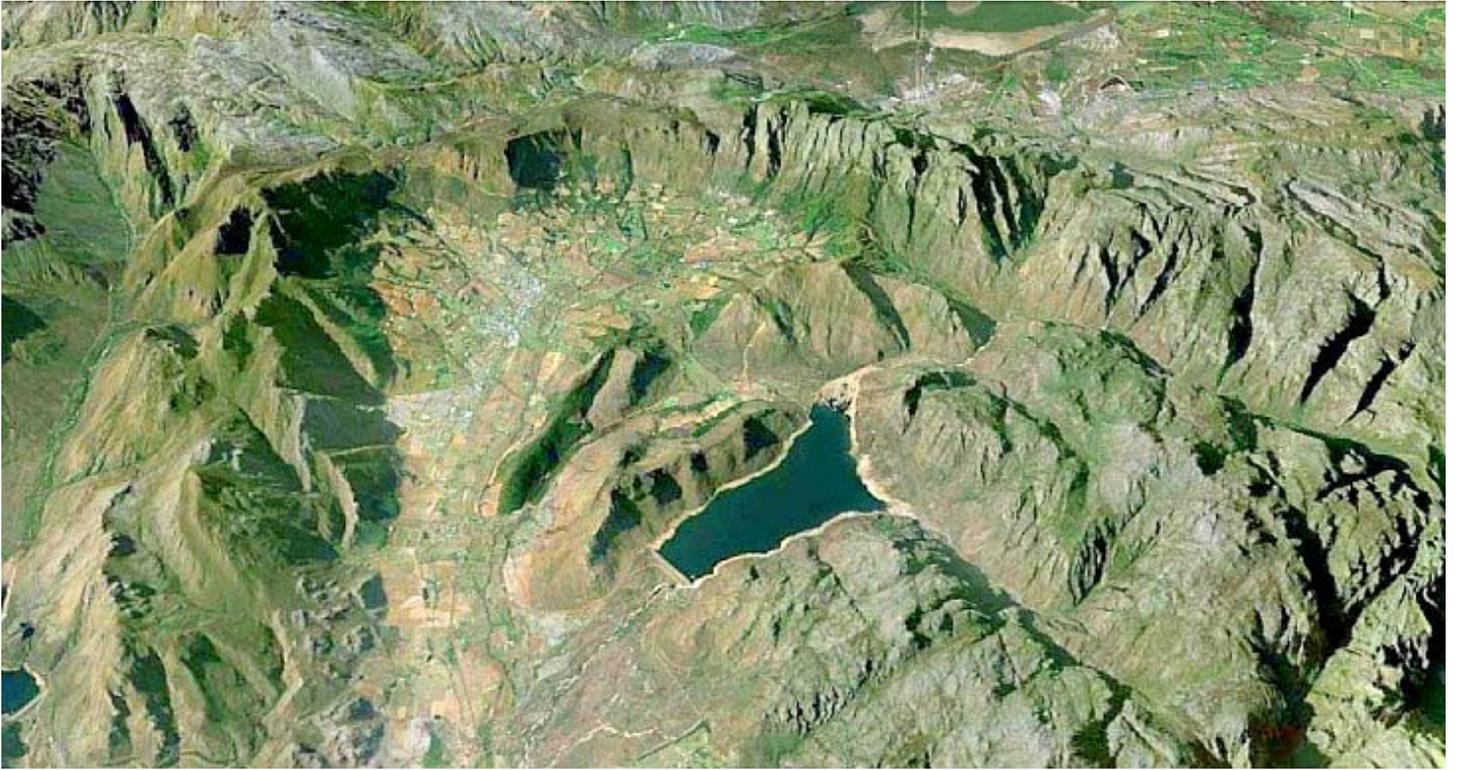
Google Earth satellite image of Table Mountain National Park from the west, showing the coastal strip from Cape Town's Sea Point to Camp's Bay and Hout Bay. The areas of Claremont and Constantia are marked on the far side of the mountain.



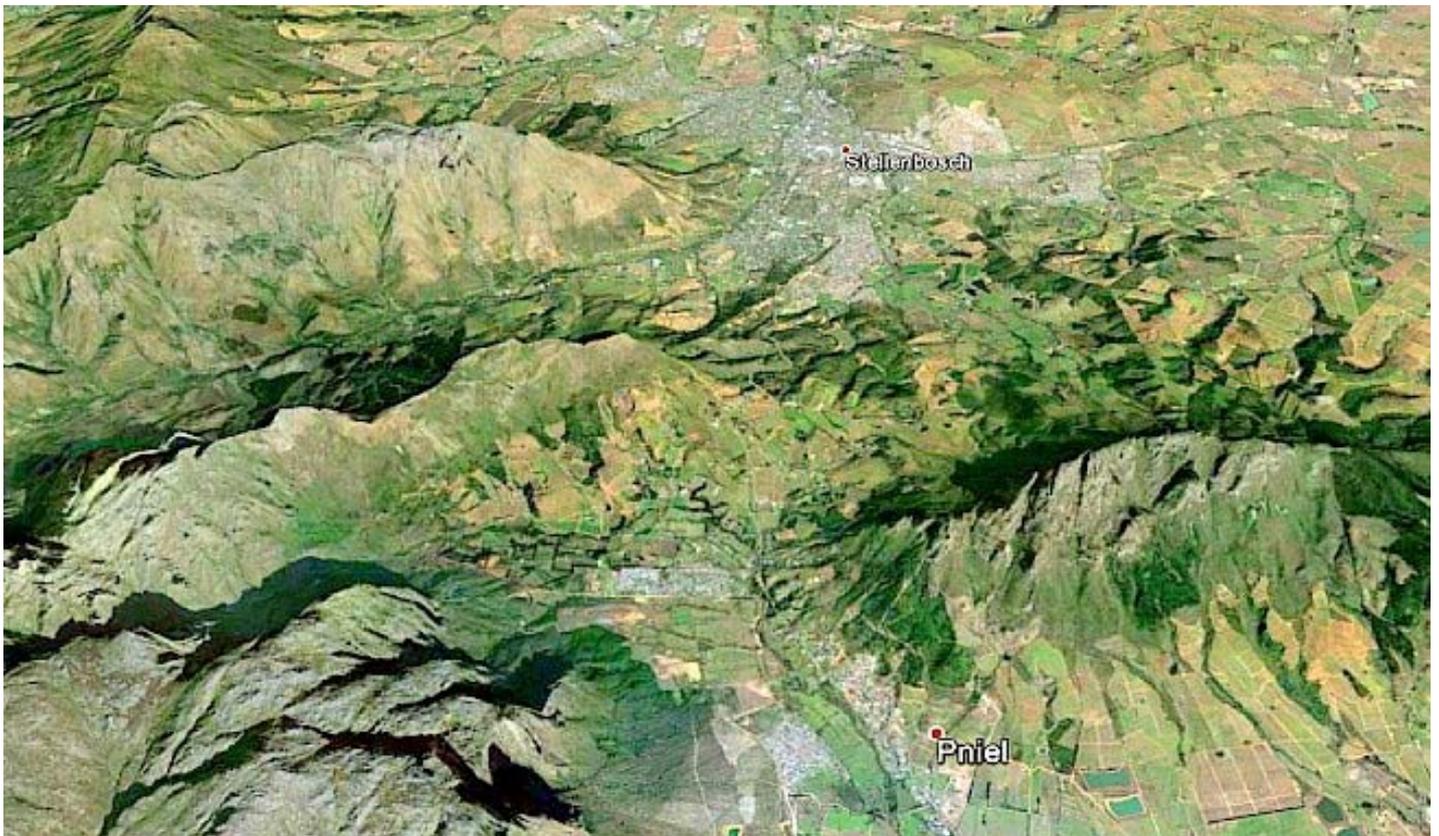
Google Earth satellite image showing the 'core area' of the Cape Floral Region, with the Cape peninsula (left), the Boland Mountain complex (centre) and the mountain ridges running eastwards past Greyton (Rivieronderend Nature Reserve) and Worcester (top right)



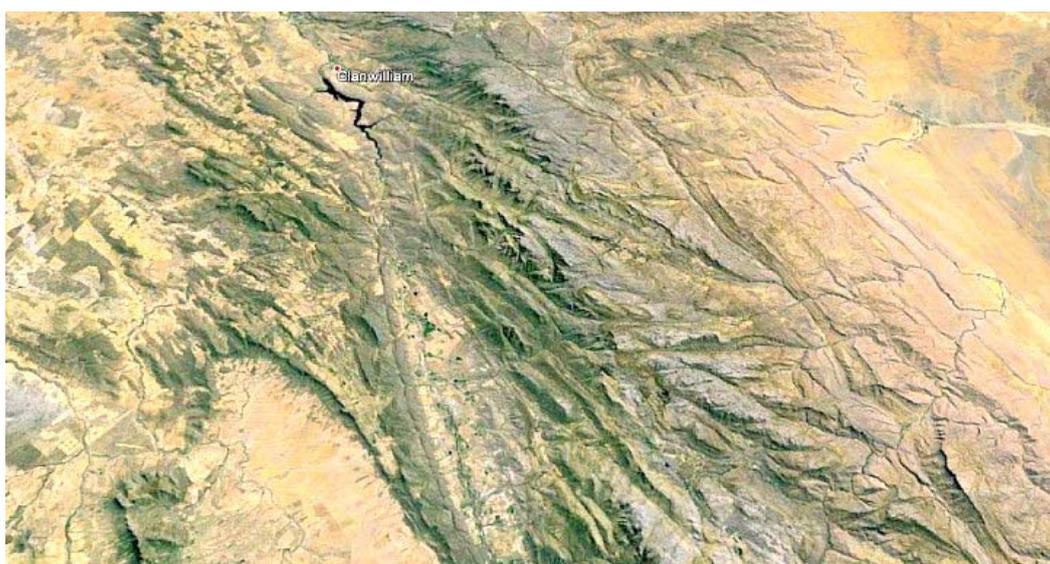
Google Earth satellite image showing the central part of the Boland Mountain complex between Stellenbosch (left), Franschhoek (centre) and Villiersdorp (bottom right). The large body of water (top right) is Brandvlei Dam.



Google Earth satellite image showing the ridges and mountains surrounding the Franschoek valley, key areas for protection of fynbos habitats within the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas world heritage site



View from the north-east towards Stellenbosch, showing the steep ridges and mountains of the 'Boland Mountain complex, one of the eight original components of the world heritage site.



Google Earth satellite images showing features of the Cape Floral Region Protected Areas, including a view of the eastern flanks of Table Mountain with Kirstenbosch National Botanical Gardens and adjacent areas of forestry plantations (top); view from the southwest of the northern part of Table Mountain National Park, surrounded by the urban developments of Cape Town (top left of image), Muizenberg (top right), Sunnydale (right) and Hout Bay (centre-left); and a view of the dry mountains of the Cedarberg Wilderness Area, east of the Citrusdale – Clanwilliam valley (bottom).



Satellite images of key components of the extended Cape Floral Region Protected Areas world heritage site, including the Tsitsikama section of the Garden Route National Park at Storm's River Mouth (top) and Swart Vlei (centre). Note the very high level of habitat fragmentation around these parts of the site, which were added as part of the 2015 extension. De Hoop Nature Reserve (bottom image) was part of the original nomination, an especially important component because it represents one of the very few surviving areas of lowland fynbos. Note the intensive land use pressure on surrounding areas where virtually no fynbos survives.

Appendix. Detailed maps of each 'cluster' in the extended site. The originally-designated components (inscribed in 2004) are shown in green, the 2015 additions in red, with the newly-designated buffer zone in brown. Maps are taken from the extension nomination dossier, and some minor revision of boundaries was made to four clusters (Table Mountain, Agulhas, Langeberg and Garden Route complexes) prior to acceptance by the world heritage committee. Thus these maps do not reflect the finally-accepted configuration for these four clusters (the proposed West Coast complex was deleted altogether, while the De Hoop Nature Reserve was not extended so these areas are not shown here). The areas shown in parentheses are the new areas of each complex (including the approved extensions, but not buffer zones)

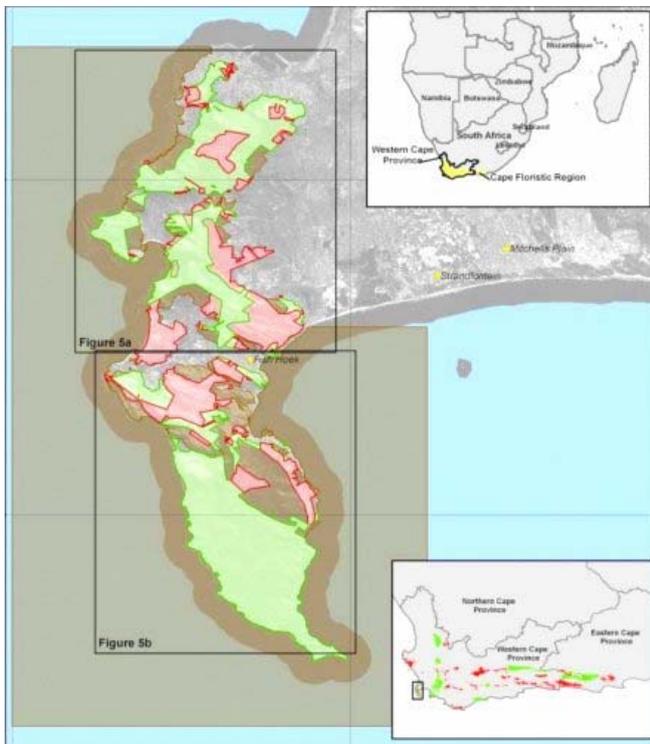
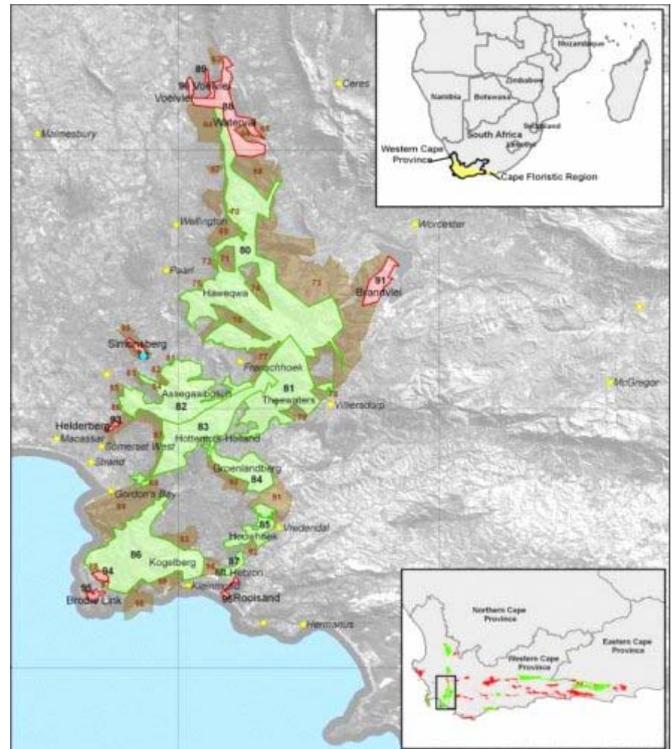
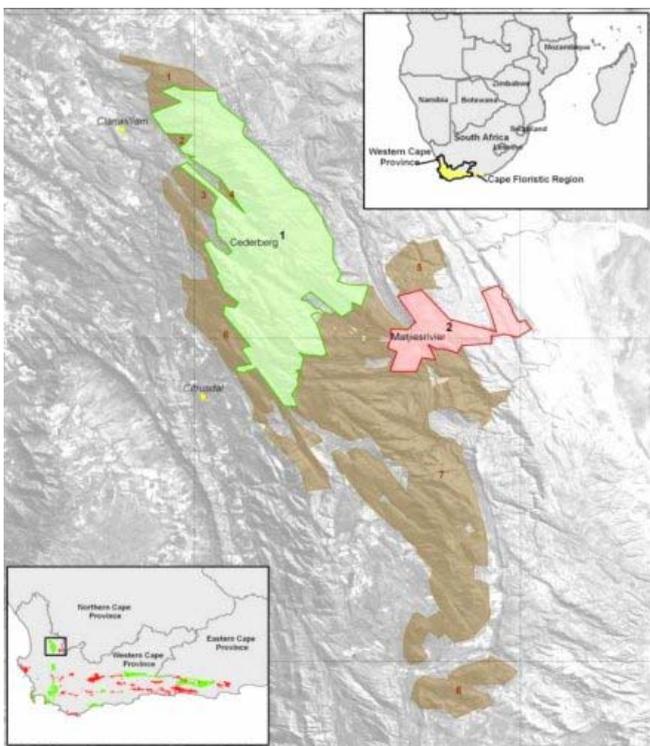


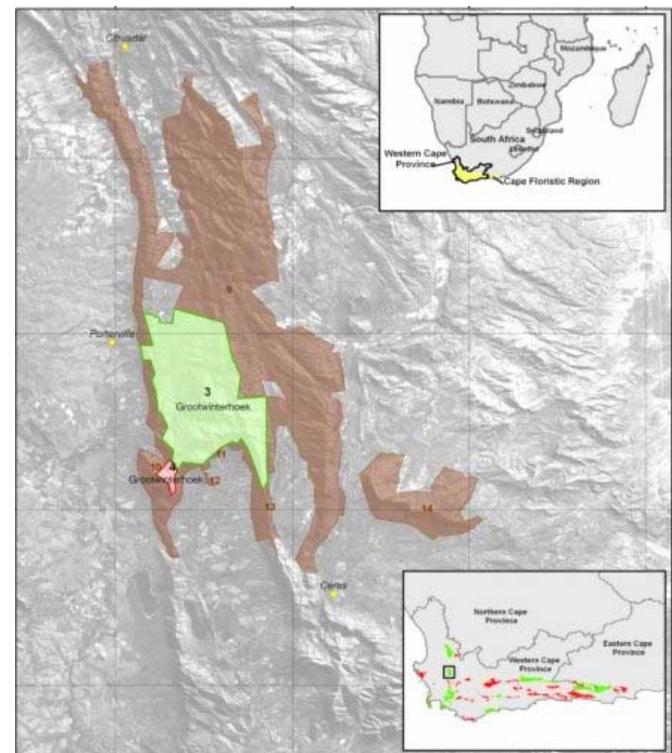
Table Mountain cluster (216 km²)
(Note: some late boundary revisions are not shown)



Boland Mountain complex (1,247 km²)



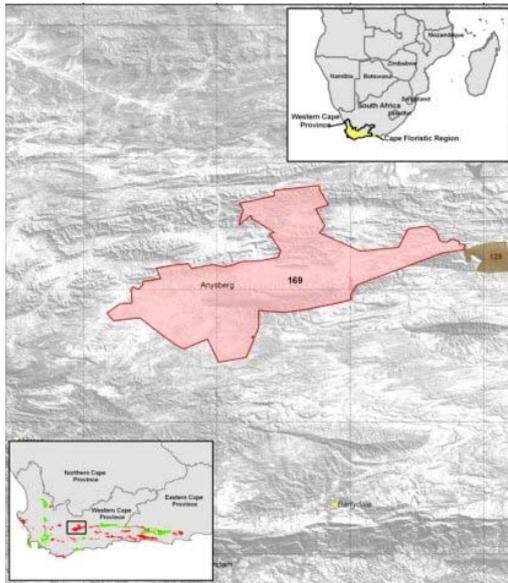
Cederberg complex (779 km²)



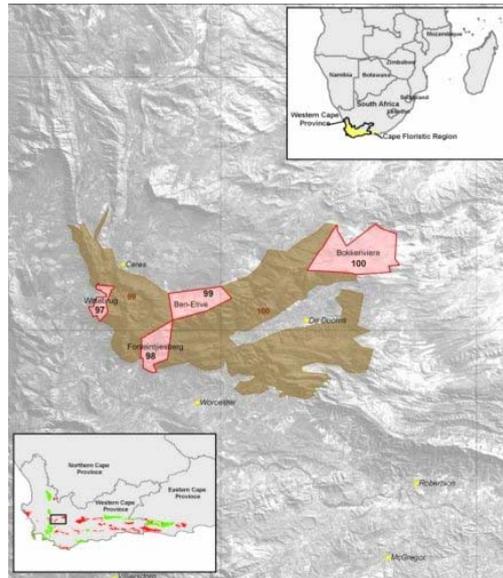
Groot Winterhoek Complex (275 km²)



Agulhas Complex (242 km²) (Note: some late boundary revisions are not shown)



Anysberg Nature Reserve complex (796 km²)



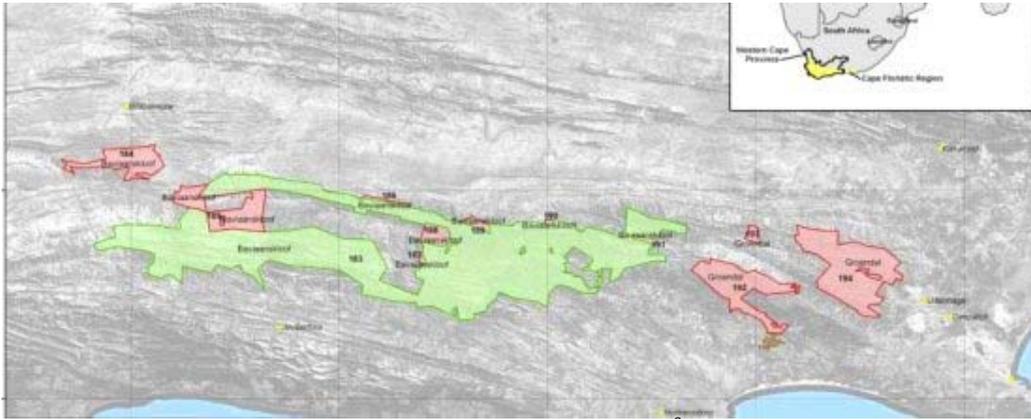
Hexrivier Complex (226 km²)



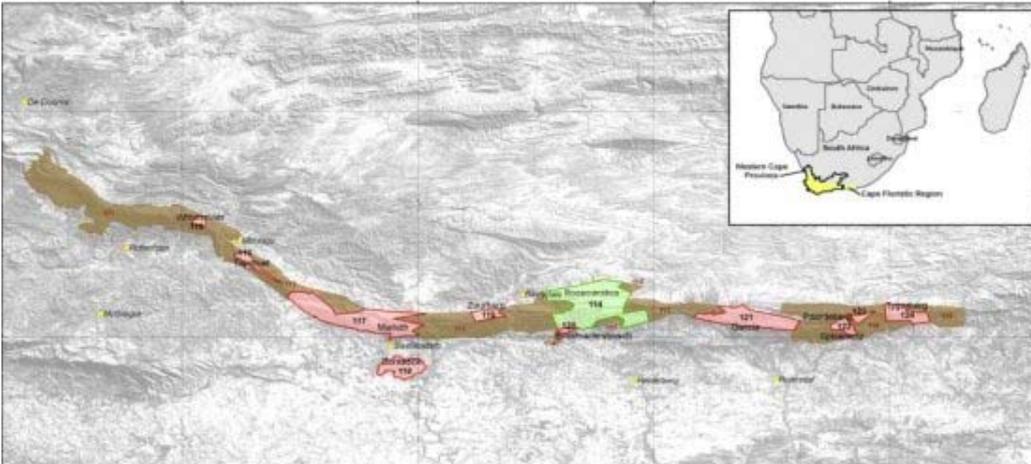
Garden Route Complex, western part (Note: some late boundary revisions are not shown)



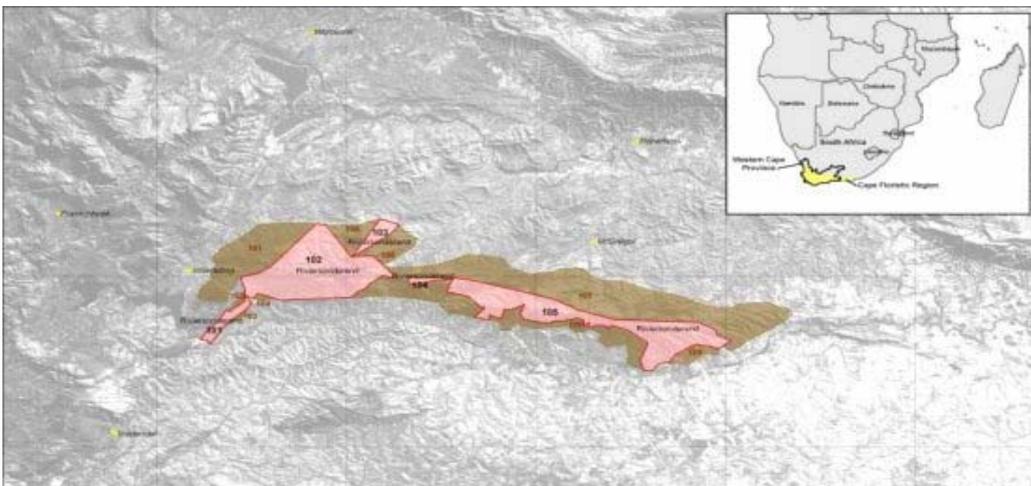
Garden Route Complex, eastern part (Note: some late boundary revisions are not shown)



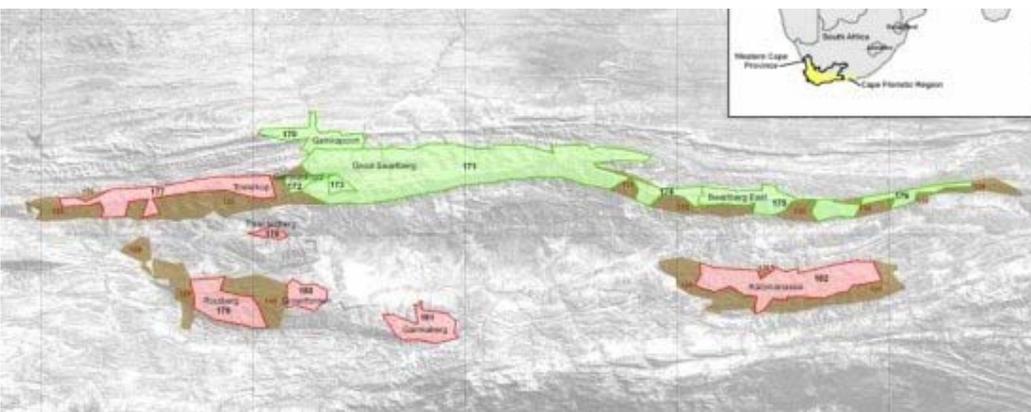
Baviaanskloof complex (2,494 km²)



Langeberg Complex (437 km²)



Riversonderend Nature Reserve (266 km²)



Swartberg complex (1,873 km²)