

PARLIAMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF THE WESTERN CAPE

QUESTION FOR WRITTEN REPLY

FRIDAY, 27 JUNE 2025

25. Mr D W Bryant to ask Mr A W Bredell, Minister of Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning:

- (1) Whether CapeNature has a register of critically endangered species most at risk of extinction; if so, (a) what (i) fauna and (ii) flora species in the province are most at risk and (b) what criteria are used to determine this priority list;
- (2) (a) what are the primary threats to each of the species identified in (1) above and (b) to what extent is the population of these species declining or recovering;
- (3) (a) what (i) conservation or (ii) species recovery programmes are currently being implemented by CapeNature for each of the identified species and (b) what outcomes or progress has been recorded to date;
- (4) (a) what role do protected areas, stewardship sites or ecological corridors play in safeguarding these species and (b) how many hectare of habitat are currently secured for their protection;
- (5) (a) what partnerships exist with researchers, NGOs or community groups to support these conservation efforts and (b) what species-specific awareness campaigns or eco-tourism initiatives are planned to support population recovery and public engagement?

REPLY

25.

(1) CapeNature maintains an electronic database for all species that have been recorded in the Western Cape Province. This database is reviewed annually and changes to the conservation statuses of species are reported in the State of Biodiversity Report which is released every five years. Annual accounts of changes per taxonomic group are reported in the annual State of Conservation Reports.

CapeNature also adopts the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List methodology as its baseline taxonomy of risk assessment. Every taxon is assessed against five quantitative criteria (A – E) that measure population reduction, geographic range, population size, quantitative extinction risk, and/or very small or restricted populations. Outcome categories range from Least Concern (LC) through Vulnerable (VU), Endangered (EN) and Critically Endangered (CR) to Extinct. Assessments for the Western Cape draw on peer-reviewed data supplied to the national Red List programme (SANBI) and the global Red List. In this context the term “priority species” is interpreted simply as “those taxa already recognised by the IUCN system as VU, EN or CR within the Western Cape Province (WCP)”. They form the province’s formal list of threatened species.

(a) (i) and (ii)

Table I gives a snapshot of Western Cape threatened species (VU/EN/CR) - the current overview by major taxonomic group and highlights key taxa that CapeNature monitors directly through long-term Eco-Matrix projects (see part (b) below). This is not an exhaustive list of all priority species.

Taxonomic group	Priority Endangered taxa¹	VU/EN/CR taxa (No.)	Total taxa recorded²	% of group Endangered	Provincial status*
Plants	<i>Protea odorata</i> , <i>Diosma aristata</i> , <i>Leucadendron elimense</i> , <i>Oxalis levis</i> , <i>Protea nerifolia</i> , <i>Tanquana hilmarii</i> , <i>Mimetes hottentoticus</i> , <i>Disa barbata</i> , <i>Widdringtonia wallichii</i> , <i>Protea convexa</i> , <i>Serruria florida</i> , <i>Sorocephalus imbricatus</i> , <i>Stylapterus ericoides</i> subsp. <i>ericoides</i> , etc.	1 939	10 778	18%	CR – habitat loss in lowland Renosterveld and wetlands <i>Protea nerifolia</i> LC but post fire recruitment monitoring aids in management decisions around fire return intervals.
Freshwater fish	Barrydale redbfin (<i>Pseudobarbus burchelli</i>), Twee River redbfin	24	34	71%	24 of 35 native spp. EN/CR; alien-fish predation main driver

	(<i>Sedercypris erubescens</i>), Clanwilliam sandfish (<i>Pseudobarbus serra</i>)				
Marine fish	Seventy-four seabream (<i>Polysteganus undulosus</i>), Dageraad (<i>Chrysoblephus laticeps</i>)	73	758	10%	Both CR (over-fishing)
Amphibians	Cape platanna (<i>Xenopus gilli</i>), Moss frog (<i>Arthroleptella villiersi</i> and <i>Arthroleptella landrosia</i>), Rose's mountain toad (<i>Capensibufo rosei</i>)	8	60	13%	EN & CR – too frequent fires, wetland loss & hybridisation
Terrestrial mammals	Riverine rabbit (<i>Bunolagus monticularis</i>), Cape mountain zebra (<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>), Bontebok (<i>Damaliscus p. pygargus</i>)	16	126	13%	CR & VU – riparian habitat loss / hybridisation or disease risk
Marine mammals	Indian Ocean humpback dolphin (<i>Sousa plumbea</i>)	7	27	26%	EN – < 500 animals nationally, by-catch risk
Terrestrial & marine birds	Caspian Tern (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>) and Great Crested Grebes (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>), Ludwig's bustard (<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>), Cape vulture (<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>) African Penguin (<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>), Bank Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>),	28 terrestrial birds	337	~ 9%	VU + EN – lowland fynbos loss / collision & poisoning, wetland/habitat loss

	Cape Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>)				CR & EN – prey depletion & disturbance
Reptiles	Geometric tortoise (<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>)	10	142	7%	CR – renosterveld fragmentation / persecution
Invertebrates (butterflies, dragonflies, beetles)	Brenton blue butterfly (<i>Orachrysops niobe</i>), Colophon stag-beetles (<i>Colophon</i> spp.)	32 butterflies; 7 odonates; CR beetles	> 55 000 ³	< 1% assessed	CR – fire & host-plant decline / illegal collecting
Spiders	<i>Seothyra henriquesi</i> , <i>Asemonea flava</i>	28	923	3%	EN – coastal dune mining & off-road vehicles

*Provincial Red List category (CR = Critically Endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable). 1- “Priority taxa” are examples already on CapeNature’s Priority Species List because they score highly on extinction risk, endemism and feasibility of intervention. 2 - Totals combine assessed records in CapeNature’s central database with distribution data in the 2023 State-of-Biodiversity Report and Red List factsheets. 3 - Invertebrate richness in the province exceeds 55 000 described taxa; only a small subset (butterflies, dragonflies, selected beetles) has been Red-listed to date, so percentages appear low.

Province-wide summary: At least 2 176 taxa are formally listed as Vulnerable, Endangered or Critically Endangered - the proportion of taxa at immediate risk is ~16 %, as reported in the Western Cape State of Conservation Report 2025. All figures are drawn from CapeNature’s 2023 State-of-Biodiversity Report, the 2025 State of Conservation Report, and the publicly available species factsheets and Red List assessments.

(b)

While every VU, EN or CR species is important, CapeNature focusses limited their monitoring resources where they will have the greatest impact. Accordingly, each threatened taxon is scored annually against six priority criteria, and species surpassing a certain threshold become CapeNature Priority Species:

1. Red List category (global, national, provincial).
2. Endemism / irreplaceability – share of global range inside WCP.
3. Population trend & data confidence – trajectory in SoBR/SoCR time-series.
4. Threat severity & immediacy – habitat loss, exploitation, climate exposure.

5. Ecological / cultural value – keystone function, flagship appeal, tourism value.
6. Feasibility & cost-effectiveness – likelihood of measurable success.

These Priority Species are embedded in each nature reserve's Eco-Matrix plan, which further highlights:

- taxa under-represented in the protected area network;
- species subject to legal harvesting or conflict; and
- taxa needed for provincial, national or international reporting.

CapeNature currently runs 405 active Eco-Matrix projects: 286 are faunal (61% multi-species) and 119 floral. All data flow back into the central database, ensuring that CapeNature's priority rankings are reviewed and updated every year.

- **Link to 2025 State of Conservation Report:** [Western Cape State of Conservation Report 2025 - Capenature](#)
- **Link to 2023 State of Biodiversity Report:** [Resources | 2023 State of Biodiversity Report](#)

(2) (a) and (b)

Species / group	Principal threats	Provincial trend 2019-2024
Riverine rabbit	Loss of riparian vegetation to irrigated agriculture; feral carnivores; prolonged drought	Slow ↑ – camera-trap occupancy up ~5% on stewardship farms.
Bontebok	Genetic swamping by blesbok; decreased availability of young veld and poaching	Slight ↓ since 2017, > 2900 across province. On De Hoop, bontebok numbers appear to have decreased significantly since 2017.
Cape mountain zebra	Fragmented sub-populations; disease risk; inbreeding	↑ – metapopulation >1 900, with ~9% annual growth.
Barrydale & Twee River redfins; Clanwilliam sandfish	Alien bass & trout; low summer flows; siltation	↓ – local loss of 1 km mainstem habitat in 2023, but species are persisting due to recent interventions.

Seventy-four seabream; Dageraad	Historical over-fishing & illegal take	↓ stocks continue to decline.
Cape platanna; Moss frogs; Rose's mountain toad	Wetland loss, pine invasion, hybridisation, too frequent fires	Mixed – platanna recovering at cleared sites; moss-frog numbers currently stable but heavily impacted by too frequent fires and recovery slow.
Indian Ocean humpback dolphin	Gill-net by-catch; vessel traffic; noise	Continuing ↓ – national total <500 animals.
African Penguin; Bank Cormorant, Cape Cormorant	Sardine/anchovy depletion; oil spills; seal & gull predation	Continuing ↓ in African Penguin regionally; Continuing ↓ in Cape Cormorant regionally but stable at CapeNature colonies (SOBR 2023).
Caspian Tern and Great Crested Grebes	Disturbance at breeding sites, abstraction, invasives, development	Preliminary screening of Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) data indicated a significant decline in the number of Great Crested Grebe counted per year (uplisting expected). Caspian Terns also declining regionally.
Cape Vulture (Potberg colony)	Poisoning outside WC; powerlines	↑ locally – breeding success increasing at Potberg cliffs; number of breeding pairs and fledglings at Potberg in 2024 was the highest recorded in 28 years of monitoring.
Geometric tortoise	Renosterveld loss; frequent fires; illegal collecting, habitat loss and fragmentation.	↓ regionally but persisting at CapeNature monitoring sites–tortoises (incl. juveniles) recorded Voëlvlei/Briers Louw.
Brenton blue butterfly; Colophon beetles	Fire, host-plant decline, illegal trade	↓ – possible extinction of Brenton blue after January 2024 wildfire investigated (SoCR 2024)
Threatened lowland fynbos flora and succulents (<i>Protea odorata</i>, <i>Diosma aristata</i>, <i>Tanquana hilmarii</i>, etc.)	Urban expansion, altered fire regimes, invasive plants, illegal harvesting	Patch-by-patch gains where invasive clearing complete but illegal poaching, habitat destruction and fragmentation, and incompatible fire return intervals threaten many species (many are declining but persisting in protected areas). Impacts are thus species and region dependent.

(3) (a) (i) and (ii) and (b)

Several programmes or interventions are implemented by CapeNature - most are heavily dependent on partner collaboration as is noted in the table below (note: this is not an exhaustive list but lists some key programmes):

Programme (lead partners)	Focal taxa	Key actions	Outcomes (to December 2024)
Riverine rabbit range expansion (EWT + CapeNature)	Riverine rabbit	Stewardship easements; predator control; reintroductions	>4 500 ha under Stewardship to protect species.
Bontebok Biodiversity Management Plan (DFFE, SANParks, CapeNature)	Bontebok	Annual census, genetic testing, metapopulation moves	Pure herd grew 444 → 512 at De Hoop/OTR (2021-24). Metapopulation in slight decline recently but remains stable overall.
Fynbos Fish Revival (Freshwater Research Centre + CapeNature) Additional partnerships with Grootvadersbosch Conservancy for redfins	Barrydale redfin, sandfish	Alien fish eradication, DNA testing, <i>ex-situ</i> brood-stock, annual monitoring	Focus on clearing 9 km headwaters from the upper Biedouw River to save Clanwilliam sandfish; more than 4 500 Critically Endangered Tradouw redfins (<i>Pseudobarbus burchelli</i>) were translocated to safe locations in the Barrydale area – population monitoring ongoing and population currently persisting.
Seabird colony management (SANCCOB, WWF-SA, CapeNature)	African penguin, Bank cormorant, Cape cormorant	Population counts, chick-rescue, fishery-closure advocacy	Chick productivity at Stony Point 0.46 → 0.62 chicks pair ⁻¹ (2022-24).
Potberg vulture monitoring (CapeNature)	Cape vulture	Annual nest counts; wing-tagging	Colony still increasing – only positive trend in SA.
Geometric tortoise Detection-Dog & Head-start	Geometric tortoise	Detection dogs; hatch-grow-and-release	Juvenile recruitment confirmed 3 yrs running.

(CapeNature, Southern African Tortoise Conservation Trust)		("headstarting"); alien-plant clearing; land stewardship	
Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) (CapeNature, Stanford Bird Club)	Several waterbirds	Annual population counts	Many waterbird species move between waterbodies in response to local rainfall patterns, making trends difficult to establish for a single site, however, by submitting data to the CWAC and SAPAB2 projects, CapeNature contributes to an understanding of national waterbird trends. Recent monitoring has revealed a severe decline in Great Crested Grebes at De Hoop Vlei.
Greater Cape Town Water Fund – alien clearing (CapeNature, TNC)	Several plant taxa	Site-specific alien-plant removal in Strategic Water Source Areas	Declining/controlled Invasive Alien Plant density across CapeNature reserves; improved base-flows
Veld-age monitoring (CapeNature)	Several plant taxa but focused <i>Protea</i> plot monitoring.	Permanent plant plots; pre-/post-fire surveys.	Data show >60 % of natural vegetation <12 yrs; informs fire-rotation plans
Cape mountain zebra Biodiversity Management Plan (CapeNature, SANParks, Landowners)	Cape mountain zebra	Annual census, genetic testing, metapopulation management, new founder herds on stewardship farms	Population now >1 900 (2018 = 955); two new private herds established 2023-24. Four foals of mixed genetic lineage born.
Nearshore line-fish recovery (CapeNature Compliance + DFFE Fisheries)	Seabream, Dageraad, etc.	Marine Protected Area (MPA) compliance patrols, vessel/angler	The results of stock assessments conducted in 2017 indicate that the drastic reduction of fishing effort from 2003 onwards resulted in the partial recovery of some species, such as the slinger, santer, hottentot seabream and

		outreach, creel surveys, Baited Remote Underwater Video (BRUV) surveys, acoustics	carpenter. However, other important stocks are still declining. The Englishman seabream population decreased by an estimated 53%, Seventy-four seabream and Dageraad continue to decline despite strict bag limits.
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(4) (a)

CapeNature's Protected Area Estate and stewardship network (1 095 428 ha) provide the legal mechanism to secure core habitat, while ecological corridors in the 2023 Biodiversity Spatial Plan link lowland and mountain areas and allow climate-driven range-shifts. CapeNature's Protected Area Estate, complementary Biodiversity Stewardship Network and climate-adaptation corridors form the backbone of species security by:

- safeguarding core breeding or foraging sites (e.g., all four provincial penguin colonies fall inside MPAs);
- ensuring landscape connectivity for range-restricted taxa (e.g., high-altitude seep corridors for moss frogs); and
- enabling targeted habitat restoration (e.g., riparian fencing for riverine rabbit).

(b) The 2023 State of Biodiversity reports that a total of 32 formally protected areas were secured that are considered essential to the long-term viability of the following threatened species or species groups:

- Cape mountain zebra – 15 formally protected areas were declared (19 080.2 ha), and 31 conservation areas were signed up (13 689.9 ha), and a further 12 protected areas were in process (30 803.8 ha) at the time of publishing the report.
- Bontebok - 13 formally protected areas were declared (8 706.3 ha), and 21 conservation areas were signed up (3 769.7 ha), and a further 11 protected areas were in process (7 917.6 ha).
- Riverine Rabbit – Two formally protected areas were declared (4 858.9 ha).
- Geometric Tortoise – No additional sites secured in the 5 years preceding the 2023 report.
- Endemic Fish Species - Two formally protected areas were declared (10 789.1 ha).

- *Diosma aristata* - The Diosma LACNR (total NR size = 10, 7664 ha) in Mossel Bay secures the entire global range of *Diosma aristata*.

The report also indicates 12 additional conservation areas falling within one km of the coastline and totalling 8 848 ha that were secured. A total of 48 new protected areas were added, contributing 149 297ha to the Western Cape Conservation Estate in 2023. Private land conservation through stewardship and land acquisition has increased the most. This increase in the Conservation Estate has also seen greater levels of protection in the defined surface Strategic Water Source Areas.

(5) (a) and (b)

Several partners have been noted under question 3. The table below, however, summarises some of the key partnerships for the aforementioned species, noting that CapeNature boasts over 70 formal partners who support its mandate:

Priority species / group	Conservation & research partners*	Public-facing awareness / eco-tourism initiatives (2025-27)
African Penguin & other seabirds	CapeNature, SANCCOB, Dyer Island Conservation Trust/APSS, WWF-SA, Kogelberg Biosphere	• “Adopt-&-Name-a-Penguin” scheme (online & on-site) • Upgraded visitor boardwalk & interpretation centre at Stony Point NR • Annual “Penguin Palooza” open day
Riverine rabbit	CapeNature Karoo Landscape Team, Endangered Wildlife Trust Drylands Programme, local landowners & farming conservancies	• Press releases and statements, awareness campaigns, CapeNature Cubs Club awareness campaigns.
Cape Vulture (Potberg colony)	CapeNature, De Hoop Collection (eco-lodge), local bird clubs & schools	• Guided “Vulture Experience” hike & viewing deck (bookable at De Hoop) • Live-cam feed in visitor centre
Barrydale redfin & Clanwilliam sandfish	CapeNature Freshwater & Estuaries Section, Freshwater Research Centre,	• Community “Save-our-Fynbos-Fish” river days and festivals • Water-wise rain-tank campaign for Barrydale households

	Grootvadersbosch Conservancy, Fynbos Fish Trust, local farmers	• Catch-and-release clinics for fly-fishers
Geometric tortoise	CapeNature Renosterveld Team, Turtle Conservancy, Rainforest Trust, local small scale -farmers	• Spring “Renosterveld Walk & Weed-pull” volunteer days • Interpretive signage on head-start pens at Voëlvlei NR
Bontebok & Cape mountain zebra	CapeNature, SANParks, De Hoop Collection, Overberg Test Range, Robertson Biodiversity Stewardship Forum	• Guided “Nature-Drive” safaris and “Vlei-to-Whales” hiking trail at De Hoop featuring bontebok & CMZ interpretation • Citizen-science dung-DNA sampling weekends
Cape platanna & moss frogs	CapeNature Biodiversity Capabilities Unit, UCT, Stellenbosch University	• Frog-call ID workshops for local schools and researchers
Colophon beetles	CapeNature, SANBI, WESSA	• Citizen “Colophon Quest” beetle log search or bioblitzes
Lowland fynbos flagship flora (<i>Protea odorata</i> et al.)	CapeNature, Custodians of Rare & Endangered Wildflowers (CREW), Overberg Renosterveld Conservation Trust, Flower Valley Trust, local farm-based tourism co-ops	• Bioblitzes, herbarium plant pressing workshops, plant ID guides and workshops • Farm-gate indigenous-flower pop-ups & Renosterveld wine-route map

* All partnerships are formalised either through memoranda of understanding, Biodiversity-Stewardship agreements or project-specific service-level contracts filed with CapeNature’s Biodiversity Capability Directorate.

These collaborations will ensure priority species benefit from:

- rigorous science and monitoring (delivered by researchers and NGOs),
- sustained habitat stewardship (landowners & community forums), and
- creative public interfaces (events, trails, live cams and adoption schemes) that turn conservation success into shared provincial pride.

PARLEMENT VAN DIE PROVINSIE VAN DIE WES-KAAP

VRAAG VIR SKRIFTELIKE BEANTWOORDING

VRYDAG, 27 JUNIE 2025

25. Mnr D W Bryant vra Mnr A W Bredell, Minister van Plaaslike Regering, Omgewingsake en Ontwikkelingsbeplanning:

- (1) Of CapeNature 'n register het van kritiek bedreigde spesies wat in die grootste gevaar van uitwissing is; so ja, (a) watter (i) fauna- en (ii) flora-spesies in die provinsie in die grootste gevaar is en (b) watter vereistes gebruik word om hierdie prioriteitslys vas te stel;
- (2) (a) wat die primêre bedreigings vir elk van die spesies is wat in (1) hier bo geïdentifiseer is, en (b) in watter mate die bevolking van hierdie spesies afneem of herstel;
- (3) (a) watter (i) bewarings- of (ii) spesieherstelprogram tans deur CapeNature vir elk van die geïdentifiseerde spesies geïmplementeer word en (b) watter uitkomste of vordering tot op hede aangeteken is;
- (4) (a) watter rol beskermde gebiede, voogdyskapsterreine of ekologiese deurgange in die beskerming van hierdie spesies speel en (b) hoeveel hektaar habitat tans vir hul beskerming beveilig word;
- (5) (a) watter vennootskappe met navorsers, NRO's of gemeenskapsgroepe aangegaan is om hierdie bewaringspogings te ondersteun en (b) watter spesiespesifieke bewustheidsveldtogte of ekotoerisme-inisiatiewe beplan word om bevolkingsherstel en openbare skakeling te ondersteun?

ANTWOORD

(1) CapeNature onderhou 'n elektroniese databasis vir alle spesies wat in die Wes-Kaap Provinsie aangeteken is. Hierdie databasis word jaarliks hersien en veranderinge aan die bewaringstatus van spesies word gerapporteer in die Stand van Biodiversiteits-verslag wat elke vyf jaar vrygestel word. Jaarlikse verslae van veranderinge per taksonomiese groep word gerapporteer in die jaarlikse Stand van Bewaring-verslae.

CapeNature aanvaar die Internasionale Unie vir die Bewaring van die Natuur (IUCN) se Rooilys-metodologie as sy basislyn-taksonomie van risiko-assessering. Elke takson word geassesser teen

vyf kwantitatiewe kriteria (A - E) wat bevolkingsvermindering, geografiese verspreiding, bevolkingsgrootte, kwantitatiewe uitsterwingsrisiko en/of baie klein of beperkte bevolkings meet. Uitkoms-kategorieë wissel van Minste Kommer tot Kwesbaar (Engels = VU), Bedreig (Engels = EN) en Krities Bedreig (Engels = CR) tot Uitgestorf. Assesserings vir die Wes-Kaap steun op eweknie-geëvalueerde data wat aan die nasionale Rooilys-program (SANBI) en die globale Rooilys verskaf is. In hierdie konteks word die term "prioriteitsspesies" eenvoudig geïnterpreteer as "daardie taksa wat reeds deur die IUCN-stelsel as VU, EN of CR binne die Wes-Kaap Provinsie (WCP) erken word". Hulle vorm die provinsie se formele lys van bedreigde spesies.

(a) (i) en (ii)

Tabel I verskaf 'n opname van Wes-Kaapse bedreigde spesies (VU/EN/CR) - die huidige oorsig per hoof taksonomiese groep en beklemtoon sleuteltaksa wat CapeNature direk monitor deur langtermyn "Ekomatriks" projekte (sien deel (b) hieronder). Dit is nie 'n uitgebreide lys van alle prioriteitspesies nie.

Taksonomiese groep	Prioriteit Bedreigd taksa ¹	VU/EN/CR taksa (No.)	Totale taksa op rekord ²	% van groep Bedreigd	Provinsiale stand*
Plants	<i>Protea odorata</i> , <i>Diosma aristata</i> , <i>Leucadendron elimense</i> , <i>Oxalis levis</i> , <i>Protea nerifolia</i> , <i>Tanquana hilmarii</i> , <i>Mimetes hottentoticus</i> , <i>Disa barbata</i> , <i>Widdringtonia wallichii</i> , <i>Protea convexa</i> , <i>Serruria florida</i> , <i>Sorocephalus imbricatus</i> , <i>Stylapterus ericoides</i> subsp. <i>Ericoides</i> , ens.	1 939	10 778	18%	CR – habitatverlies in laagland-renosterveld en vleilande <i>Protea nerifolia</i> LC, maar monitering van aanwas na brande help met bestuursbesluite rondom intervale van terugkerende brande
Varswater vis	Barrydale rooivin (<i>Pseudobarbus burchelli</i>), Twee-rivier rooivin	24	34	71%	24 van 35 inheemse spp. EN/CR; hoofbedreiging

	(<i>Sedercypris erubescens</i>), Clanwilliam sandvis (<i>Pseudobarbus serra</i>)				is predasie deur uitheemse visspesies
Mariene vis	Vier-en-sewentig seebrasem (<i>Polysteganus undulosus</i>), Dageraad (<i>Chrysoblephus laticeps</i>)	73	758	10%	Beide CR a.g.v. oorvisvangste
Amfibieë	Kaapse platanna (<i>Xenopus gilli</i>), Mospaddas (<i>Arthroleptella villiersi</i> en <i>Arthroleptella landrosia</i>), Rose se bergskurwepadda (<i>Capensibufo rosei</i>)	8	60	13%	EN & CR – té gereelde brande, vleilandverlies en verbastering
Terrestriële soogdiere	Oewerkonyn (<i>Bunolagus monticularis</i>), Kaapse bergsebra (<i>Equus zebra zebra</i>), Bontebok (<i>Damaliscus p. pygargus</i>)	16	126	13%	CR & VU – oewerhabitatverlies / verbastering of siekerisiko
Mariene soogdiere	Indiese Oseaan bultrugdolfyn (<i>Sousa plumbea</i>)	7	27	26%	EN – < 500 diere landwyd, byvangsrisiko
Terrestriële & mariene voëls	Kaspiese Sterretjie (<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>) en Kuifkopdobbertjie (<i>Podiceps cristatus</i>), Ludwig-pou (<i>Neotis ludwigii</i>), Kaapse aasvoël (<i>Gyps coprotheres</i>) Afrika-pikkewyn (<i>Spheniscus demersus</i>), Bankduiker	28 Terrestriële voëls	337	~ 9%	VU + EN – verlies aan laaglandfynbos / botsing en vergiftiging, verlies aan vleiland- /habitatgebied

	(<i>Phalacrocorax neglectus</i>), Trekduiker (<i>Phalacrocorax capensis</i>)				CR & EN – verlies en versteuring van prooispesies
Reptiele	Geometriese skilpad (<i>Psammobates geometricus</i>)	10	142	7%	CR – renosterveld- fragmentasie / onwettige versameling
Ongewerweldes (vlinders, naaldekokers, grootkaakkewers)	Brentonblouskoen- lapper (<i>Orachrysops niobe</i>), <i>Odonata</i> -naaldekokers <i>Colophon</i> - grootkaakkewers (<i>Colophon</i> spp.)	32 skoenlap- pers; 7 naaldekokers; Alle <i>Colophon</i> - kewers EN, <i>Colophon primosi</i> CR	> 55 000 ³	< 1% ge- assesseer	CR – brande en gasheerplant-afname / onwettige versameling
Spinnekoppe	<i>Seothyra henriquesi</i> , <i>Asemonea flava</i>	28	923	3%	EN – skade deur kusduinmynbou en veldryvoertuie

*Provinsiale Rooilys-kategorie (CR = Krities Bedreig; EN = Bedreig; VU = Kwesbaar). 1 - "Prioriteitstaxa" is voorbeelde wat reeds op CapeNature se Prioriteitsspesielys is omdat hulle 'n hoë uitsterwingsrisiko-, endemisme- en uitvoerbaarheid van intervensie-telling het. 2 - Totale kombineer geassesseerde rekords in CapeNature se sentrale databasis met verspreidingsdata in die 2023-Stand-van-Biodiversiteit-verslag en Rooilys-feiteblaai. 3 - Die rykdom van ongewerweldes in die provinsie oorskry 55 000 beskryfde taksa; slegs 'n klein subgroep (vlinders, naaldekokers, geselekteerde kewers) is tot op hede op die Rooilys geplaas, dus lyk die persentasies laag.

Provinsie-wye opsomming: Ten minste 2 176 taksa word formeel as Kwesbaar, Bedreig of Krities Bedreig gelys - die proporsie taksa wat onmiddellik in gevaar is, is ~16%, soos gerapporteer in die Wes-Kaapse Stand van Bewaringsverslag 2025. Alle syfers is afkomstig van CapeNature se 2023

Stand van Biodiversiteitsverslag, die 2025 Stand van Bewaringsverslag, en die publiek beskikbare spesie-feiteblaaie en Rooi Lys-assesserings.

(b)

Alhoewel elke VU-, EN- of CR-spesie belangrik is, fokus CapeNature hul beperkte moniteringsbronne waar hulle die grootste impak sal hê. Gevolglik word elke bedreigde takson jaarliks gegradeer teen ses prioriteitskriteria, en spesies wat 'n sekere drempel oorskry, kwalifiseer as CapeNature Prioriteitspesies:

1. Rooi Lys-kategorie (globaal, nasionaal, provinsiaal).
2. Endemisme / onvervangbaarheid - aandeel van globale verspreiding binne WCP.
3. Bevolkingstendens en datavertroue - trajek in SoBR/SoCR-tydreeks.
4. Bedreigingselemente en -dringendheid - habitatverlies, uitbuiting, klimaatblootstelling.
5. Ekologiese / kulturele waarde - sleutelfunksie, vlagskip-aantrekkingskrag, toerismewaarde.
6. Uitvoerbaarheid en koste-effektiwiteit - waarskynlikheid van meetbare sukses.

Hierdie Prioriteitspesies is ingebed in elke natuurreservaat se Ekomatriksplan, wat verder beklemtoon:

- taksa wat onderverteenvoerdig is in die beskermdegebiedsnetwerk;
- spesies wat onderhewig is aan onwettige oes of konflik; en
- taksa wat nodig is vir provinsiale, nasionale of internasionale verslagdoening.

CapeNature bedryf tans 405 aktiewe Ekomatriksprojekte: 286 diere- (61% multispesie) en 119 plantprojekte. Alle data vloei terug na die sentrale databasis, wat verseker dat CapeNature se prioriteitsranglys elke jaar hersien en opgedateer word.

- **Skakel na Stand van Bewaringsverslag 2025:** [Western Cape State of Conservation Report 2025 - Capenature](#)
- **Skakel na Stand van Biodiversiteitsverslag 2023:** [Resources | 2023 State of Biodiversity Report](#)

(2) (a) en (b)

Spesie / groep	Hoofbedreigings	Provinsiale tendense 2019-2024
Oewerkonyn	Verlies van oewerstruikplantegroei deur landbou; karnivore; langdurige droogte	Stadige ↑ – lokvalkamera-besetting op ~5% op voogskap plase.
Bontebok	Genetiese besoedeling en verbastering deur blesbokke; verminderde beskikbaarheid van jong veld en stropery	Effense ↓ sedert 2017, > 2900 regoor provinsie.
Kaapse bergsebra	Gefragmenteerde subpopulasies; siekerisiko; nadelige inteling	↑ – metapopulasie >1 900, met ~9% jaarlikse groei.
Barrydale & Twee-rivier rooiv; Clanwilliam sandvis	Uitheemse varswaterbaars en -forel; lae somervloei; verslikking van riviere	↓ – plaaslike verlies van 1 km hoofstroomhabitat in 2023, maar spesies bly voortbestaan as gevolg van onlangse ingrypings.
Vier-en-sewentig en Dageraad (seevis)	Historiese oorangste en onwettige vangste	↓ voorraad bly afneem.
Kaapse platanna; Mospadda; Rose se bergskurwepadda	Vleilandverlies, indringerplante (denne), verbastering, té gereelde brande	Gemeng – platanna herstel op skoongemaakte plekke; mospadda-getalle tans stabiel, maar swaar beïnvloed deur té gereelde brande en stadige herstel.
Indiese Oseaan bultrugdolfyn	Kiefnetbyvangste; vaartuigverkeer; geraas	Voortdurende ↓ – nasionale totaal <500 diere.
Afrika pikkewyn; Bankduiker, Trekduiker	Sardien-/ansjovis (prooi) afname; oliebesoedeling; predasie deur robbe en seemeeue	Voortdurende ↓ van Afrika pikkewyn streeksgewys; Voortdurende ↓ van Kaapse duiker streeksgewys, maar CapeNature-kolonies stabiel (SOBR 2023).
Reusesterretjie en Kuifkopduiker	Versteuring by teelplekke, abstraksie, indringerplante, ontwikkeling	Voorlopige sifting van Gekoördineerde Watervoëltellings (CWAC) data het 'n beduidende afname in die aantal Kuifkopduiker wat per jaar getel word, aangedui (opgradering word verwag). Reusesterretjies neem ook streeksgewys af.
Kaapse aasvoël (Potberg kolonie)	Vergiftiging buite Wes-Kaap; kraglyne	↑ plaaslik – broeisukses styg by Potberg-krans; aantal broeipare en kuikens by Potberg in 2024

		was die hoogste wat in 28 jaar van monitoring aangeteken is.
Geometriesie skilpad	Renosterveldverlies; gereelde brande; onwettige versameling, habitatverlies en fragmentasie.	↓ streeksgewys maar teenwoordig by CapeNature-monitoringsterreine – skilpaaie (insluitend broeilinge) aangeteken Voëlvlei/Briers Louw.
Brentonblouskoenlapper; Colophon-grootkaakkewers	Brand, agteruitgang van gasheerplante, onwettige versameling	↓ – Moontlikheid van Brentonblou uitsterwing na die Januarie 2024 brande word tans ondersoek (SoCR 2024)
Bedreigde laaglandfynbosflora en vetplante (<i>Protea odorata</i>, <i>Diosma aristata</i>, <i>Tanquana hilmarii</i>, ens.)	Stedelike uitbreiding, veranderde brandregimes, indringerplante, onwettige oes	Plaaslike suksesse waar skoonmaak van indringerplante afgehandel is, maar bedreig deur onwettige stropery, habitatvernietiging en -fragmentasie, en skadelike (té kort) intervalle van terugkerende brande (baie spesies is aan die afneem, maar bly voortbestaan in beskermde gebiede). Impakte is dus spesie- en streekafhanklik.

(3) (a) (i) en (ii) en (b)

Verskeie programme of intervensies word deur CapeNature geïmplementeer - die meeste is grootliks afhanklik van samewerking met vennote soos in die tabel hieronder aangedui (let wel: hierdie is nie 'n volledige lys nie, maar lys 'n paar sleutelprogramme):

Program (hoofvennote)	Fokus taxa	Sleutelaksies	Uitkomste (tot Desember 2024)
Oewerkonyn voorkoms (EWT + CapeNature)	Oewer-konyn	Voogskapondernemings; roofdierbeheer; herbevolking	>4 500 ha onder Voogskap om die spesie te beskerm.
Bontebok Biodiversiteitsbestuursplan (DFFE, SANParke, CapeNature)	Bontebok	Jaarlikse sensus, genetiese toetsing, metapopulasiebewegings	Suiwer kudde het met 444 → 512 by De Hoop/OTR gegroei (2021-24). Metapopulasie het onlangs effens afgeneem, maar bly oor die algemeen stabiel.

Fynbos Vis Herlewing (Varswater Navorsingsentrum + CapeNature) Bykomende vennootskappe met Grootvadersbosch Bewaringsgebied vir rooivinspesies	Barrydale rooivin, Clanwilliam-sandvis	Uitwissing van uitheemse visse, DNS-toetsing, kunsmatige aanteling van broeivoorraad, jaarlikse monitering	Fokus op die skoonmaak van 9 km-boloop van die Bo-Biedouwrvier om Clanwilliam-sandvis te red; meer as 4 500 Krities Bedreigde Tradouw-rooivinne (<i>Pseudobarbus burchelli</i>) is na veilige plekke in die Barrydale-gebied oorgeplaas – bevolkingsmonitering duur voort en bevolking tans stabiel.
Seevoëlkoloniestuur (SANCCOB, WWF-SA, CapeNature)	Afrika pikkewyn, Bankduiker, Kaapse duiker	Bevolkingstellings, kuikenredding, voorspraak vir die sluiting van visserye	Kuikenproduktiwiteit by Stony Point 0.46 → 0.62 kuikens paar ⁻¹ (2022-24).
Potberg aasvoël monitering (CapeNature)	Kaapse aasvoël	Jaarlikse nestellings; vlerkmerking	Kolonie neem steeds toe – enigste positiewe tendens in SA.
Geometriese skilpad snuffelhonde en voorsprong (CapeNature, Southern African Tortoise Conservation Trust)	Geometriese skilpad	snuffelhonde; uitbroei-groei-en-vrylaat (“headstarting”); verwydering van indringerplante; habitatvoogskap	Broeiling-aanwas is 3 jaar agtereenvolgens bevestig.
Coordinated Waterbird Counts (CWAC) (CapeNature, Stanford Bird Club)	Verskeie watervoëlspesies	Jaarlikse bevolkingstellings	Baie watervoëlspesies beweeg tussen waterliggame in reaksie op plaaslike reënvalpatrone, wat dit moeilik maak om tendense vir 'n enkele terrein vas te stel. Deur data aan die CWAC- en SAPAB2-projekte voor te lê, dra CapeNature by om nasionale watervoëltendense te verstaan. Onlangse monitering het 'n ernstige afname in Grootkuifduikers by De Hoopvlei aan die lig gebring.
Greater Cape Town Water Fund – skoonmaak van	Verskeie planttaksa	Terreinspesifieke verwydering van	Dalende/beheerde indringerplant-digtheid oor Kaapse Natuurreservate;

indringerplantegroei (CapeNature, TNC)		uitheemse indringerplante in strategiese waterbrongebiede	verbeterde basisvloei van strome en riviere
Veld-ouderdom monitering (CapeNature)	Verskeie planttaksa, maar gefokusde Protea- perseelmonitering	Permanente plantpersele; voor-/na- brandopnames	Data toon >60% van natuurlike plantegroei <12 jaar; beïnvloed beplanning van vuurrotasie
Kaapse bergsebra Biodiversiteitsbestuursplan (CapeNature, SANParks, grondeienaars)	Kaapse bergsebra	Jaarlikse sensus, genetiese toetsing, metapopulasiebestuur, nuwe stigterkuddes op voogskapplase	Bevolking nou >1 900 (2018 = 955); twee nuwe privaat kuddes gevestig 2023-24. Vier vullens van gemengde genetiese afkoms gebore.
Herstel van lynvis naby die kus (CapeNature Nakoming + DFFE Visserye)	Verskeie spesies	Patrollies van Mariene Beskermde Gebiede (MBG), uitreik na vaartuie/hengelaars, sleepwa-opnames, BRUV-opnames.	Die resultate van voorraadassesserings wat in 2017 uitgevoer is, dui daarop dat die drastiese vermindering van visvangpogings vanaf 2003 gelei het tot die gedeeltelike herstel van sommige spesies, soos die slinger, santer, hottentotseevis, en timmerman. Ander belangrike visvoorrade neem egter steeds af. Die Engelsman “sea bream”-bevolking het met 'n geraamde 53% afgeneem, Vier-en-Sewentig “sea bream” en Dageraad bly afneem ten spyte van streng vangsbeperkings.

(4) (a)

CapeNature se Beskermdegebied- en voogskapnetwerk (1 095 428 ha) bied die wetlike meganisme om kernhabitat van plante, diere en habitatte te verseker, terwyl ekologiese korridors in die 2023 Biodiversiteitsruimtelikeplan laagland- en berggebiede verbind om klimaatgedrewe verspreidingsverskuiwings van spesies moontlik te maak. CapeNature se Beskermdegebiednetwerk, die bydraende Biodiversiteitsvoogskapnetwerk en klimaatkorridors vorm die ruggraat van spesiesekuriteit deur:

- kernaanwas- of voedingsgebiede te beskerm (bv. al vier provinsiale pikkewynkolonies val binne MBG's);
- landskapverbintenisse vir beperkte verspreidingsgebiede te verseker (bv. hoogland-vleilandkorridors vir mospaddas); en
- geteikende habitat herstel moontlik te maak (bv. oewerheinings vir oewerkonyne).

(b) Die 2023 Stand van Biodiversiteit verslag berig dat 'n totaal van 32 formeel beskermde gebiede verseker is wat as noodsaaklik beskou word vir die langtermyn-lewensvatbaarheid van die volgende bedreigde spesies of spesiegroepe:

- Kaapse bergsebra – 15 formeel beskermde gebiede is verklaar (19 080,2 ha), en 31 bewaringsgebiede is aangemeld (13 689,9 ha), en 'n verdere 12 beskermde gebiede was in proses (30 803,8 ha) ten tyde van die publikasie van die verslag.
- Bontebok - 13 formeel beskermde gebiede is verklaar (8 706,3 ha), en 21 bewaringsgebiede is aangemeld (3 769,7 ha), en 'n verdere 11 beskermde gebiede was in proses (7 917,6 ha).
- Oewerkonyn – Twee formeel beskermde gebiede is verklaar (4 858,9 ha).
- Geometriese skilpad – Geen bykomende terreine is in die 5 jaar voor die 2023-verslag verseker nie.
- Endemiese visspesies - Twee formeel beskermde gebiede is verklaar (10 789,1 ha).
- *Diosma aristata* - Die *Diosma* LACNR (totale NR-grootte = 10, 7664 ha) in Mosselbaai verseker die hele globale reeks *Diosma aristata*.

Die verslag dui ook 12 bykomende bewaringsgebiede aan wat binne een km van die kuslyn val en altesaam 8 848 ha beslaan, wat verseker is. 'n Totaal van 48 nuwe beskermde gebiede is bygevoeg, wat 149 297 ha tot die Wes-Kaapse Bewaringsgebiednetwerk in 2023 bygedra het. Privaat grondbewaring deur biodiversiteitvoogskap en grondverkryging het die meeste toegeneem. Hierdie toename in die Bewaringsgebiednetwerk het ook groter vlakke van beskerming in die gedemarkeerde Wes-Kaapse Strategiese Waterbrongebiede meegebring.

(5) (a) en (b)

Verskeie vennote is gelys onder vraag 3. Die tabel hieronder som egter van die sleutelvennootskappe van die voorafgenoemde spesies op. Noemenswaardig is dat CapeNature meer as 70 formele vennote het wat sy mandaat ondersteun:

Prioriteitspesie / groep	Bewarings & navorsingsvennote*	Openbare bewusmaking / eko-toerisme inisiatiewe (2025-27)
Afrika pikkewyn en ander seevoëls	CapeNature, SANCCOB, Dyer Island Conservation Trust/APSS, WWF-SA, Kogelberg Biosfeer	• “Adopt-&-Name-a-Penguin” skema (aanlyn & op reservaat) • Opgegradeerde besoekerspromenade en interpretasiesentrum by Stony Point NR • Jaarlikse “Penguin Palooza” ope dag
Oewerkonyn	CapeNature Karoo Landskap Span, Endangered Wildlife Trust Drylands Program, plaaslike grondeienaars & landbou bewareas	• Persverklarings en -verklarings, bewusmakingsveldtogte, CapeNature Cubs Club-bewusmakingsveldtogte.
Kaapse aasvoël (Potberg kolonie)	CapeNature, De Hoop Collections (eko-lodge), plaaslike voëlklubs & skole	• Begeleide “Aasvoëlervaring”-staptog en uitkykdek (bespreekbaar by De Hoop) • Regstreekse kamera-uitsending in die besoekersentrum
Barrydale rooivin & Clanwilliam sandvis	CapeNature Varswater & Riviermondafdeling, Varswater Navorsingssentrum, Grootvadersbosch Bewarea, Fynbos Vis Trust, plaaslike boere	• Gemeenskaplike "Red-ons-Fynbos-Vis" rivierdae en feeste • Waterwys reëntenkveldtog vir Barrydale-huishoudings • Vang-en-vrylaat-klinieke vir vlieghengelaars
Geometriese skilpad	CapeNature Renosterveld Span, Turtle Conservancy, Rainforest Trust, plaaslike wingerd- en ander boere	• Lente “Renosterveld Walk & Weed-pull” vrywilligersdae • Inligtingskennisgewings by Voëlvrlei NR
Bontebok & Kaapse bergsebra	CapeNature, SANParks, De Hoop Collections, Overberg Toetssentrum, Robertson Biodiversiteitsvoogskapforum	• Begeleide wildrit-safari's en “Vlei-na-Walvisse”-staproete by De Hoop met bontebok- en bergsebra-interpretasie • Geleenthede om opnames saam met navorsers te doen
Kaapse platanna & mospaddas	CapeNature Biodiversiteits-direktoraat, UCT, Universiteit Stellenbosch	• Paddaroep-identifikasiewerkswinkels vir plaaslike skole en navorsers

Colophon grootkaakkewers	CapeNature, SANBI, WESSA	• "Colophon Quest" kewersoektogte of "Bio-blitzes"
Laagland fynbos vlagskip flora (<i>Protea odorata</i> et al.)	CapeNature, Custodians of Rare & Endangered Wildflowers (CREW), Overberg Renosterveld Bewaringstrust, Flower Valley Trust, plaaslike landbou-gebaseerde toerisme en koöperasies	• "Bioblitzes", plant-identifikasiegidse en werkswinkels • Inligting op plaashekke en Renosterveld-wynroetekaart

* Alle vennootskappe word geformaliseer deur middel van Memorandums van Verstandhouding, Biodiversiteitsbestuurooreenkomste of projekspesifieke diensvlakkontrakte wat by CapeNature se Biodiversiteit-direktoraat ingedien word.

Hierdie samewerkings verseker dat prioriteitspesies voordeel trek uit:

- wetenskap-gebaseerde navorsing en monitering (gelewer deur navorsers en nieregeringorganisasies),
- volgehoue habitatbestuur (grondeienaars en gemeenskapsforums), en
- kreatiewe openbare koppelvlakke (geleenthede, roetes, lewendige kameras en aannemingskemas) wat bewaringsukses in gedeelde provinsiale trots omskep.