

PLANTEGROEI • KOUE BOKKEVELD • VEGETATION 1

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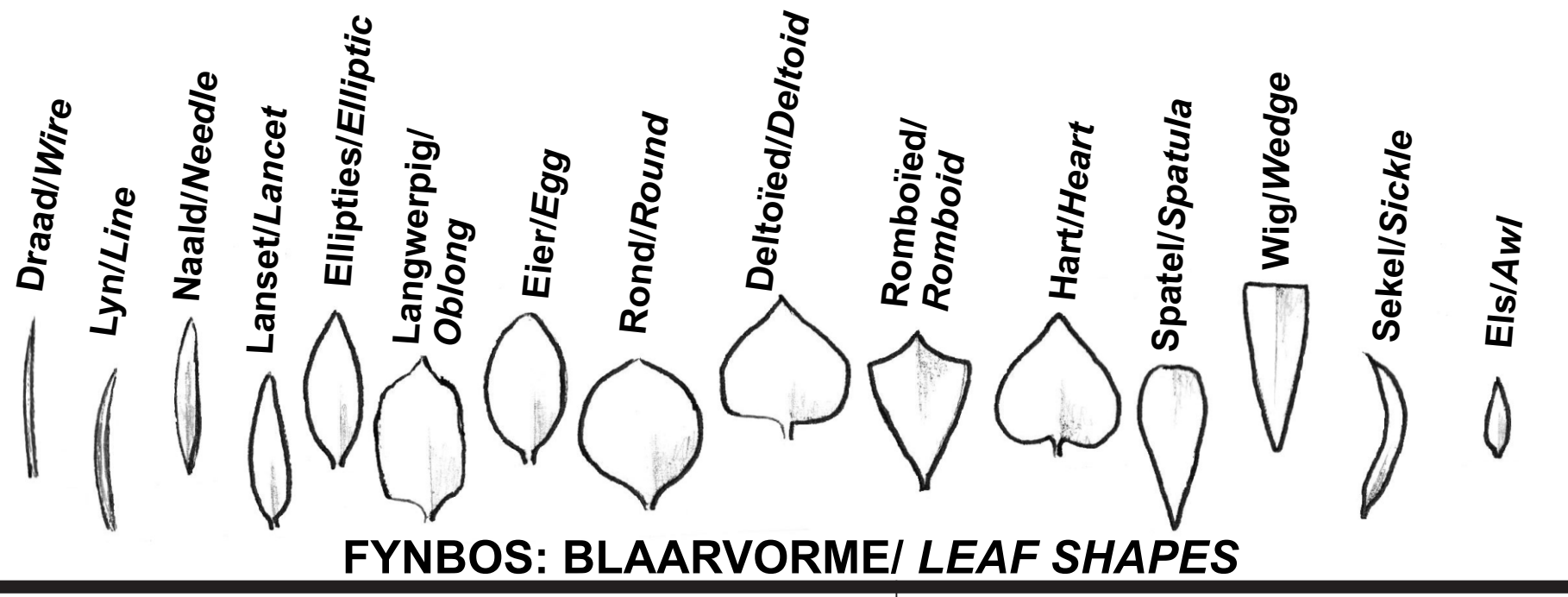


FYNBOS: FEITE / FACTS

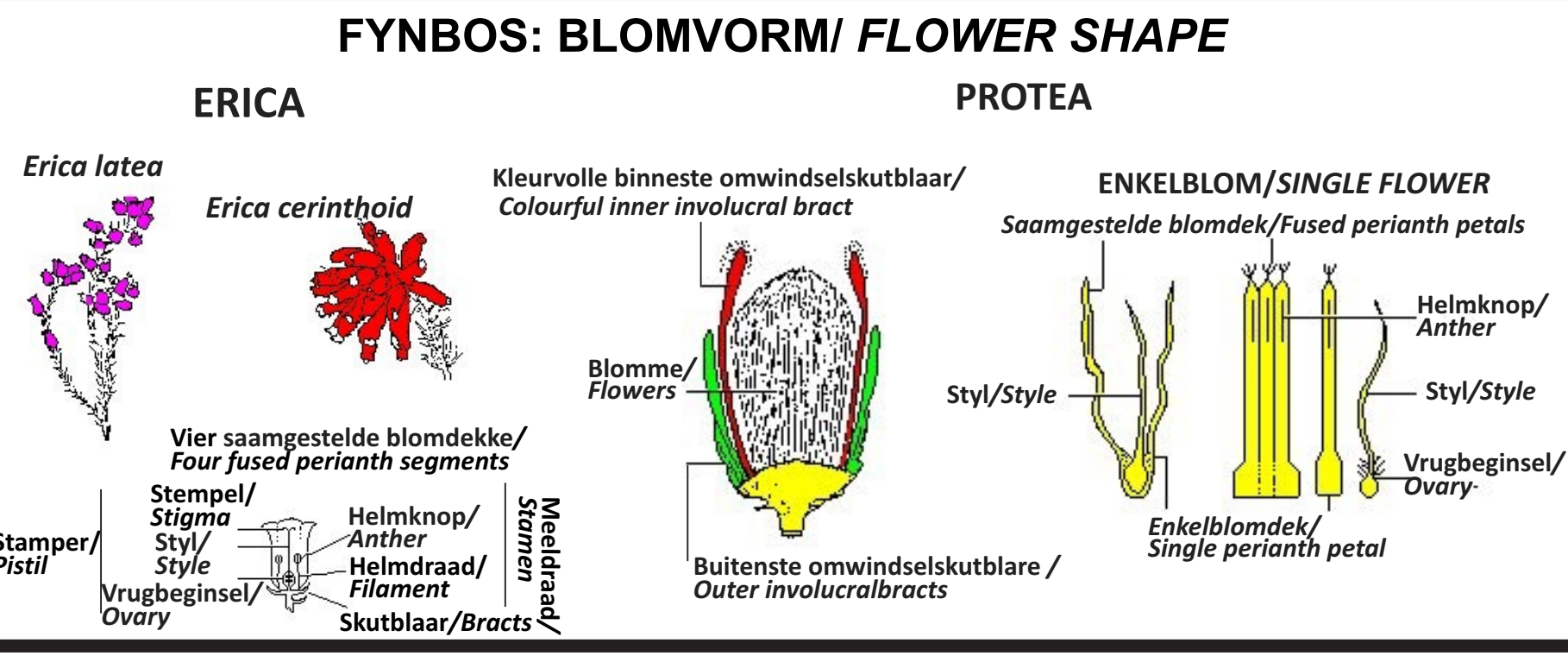
- Die Kaapse Blommeryk is die kleinste en spesierykste van die wêreld se 6 blommeryke;
 - Konsentrasie: 1,300 spesies per 10,000km²;
 - Fynbos vorm 80% van Kaapse Blommeryk;
 - 6000 van 8500 fynbosspesies is endemies;
 - 1700 fynbos spesies word bedreig deur uitsterwing.
- The Cape Floral Kingdom is the smallest and most species rich of the world's 6 floral kingdoms;*
Concentration: 1,300 species per 10,000km²;
Fynbos forms 80% of CFK; 6000 of 8500 fynbos species are endemic;
1700 fynbos species are threatened by extinction.

SPESEGROEPE / SPECIES GROUPS

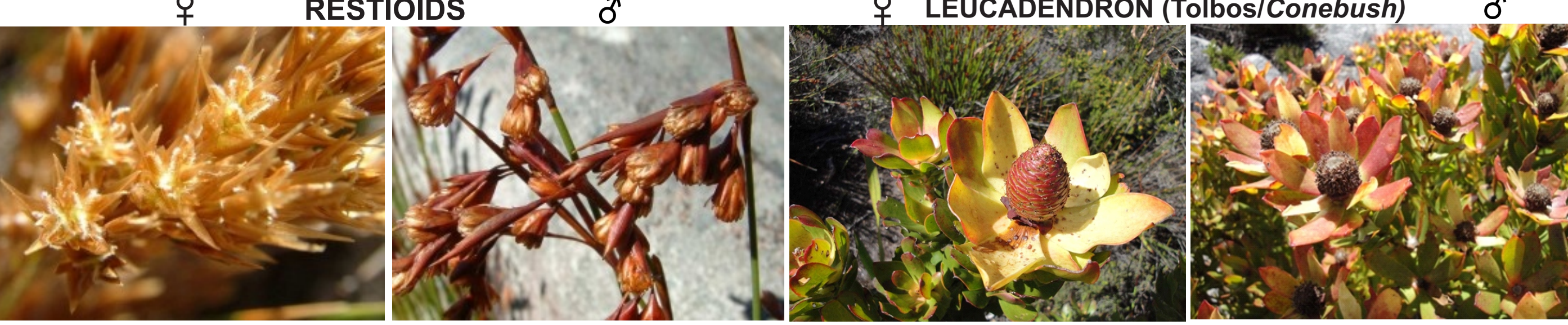
- Proteaceae (1660)
- Ericaceae (4250)
- Restionaceae (572)



FYNBOS: BLAARVORME / LEAF SHAPES



FYNBOS: IDENTIFISEER GESLAG / IDENTIFY GENDER



Vuur in fynbos laat saad ontkiem en eenjarige, meerjarige en bolle groei, blom en saadskiet. Die waboom (onder) se dik bas beskerm die boom teen brand.

Die optimale vuursiklus vir fynbos is 10-14 jaar.

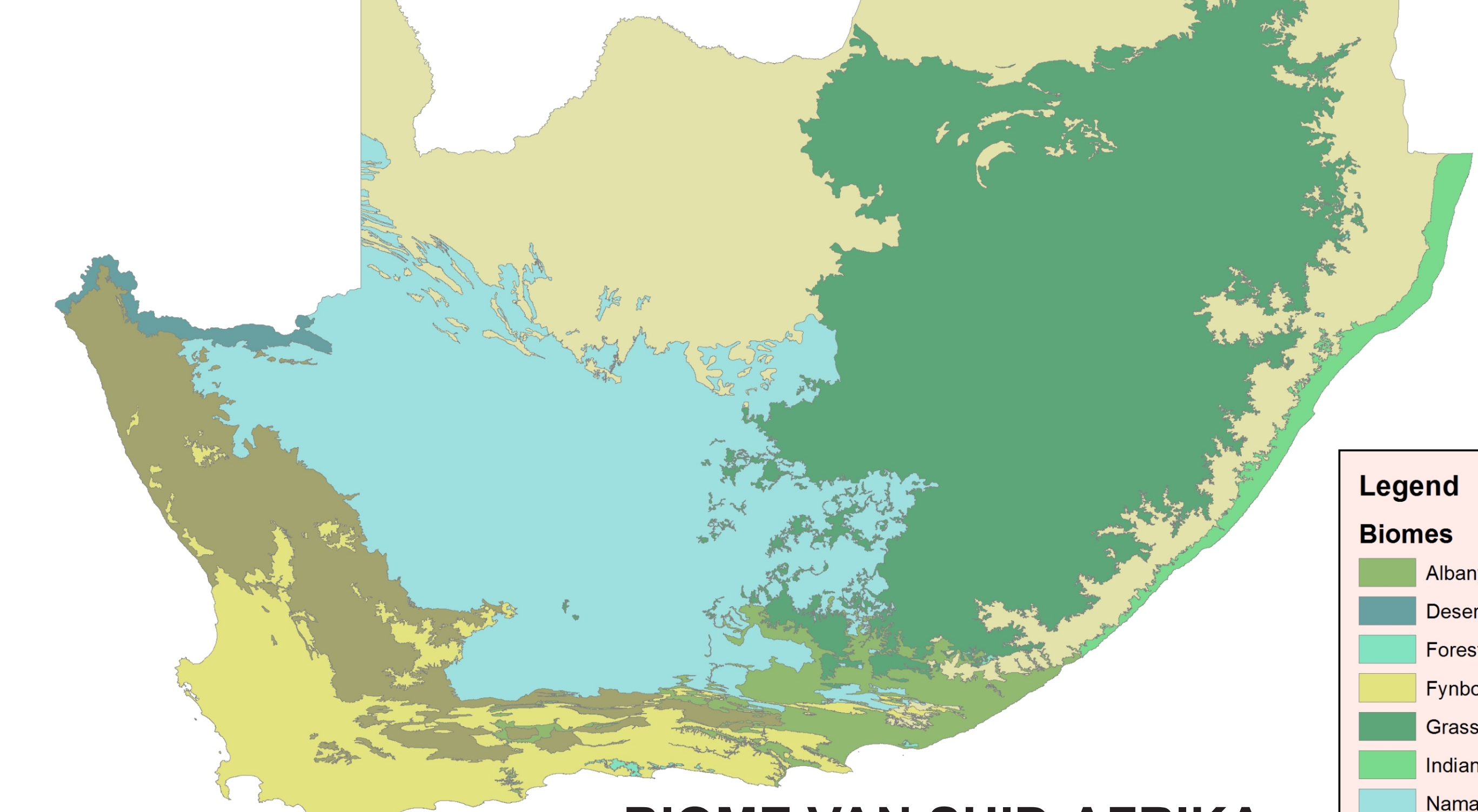
Fire in fynbos allows seeds to germinate and annuals, perennials and bulbs to grow, flower and seed. Protea nitida's (below) thick bark protects it from fire.

The optimal fire cycle for fynbos is 10-14 ys.



* 'n Bioom is 'n vereenvoudigde streek met soortgelyke lewensvorme, klimaat en geologie. Dit word gebruik vir bewaringsbeplanning.
 * A biome is a simplified region with similar living organisms, climate and geology. It is used for conservation planning.

Kontrasterende habitate bymekaar dryf nuwe spesiasie in die Kaapse Blommeryk. Kontras in reënval, seisoenaliteit en geologie waar die Koue Bokkeveld en die Karoo bymekaarkom steun wys biodiversiteit.
 Contrasting habitats force new speciation in the Cape Floral Kingdom. Contrasting rainfall, seasonality and geology where the Cold Bokkeveld and the Karoo meet, supports great biodiversity.



BIOME VAN SUID-AFRIKA
BIOMES OF SOUTH AFRICA

Legend

- Albany Thicket
- Desert
- Forests
- Fynbos
- Grassland
- Indian Ocean Coastal Belt
- Nama-Karoo
- Savanna
- Succulent Karoo

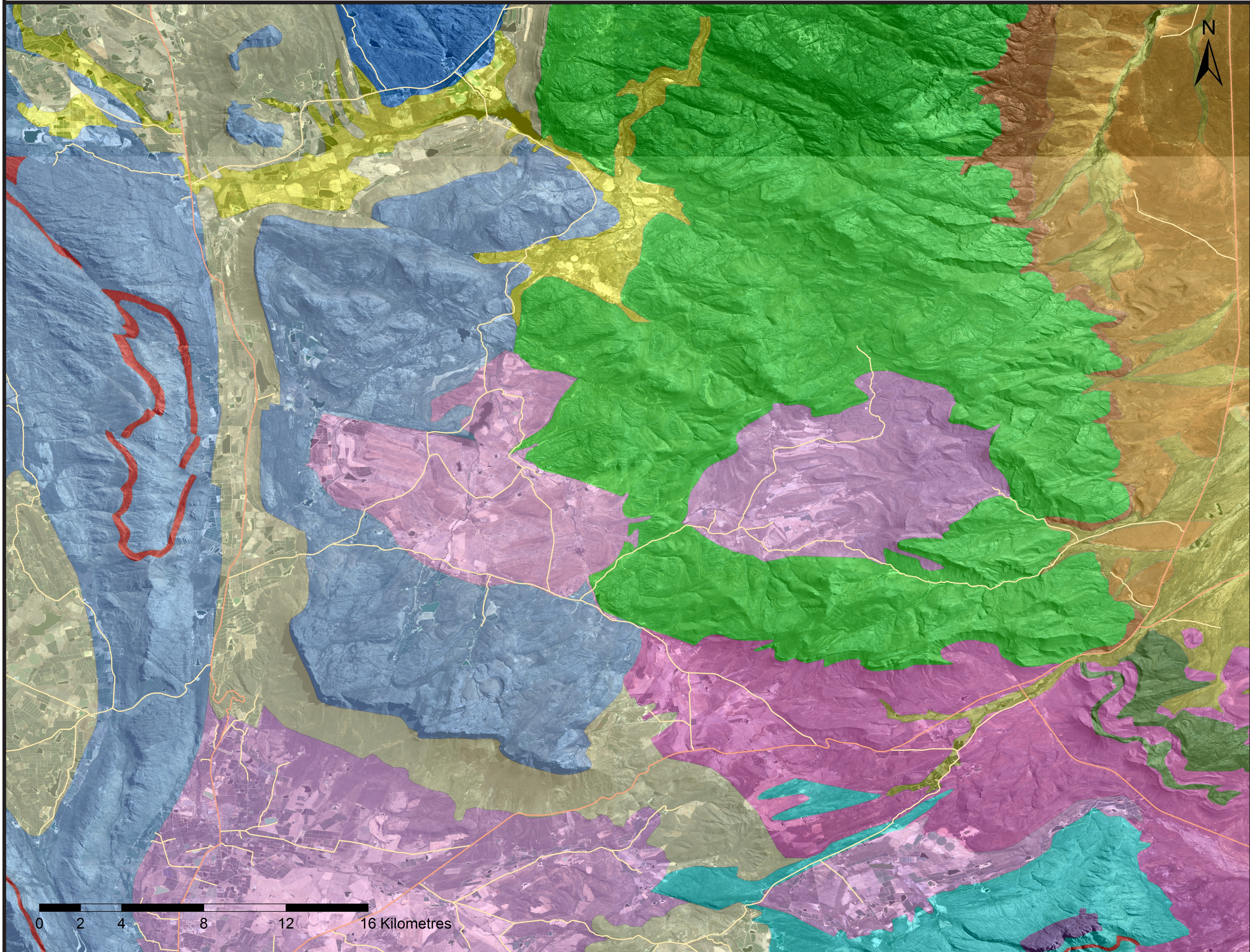
INSEKTE / INSECTS



PROTEA: BESTUIWERS/POLLINATORS



KNAAGDIERE / RODENTS



SANDSTEEN/SANDSTONE FYNBOS (FFs)	Status
FFs4 Sederberg	46%
FFs5 Winterhoek	83%
FFs7 Noord-Hex	80%
FFs30 Westelike/Western Allimontane	100%
KWARTSIET/QUARTZITE FYNBOS (FFq)	Status
FFq2 Swartkops	4%
FFq3 Matiesfontein	8%
SKALIE/SHALE FYNBOS (FFh)	Status
FFh1 Kouebokkeveld	>20%
SKALIEBAND PLANTEGROEI/SHALE BAND VEGETATION (FFb)	Status
FFb1 Noord-binneland / Northern Inland	+80%
ALLUVIUM FYNBOS (FFa)	Status
FFa1 Kouebokkeveld	1.4%

SKALIE/SHALE RENOSTERVELD (FRs)	Status
FRs4 Ceres	1%
FRs6 Matiesfontein	7%
REÏNSKADU-VALLEI/ RAINSHADOW VALLEY KAROO (SKv)	Status
SKv2 Swartkops Kwartsiet/Quartzite Karoo (Sukkulente/Succulent)	9%
SKv5 Tankwa Karoo	1.4%
ASONALE PLANTEGROEI/AZONAL VEGETATION (AZI)	Status
AZI7 Tanqua Wash Riviere	1.3%

Bronne/Sources
 Van der Merwe J.H. & Van Niekerk A. (Cartographers) 2006. *Vegetation Atlas of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. In Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. (eds) 2006. *The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Strelitzia 19: 749-790. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

Mucina L & Rutherford MC (eds) 2006. *The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Strelitzia 19. South African National Biodiversity Institute, Pretoria.

http://www.panda.org/what_we_do/where_we_work/fynbos/

<http://www.fernklouf.org.za/index.php/restio-identification>

NATUURLIKE PLANTEGROEI / NATURAL VEGETATION

