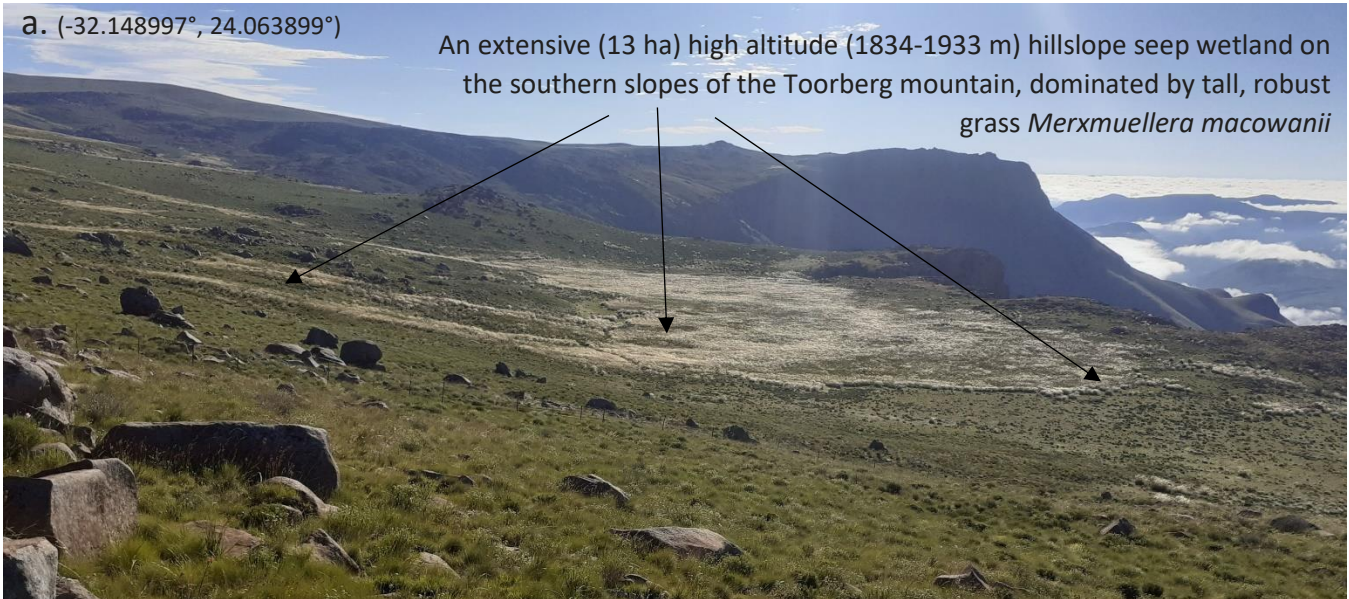


Plates showing some of the key wetland types encountered in the interior of the Western Cape, and including latitude and longitude of the wetland in each photograph

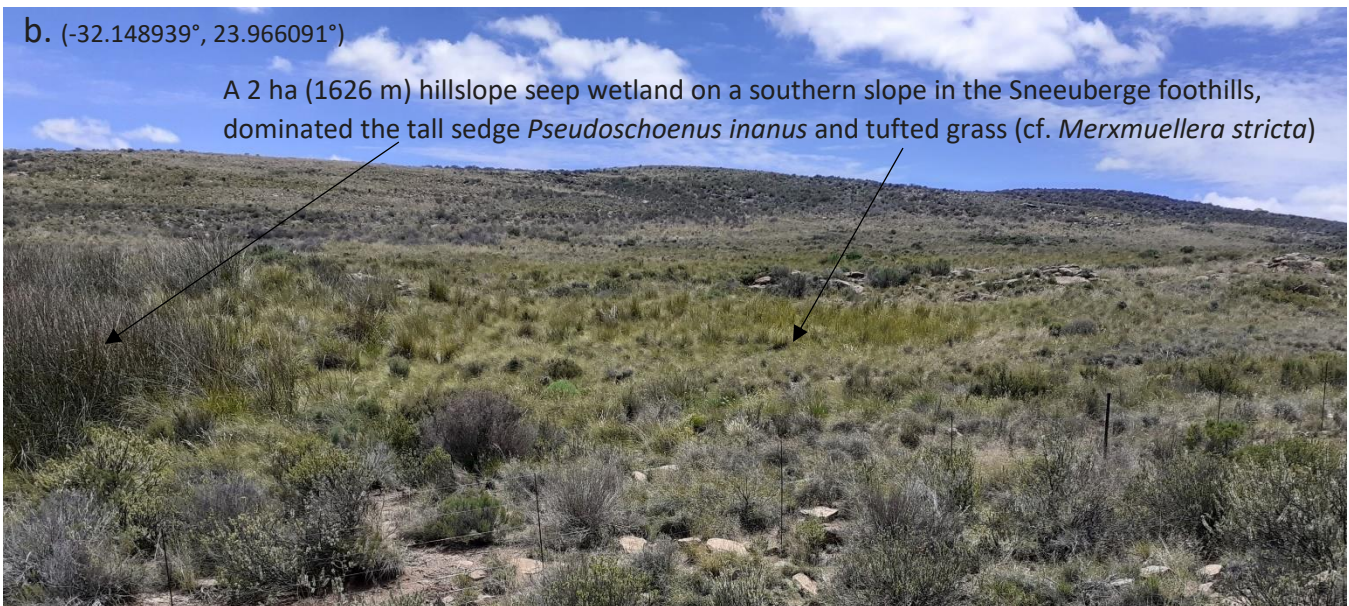
a. (-32.148997°, 24.063899°)

An extensive (13 ha) high altitude (1834-1933 m) hillslope seep wetland on the southern slopes of the Toorberg mountain, dominated by tall, robust grass *Merxmuellera macowanii*



b. (-32.148939°, 23.966091°)

A 2 ha (1626 m) hillslope seep wetland on a southern slope in the Sneeuberge foothills, dominated the tall sedge *Pseudoschoenus inanus* and tufted grass (cf. *Merxmuellera stricta*)



c. (-32.139081°, 24.049464°)

A localized, small (0.1 ha) high altitude (1845 m) hillslope seep wetland on the northern slopes of the Toorberg, dominated by short grass (cf. *Eragrostis homomalla*)



Plate 1: Hillslope seep wetlands of the Sneeuberge portion of the Great Escarpment



Plate 2: A hillslope seep wetland on a steep, south-facing slope in the Klein Swartberg mountains, dominated by restios (e.g. *Rhodocoma capensis* and *Elegia* spp.) and shrubs (e.g. *Protea punctata*, appearing in the foreground of (a.))

(-33.437221°, 21.257897°)

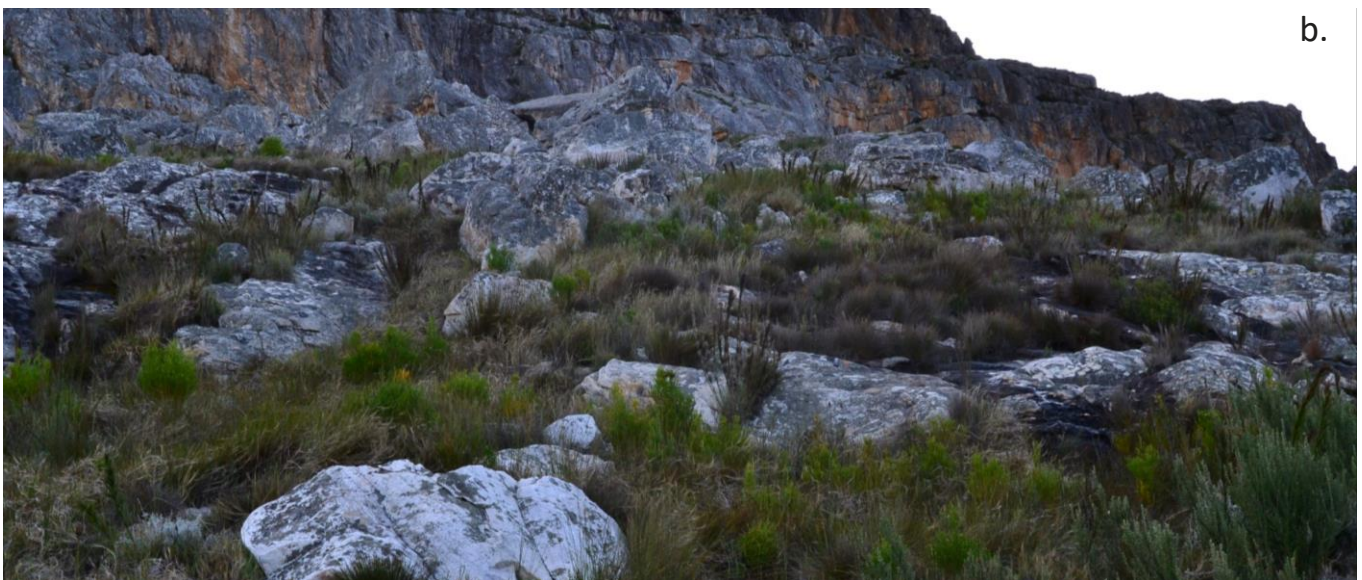




Plate 3: Some of the lower portions of a very large (102 ha) seep wetland on a steep south-facing slope of the Goliatsberg in the Langeberg mountains, dominated by a diverse vegetation mosaic, including *Psoralia/Cliffortia gramineae* tall shrub; *Elegia fistulosa/Berzelia* short restio/shrub (-33.935019°, 21.840137°)

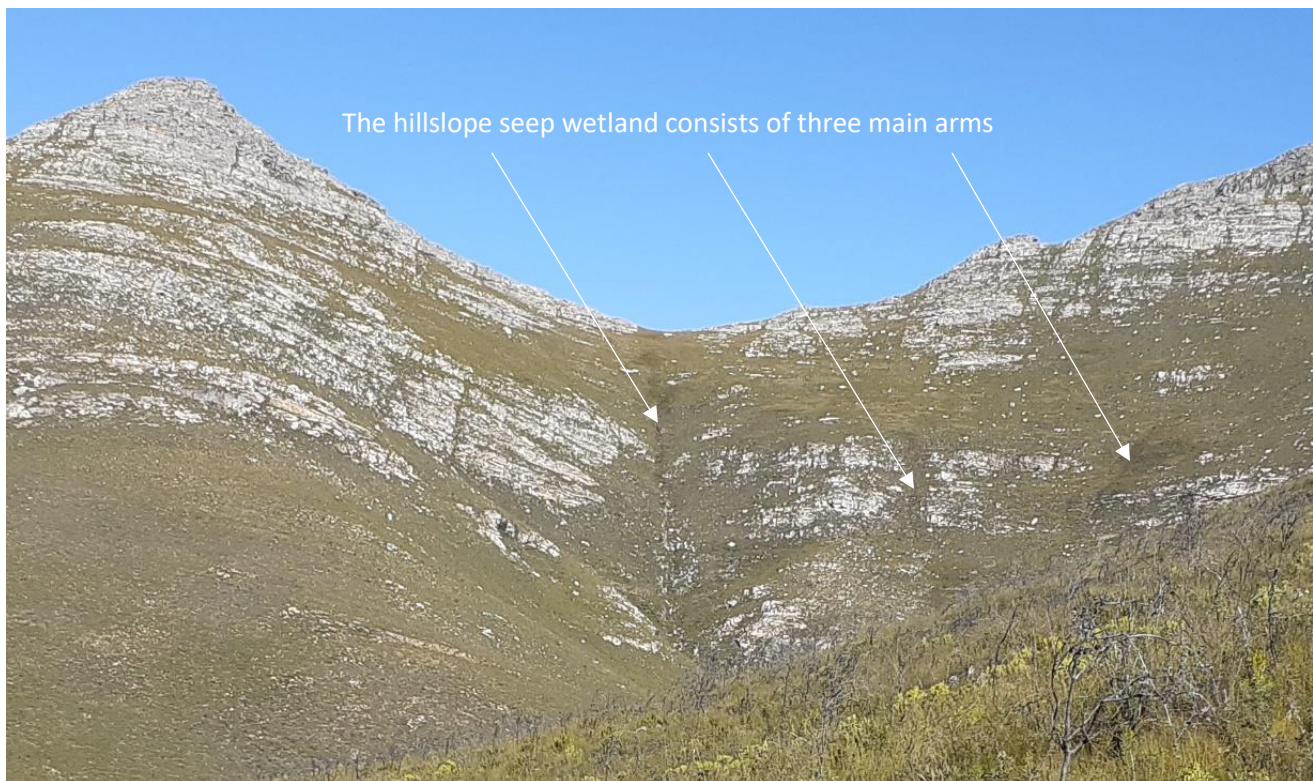


Plate 4: A small (5 ha) seep wetland on steep north-facing slope of the Goliatsberg in the Langeberg mountains, dominated by restios and short shrubs (e.g. *Berzelia* sp.)

(-33.925475°, 21.847130°)

The “poort”, likely controlled by a dolerite dyke, where the wetland narrows considerably at its outlet

a.

(-32.133616°, 24.008883°)



A large (62 ha) (1845 m) unchanneled valley bottom wetland in the Sneeuberge foothills, dominated by a mosaic of the sedge *Pseudoschoenus inanus*, the tall grass *Miscanthus capensis* and a shorter grasses and sedges.

A very large (330 ha) unchanneled valley bottom on a broad valley floor north of the Sneeuberge, dominated the tall sedge *Pseudoschoenus inanus* and short grasses

b.

(-32.154059°, 23.896577°)



(-32.070960°, 22.454918°) C.



A narrow unchanneled valley bottom portion of wetland along the Sak River, dominated by a mosaic of the sedge *Pseudoschoenus inanus*, *Phragmites australis* reeds, the tall grass *Miscanthus capensis* and a mix of shorter grasses (e.g. *Eragrostis* spp.) and sedges (e.g. *Carex glomerata*)

Plate 5: Unchanelled valley bottom wetlands in the Great Escarpment (a. and b.) and Great Karoo (c.)



Plate 6: Unchanelled valley bottom wetlands in the Langeberg mountains, with (a.) comprising a mosaic of palmiet (grey green) and restio (yellow green) indigenous vegetation, with scattered black wattle trees, and (b.) dominated by restios (*Platycaulos callistachyus*) and with extensive black wattle infestation from the margins.



A very narrow channelled valley bottom wetland in a confined section of valley in the Sneeuberg foothills, dominated by the sedge *Pseudoschoenus inanus*, and the tall grass *Miscanthus capensis*, with scattered trees of the invasive alien crack willow, *Salix fragilis*



Plate 7: Channelled valley bottom wetlands in the Great Escarpment and Great Karoo

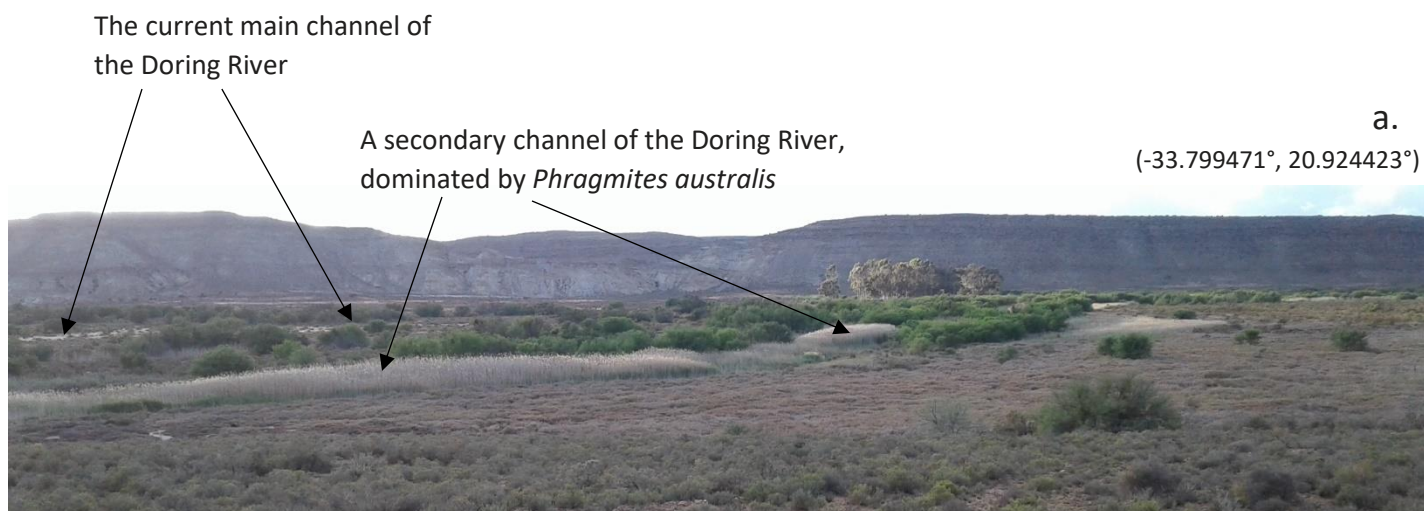


Plate 8: Floodplain wetlands in the Little Karoo, including a floodplain on the Doring River (a.) and a floodplain on the Prins River (b.), both with extensive stands of the common reed *Phragmites australis* and clumps of the indigenous tree *Vachellia karroo*



Plate 9: Within-channel wetlands in the Great Karoo

(-32.230857°, 21.894372°) C.



A localized wetland area within the main channel of the Koekoemoers River on the farm Rietfontein, south of Fraserburg, photographed in October 2020. Note the wetland vegetation (the sedge *Cyperus marginatus*) and surface water, which is present despite a protracted drought of several years and no recent rains, and it is therefore assumed to arise from the sustained discharge of groundwater into the channel.

A reach of the Koekoemoers River shortly downstream of that shown above in Plate 9c. Note the lack of any wetland vegetation within the channel, which is typical of most of the length of Koekoemoers River

(-32.229957°, 21.897196°) C.



Plate 9 continued

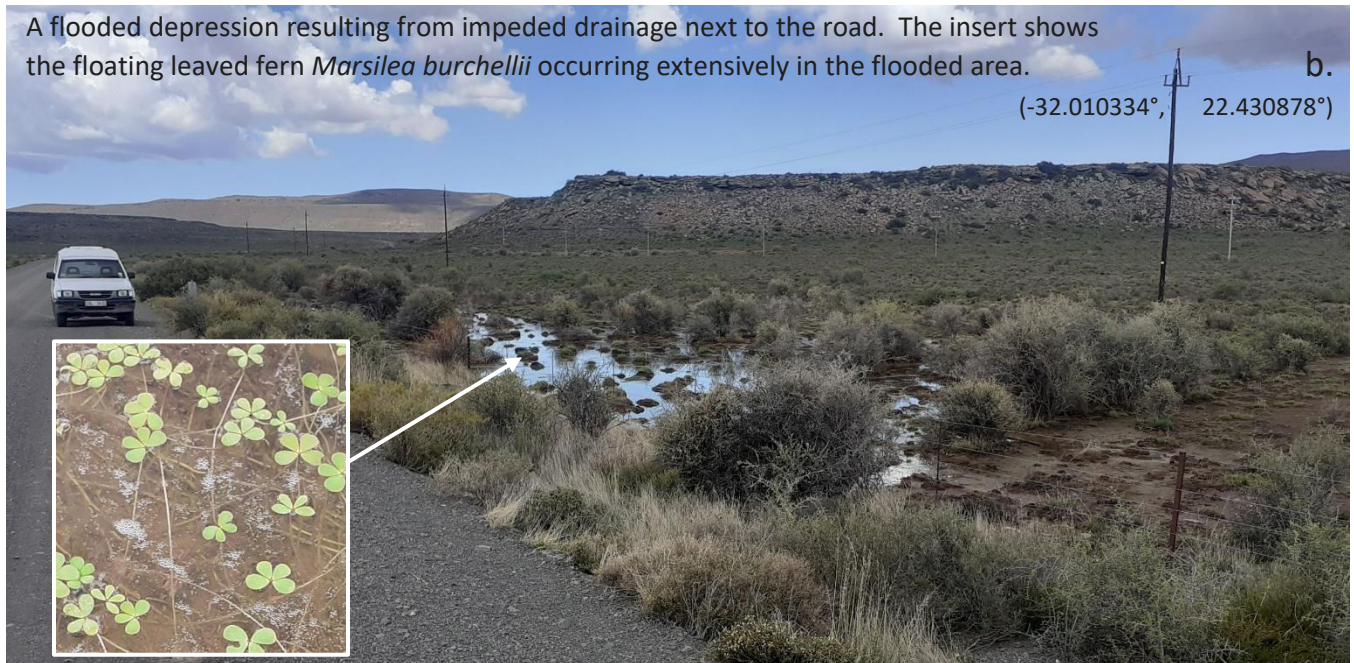


Plate 10: Depressions in the Great Karoo and Little Karoo

