



Figure 1. The bontveld near Grassridge, showing grassy fynbos and bushclumps.



Figure 2. Mesic succulent thicket. Large number of semi-deciduous woody shrubs, including *Sideroxylon inerme* (milkwood), *Rhus longispina*, *Schotia afra*, *Cassine aethiopica*, *Maytenus polyacantha*, *Euphorbia ledienii*, *Euryops* species and *Euclea undulata*. Invasion by prickly pear. *Aloe arborescens*, *Lycium oxycarpum*, *Ehretia rigida*. Substrate is calcareous (paleodune).



Figure 3. An example of the Addo bush or xeric succulent thicket (Evans et al 1998).



Figure 4. Tall succulent thicket with emergent *Euphorbia triangularis*. Mesic thicket with *Acacia karroo*, *Rhus* spp., *Euclea undulata* and *Chrysanthemoides monolifera*. Also *Plumbago auriculata*, *Schotia afra*, *Azima tetracantha*, *Putterlickia pyracantha*, *Lycium oxycarpum* *Portulacaria afra*, *Euphorbia tetragona*, *E. triangularis*, *Jatropha capensis*, *Aloe ciliaris*, *Phyllanthus verucosus*, *Rhoicissus tridentata*, *Asparagus crassicaudus*, *Pappea capensis*, *Schotia afra*.



Figure 5. Afro-montane forest. Emergent *Cussonia spicata*, *Rhoicissus tomentosa*, *Rhus chirindensis*, *Buddleja saligna*, *Tecomaria capensis*, *Rhus* species, *Rhoicissus tridentata*, *Senecio deltoideus*, *Maytenus heterophylla*, *Acacia karroo*, *Plumbago auriculata*, *Heteromorpha arborescens*, *Harpephyllum caffrum*, *Cassine aethiopica*, *Olea europaea*, *Schotia latifolia* and *Vepris undulata* (white ironwood). Also *Ptaeroxylon obliquum*, *Grewia occidentalis* and *Calodendrum capense*.



Figure 6. Grassy fynbos. 100 % grass cover. Dominated by *Themeda triandra*. Also *Selago*, *Heteropogon contortus*, *Helichrysum*, *Disparago*. This veld is in good condition. No evidence of herbivory or excessive burning. *Bobartia* and *Cliffortia* are under control.