



DESIGN MANUAL

Revision 5.0
2025

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1. INTRODUCTION

Jutting into the Atlantic Seaboard with unobstructed north west and south facing views across the water to Long Beach and Chapman's Peak, this is a truly unique residential setting.

Identified vegetation of the area consists of four major plant communities: dune pioneer, dune thicket (milkwoods), dune fynbos, and the rare species of restioid fynbos. The landscape is characterised by dune ridges and depressions. The entire area has a sense of a natural sanctuary, a feeling which shall be retained.

In general, the intention is to restrict the scale, heights, materials and finishes of proposed structures and additionally encourage the extensive use of verandas and pergolas in order to limit the perceived density of the development and minimise its visual impact. To this end and in order to protect the inherent natural beauty and environmental sensitivity of the site, a simple and concise set of principles, guidelines and controls has been formulated for the development of housing within the scheme.

The general architectural style the estate seeks to achieve is a contemporary and environmentally sensitive interpretation of the Cape Coastal Style.

The emphasis is on uniformity, symmetry and harmony, without losing individual variety. Simple rectangular forms, refined and robust details, controlled scale and proportions are recommended in order to achieve an articulated unified architecture appropriate for a unique nature area.

The implementation and maintenance of the Building Design Guidelines and Controls will ensure a development within which the following aims will be achieved:

- recapture the traditional house form and its relationship within the community and landscape surrounds.
- establish a cohesive village atmosphere, harmonising street facades and house forms
- ensure a co-ordinated and aesthetically pleasing residential development where "architecture" is secondary but complementary to environment.
- enhance investment value of the scheme as a whole and individual properties in particular
- limit impact on the inherent natural beauty of the environment
- assist individuals during the design/building process
- protect established properties and abutting nature areas from haphazard building development.

The intention is to maintain as much of the indigenous vegetation as possible and to rehabilitate the primary dune area. Planting of alien species will be restricted and a planting programme of appropriate species should be implemented to avoid the invasion by these alien species of an important coastal zone. (This is covered more fully in the Landscape Guidelines),

Due to the variable nature of the site, specific architectural constraints have been evolved for the identifiable regions of the site.

All buildings must comply with the guidelines and controls set out in this manual in addition to Municipal or National Building Regulations.

The Trustees' decision will be final and binding

2. DESIGN FRAMEWORK

In terms of the guidelines, the site has been divided into separate zones (see figure 1) which have different topographic and vegetation characteristics. The zones are identified as types A to E. A brief description of each type as follows:

Type A:

Inland areas abutting private reserve spaces and land zoned for single residential with dune fynbos and small incidences of dune thicket (milkwoods) vegetation occurring. Mostly flat areas offering views towards the ridge of hills to the north. Situated in a depression behind the primary dune offers proximity to the sea but little view.

Type B/C:

Inland area adjacent to the private nature reserve with large coverage of dune thicket (milkwoods). Relatively flat with partial sea views to the west.

Type B2:

The area slopes from the ocean boundary towards the rocky outcrop known as Klein Slangkop Point. Northward views of the Atlantic Ocean, eastwards of Noordhoek Beach and Chapman's Peak and westwards the Cape Point reserve abound. The lower area consists of dune fynbos and further up the ridge dune thicket occurs.

Note: Working drawings have been approved for each of the remaining B2 plots and therefore Guidelines/Restrictions for the specific house type (see section 18) are not included for this zone.

Type C:

The area slopes from the ocean boundary up to a plateau. There is a central hollow with a substantive clearing in the milkwood suitable for parking and central facilities. Other minor clearings in the milkwood thicket will be designated as locations for buildings. An environmental Officer is to be appointed, by the homeowner, prior to building in order to ensure that any environmental damage is kept to a minimum. The Environmental Officer is also to attend the building site during the building process from start to finish in order to ensure compliance and is to report directly to the Building sub-committee.

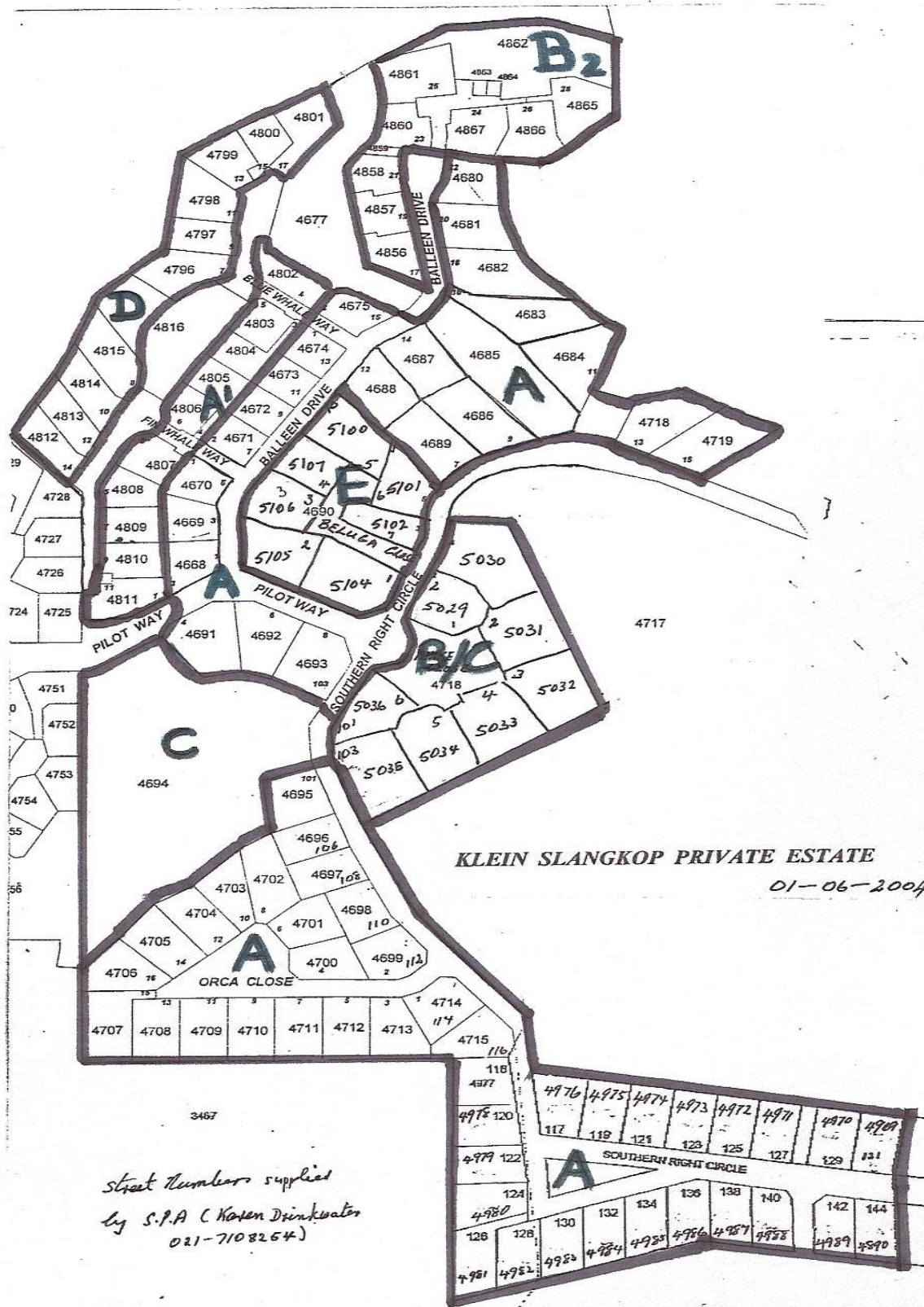
Type D:

Dune pioneer vegetation due to the close proximity of the Atlantic Ocean to the west. Views are northwards towards the ocean, westwards towards the Long Beach. The area is slightly raised and easily visible from Kommetjie waterfront. Extremely sensitive and will require strict control.

Type E:

A high lying area that slopes westwards towards the ocean and eastwards towards the private reserve, the vegetation is a combination of dune thicket (milkwoods) and dune fynbos.

Figure 1: Division of Klein Slangkop into zones of different environmental impact, based on topography and vegetation. Dwellings built in each zone must comply with the specified constraints of that zone (see section 18).



3. SUMMARY OF DESIGN GUIDELINES

The intention of this Summary is to give a clear but brief outline of what is, and what is not permitted within the development. It must be read in conjunction with the full explanatory notes and diagrams in the text that follows in this manual. This summary is merely a quick guide and does not cover all topics.

	RECOMMENDED	NOT PERMITTED
MINOR WORKS (Ref Sec;17,11)	Plans must be submitted for any minor works, including street and boundary fencing, pools and garden sheds. Approval must be obtained for exterior painting, solar installations, water tanks, etc.	
HOUSE COVERAGE (Ref Sec: 5)	No more than 50 % coverage of the erf (this includes all covered areas).	
FORMS (Rf Sec: 6)	Simple rectangular, inter-connected rectangular.	Full – Double story
ROOFS (Ref Sec 7)	Thatch, Colorbond in Victorian Profile or Concealed Fix Diamondek or similar, Fibre-cement, Onduline and Asphalt Shingles. Double pitch, hipped, lean-to, tip-up roofs, butterfly and flat and planted. Tip-up: Angle of pitch to be reviewed and approved by the Building sub-committee. To be a maximum of 3.6 meters above ground level. The maximum pitch is to be limited to 5 degrees. Roof Colours: Colorbond or Colorbond Matt in shades or grey. Grey shingles	Concrete roof tiles, clay tiles and slate. Mono-pitch exceeding 8° pitch. Flat (except where planted) Black or White
GABLES (Ref Sec: 7.2)	Simple or hipped with finials. Simple decorative latticework.	Ornate fancy gables
ROOF OVERHANGS (Ref Sec: 7.4)	Clipped eaves. Use verandas to extend cover Overhangs to Lean-to's only at the discretion of the Building sub-committee.	
HEIGHT (Ref Sec: 10.1)	Between 4.25m and 6m to midpoint roof (see detailed information under "Scale and Proportion"). Attic type accommodation. All structures above 4.2m are considered part of upper floor area.	Full double storey
UPPER FLOOR COVERAGE (Ref Sec: 10)	70m ² maximum, including balconies. Any area of pitched roof which exceeds 4.2m in height from natural ground level will be included in the 70m ² calculation, including double volume areas	
VERANDAHS AND BALCONIES (Ref Sec: 11)	Upper floor balconies limited to 10m ² max. Concrete balconies are allowed, subject to approval.	Precast balustrades
WALLS (Ref Sec:13.1)	Stone, brick or block plastered with plinths. Timber, Victorian profile colorbond and fibre cement cladding. Colours: Non-reflective shades of grey are recommended. Colours to be approved by the Building sub-committee.	Face brick / block Neither black or white.

Dormers (Ref Sec: 8)	All dormers are considered a departure and require the approval of the building sub-committee. Other than the conventional dormer, there are three other types: Extended Dormers (Ref Sec: 8.1) Tip-Up Dormers (Ref Sec: 8.2) Protruding Dormers (Ref Sec: 8.3)	Extended dormers where house is already at maximum height.
WINDOWS AND DOORS (Ref Sec: 14)	Vertical proportions with shutters. Simple styles. Large glass areas under shade.	
BOUNDARY FENCES, GATE POSTS & COURT-YARD WALLS (Ref Sec: 15)	Game fencing with planted hedges, timber (off-white, grey) and 'latte' fences at a maximum height of 1.8m at the discretion of the building sub-committee. ClearVu fencing to rear boundaries facing public open space will be considered a departure and require the approval of the building sub-committee. Plastered masonry walls permitted as an extension to the building to form a courtyard. Colours: Grey, stained or natural.	Pre-cast concrete. Face brick. Red/brown stained timber.
EXTERIOR LIGHTING	All external lighting must obscure the light source and not affect neighbouring properties.	All bulkhead or lantern style fittings and up-lighters are to be avoided
SOLAR HEATING/SOLAR ELECTRIC PANELS (Ref Sec: 17.3)	Solar heating units to be flush with flat roofs. Panels on flat roofs need special permission from KSHOA	Hot water cylinders not to be on roof and to be concealed
GENERATORS & PUMPS (Ref Sec: 17.10)	UPS (uninterrupted power supplies) are encouraged instead of generators. Where used, generators and/or pumps are to be housed in ventilated structures and sound proofed.	Disturbance to neighbouring properties.
GENERAL a) BURGLAR ALARMS (Ref Sec: 17.6) b) TIDINESS (Ref Sec: 17.4)	It is suggested that neighbours are given a remote to manage alarms should owners be absent. Alarms must be maintained, and sirens should not be active for more than 2 minutes unless they are reactivated through the alarm system. Building materials, graders and caravans are not to be left in any open plot, unless building or renovations are due to commence within 7 days. Upon completion of the said works, these items are to be removed from the site within a maximum of three days.	
c) SIGNAGE	To be unobtrusive and not larger than 450mm x 500mm in size. To be removed 30 days after conclusion of business.	Contractors signs remaining after 30 days completion of work.

4. ZONING AND BUILDING LINES

Zoning and building lines vary depending on house type. These are specified in the section on Guidelines and Restrictions for Specific House types (section 18).

Wherever building lines are not indicated or referred to, they will be controlled by building regulations governed by South Peninsula Municipality.

All sea-facing plots will have a 10m building restriction as indicated on the site plan. Second dwellings are prohibited. Access onto beach will only be permitted on timber boardwalks to specifications and in locations approved by Landscape Architects.

5. HOUSE COVERAGE

As a rule, no more than 50% coverage of the erf is allowed. This includes all roofed areas¹. Other limits may apply for specific erf types.

Where milkwood cover is such that 50% coverage cannot be achieved, coverage must reduce accordingly.

On certain specified erven types buildings must be in positions demarcated on the original site plan.

Sizes of units will be limited as indicated under Guidelines and Restrictions for Specific House Types.

6. HOUSE FORMS

House forms must be simple pitched, rectangular or composite rectangular

House forms should align with boundaries.

Street boundary fences should be co-ordinated to form cohesive street facades.

6.1 Outbuildings

Outbuildings and garages must be of similar style and form as the main house.

6.2 Chimneys

Chimneys are important formal elements. Chimneys may not exceed 1000mm above roof.

Steel flu's and cowls are allowed.

7. ROOF FORMS

Roof forms play a predominant role in establishing a cohesive architectural language and creating a sense of unity within a development. To this end, the correlation between roof pitches, building heights and widths has been formulated as laid out in the Guidelines and Restrictions for Specific House Types.

7.1 Permissible roof angles

Permissible roof angles are stipulated in the Guidelines and Restrictions for Specific House Types. See section 22

7.2 Gables

Use of simple gables and hipped roofs is acceptable. No ornate gables will be permitted

7.3 Veranda roofs

Veranda roofs shall have a minimum angle of 3° and a maximum angle of 22°.

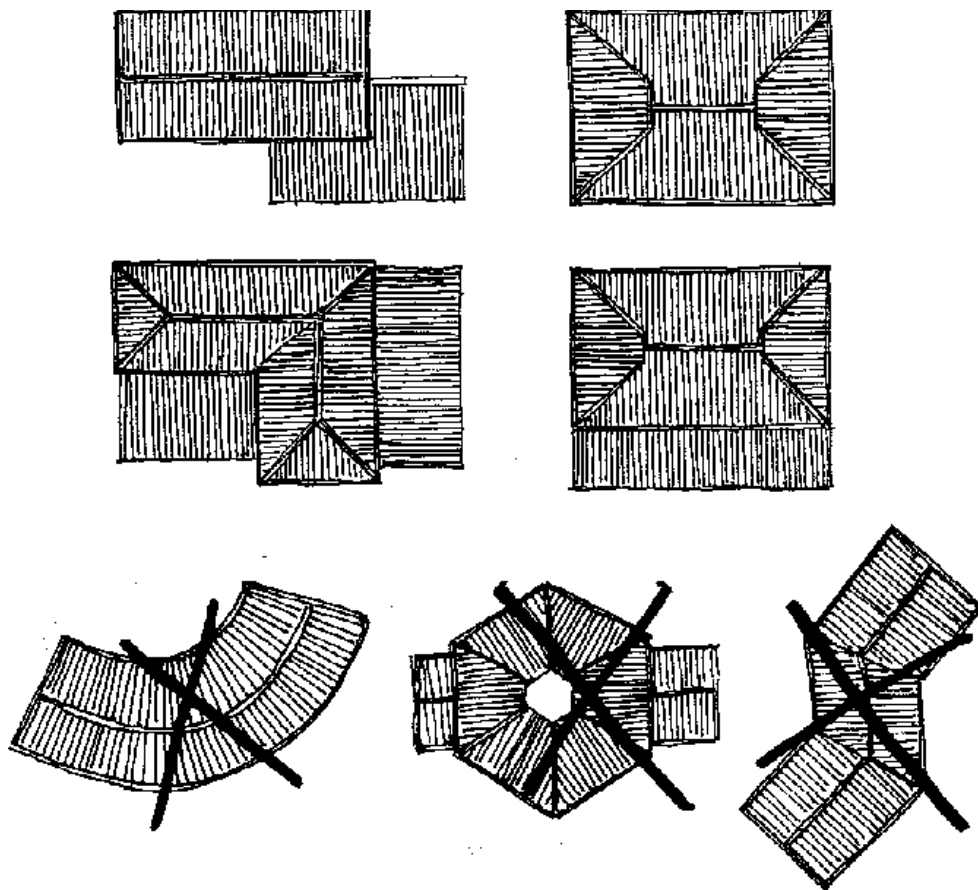


Figure 2: Typical roof plans, showing permitted and restricted forms

7.4 Overhangs

7.4.1 Overhangs to pitched roofs:

All pitched roofs are to have clipped eaves. Verandahs or lean-to roofs may be used to extend cover. Overhangs will be permitted to gable ends but are not recommended to eaves. The area covered by overhangs is to be considered when determining the maximum allowable pitched roof area.

7.4.2 Overhangs to Lean-to roofs:

Overhangs to lean-to's will be judged on merit at the discretion of the Building sub-committee.

7.5 Parapets

Parapets are simple extensions of walls. A height of 250mm above roof line is recommended. Simple copings are recommended.

7.6 Flat and Planted Roofs

Flat roofs may either be constructed from light weight material or concrete. The creation of a flat, planted or gravel roof will not be allowed to have the effect of increasing the upper floor living area. Flat roofs will not be permitted to have access from the main dwelling and will not be permitted to be used as a living/entertainment area.

The thickness of the edge should not exceed 305mm. Where a pergola is introduced, a thicker edge could be allowed.

Flat roof will be allowed on estate defined ground floor structures only, not on areas that form part of the 70m² upper floor area.

Deep parapet beams are not permitted. Steel "I" beams or minimal concrete upstands with a pergola extension are required. Each case will be judged on merit.

7.7 Tip-up Roofs

Tip-up roofs are permitted on ground floor level and are limited to a maximum height of 3.6 meters above ground floor level. The maximum pitch is to be limited to 5 degrees. Each submission will be reviewed and judged on merit.

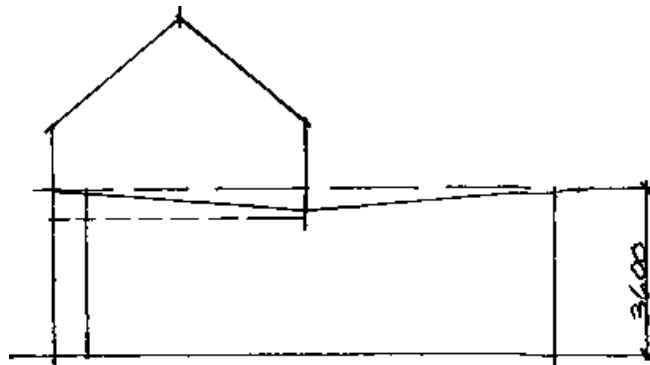


Figure 3: Tip-Up Lean-to Roofs

7.8 Butterfly Roofs

The main advantage is increased head room in upper levels.

Proposed is a pitch of between 3 to 5 degrees to the horizontal, with an over rider that a variation of pitch could be approved with the approval of the KSHOA.

The aesthetic of butterfly roofs has been introduced to optimize light and increase headroom.

An across the board ruling cannot be made on the above structures as some houses with mono pitched roofs already are at the height limit and butterfly roofs would not be permitted on this type of house. When plans are submitted for Butterfly Roofs, the existing height of the house is expected to be 500mm lower than the permissible height restriction. Each case will be judged on merit.

8. Dormers

Dormer windows play an important role in the roofscape and have the potential to significantly enhance or detract from the overall set of aesthetic controls already established. The number and scale of dormers should therefore be controlled, taking advantage of the view where necessary without the tendency to create overly busy roofscapes.

All dormers are a departure and will be subject to review by the Building sub- committee. Where the height of the house is already at maximum, dormers will not be considered.

Roof windows are recommended where additional light or view is required.

Other than a conventional pitched dormer, three other types of dormers are as follows:

8.1 Extended Type:

A margin of at least 1.5 meter of roof should be left on either side of the proposed dormer. When plans are submitted for Extended Dormers, the existing height of the house is expected to be significantly lower than the permissible height restriction. A maximum total dormer length of 10 meters applies. Where the height is already at maximum, extended dormers will not be considered.

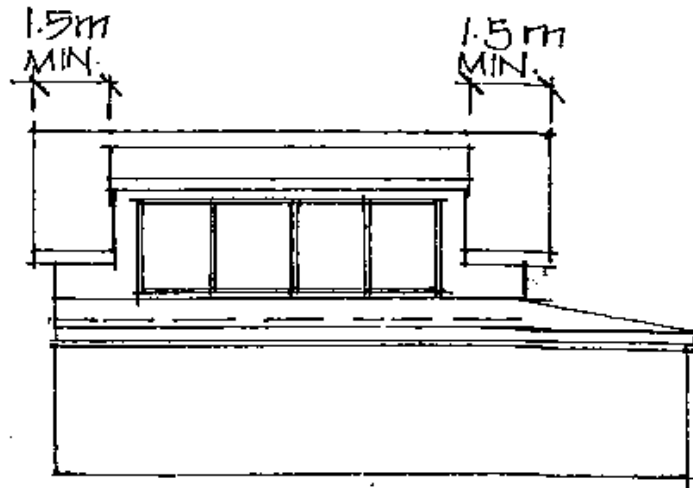


Figure 4: Extended Dormer

8.2 Tip-up Type

This will only be considered where a meaningful reduction of the maximum pitched roof height is proposed. The highest point of the dormer is to be a minimum of 500mm below the maximum pitched roof height. Proposed is a pitch of between 3 – 5 degrees to the horizontal. The dormer cannot go higher than the roof. Each case will be judged on merit.

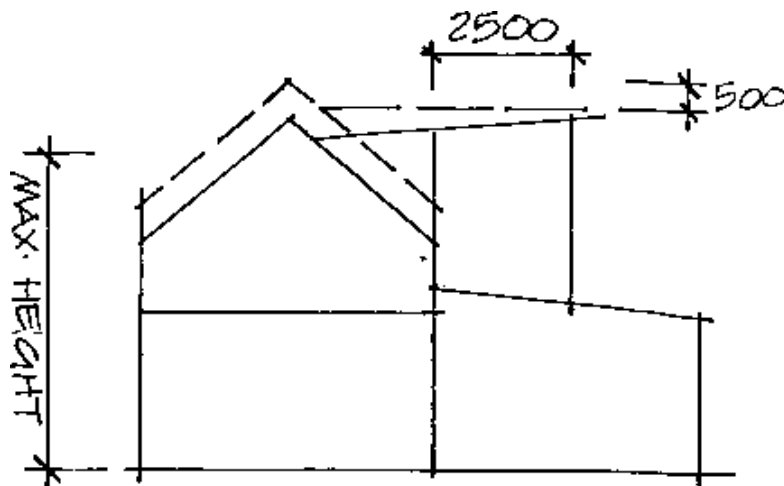


Figure 5: Tip-up Dormer

8.3 Protruding Type:

Protruding dormers will only be considered if a meaningful reduction of the maximum pitched roof height is proposed. In general, a maximum protrusion of 2.5 meters is recommended, but each case will be judged on merit.

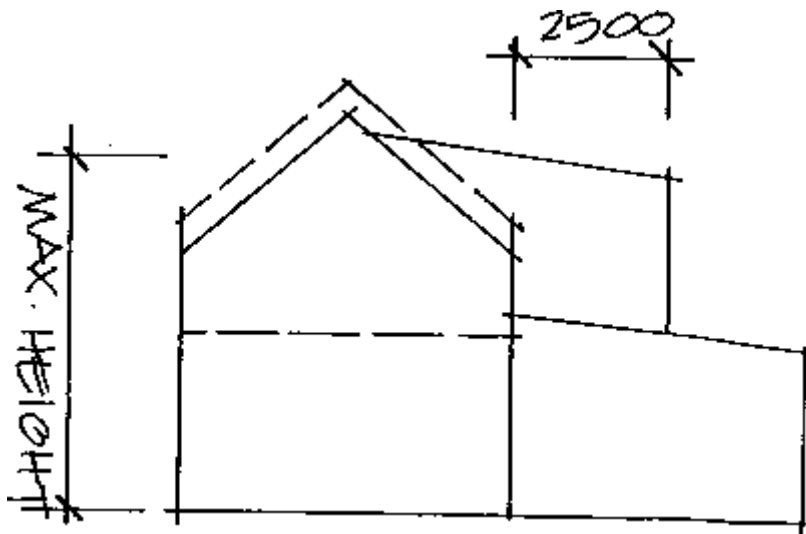


Figure 6: Protruding Dormer

9. SCALE AND PROPORTION

The design intention for Klein Slangkop is to limit single residential units to ground floor living accommodation but to allow for the option of attic rooms. The height restriction on dwellings (6m in most cases) was intended to make this possible even where the topology of the plot varied significantly. However, it is possible to abuse the height limitation to build what is effectively a full double storey house, with upstairs living accommodation and terraces. This will lead to severe restrictions on the views of people behind and will increase the visual impact of the development to a degree which falls outside of the rezoning approval, which will result in the rejection of plans by Town Planning.

To manage this, a restriction on upper floor area is imposed. This is clarified in Section 10

9.1 Heights

Where possible, buildings should be sunk into the ground to reduce the overall height and surrounding vegetation should be used as screening. In cases where an effort has been made to reduce the height, permission should be given to allowing a greater permissible upper floor area and/or a relaxation on the size of dormer windows whilst careful consideration should be given to the impact on the neighbour's privacy and the effect of bulking the building and impact on views.

See section 18 for restrictions and guidelines for specific house types.

9.2 Widths

In general, the width for double pitched roofs between 32° and 47.5° is restricted to 5.5m, although 5m is preferred and recommended. The width for double pitch hipped roofs between 22° and 32° is restricted to 6-9m.

House width can be increased by addition of lean-to or adjoining pitched roof.

Building widths are further stipulated in the Guidelines and Restrictions for Specific House Types

9.3 Garages

Double pitch will only be permitted on single garages. Single flat pitch, planted or gravel roofs will be permitted for single or double garages or combination half double pitch and half lean-to roof.

The finished Floor level of a garage is to be kept as low as possible and is not to exceed 250mm above road level.

A parapet wall with columns and pergola (see Figure 7) is recommended to break scale.

Double garages with double pitch are not permitted. Pre-cast garages are not permitted.

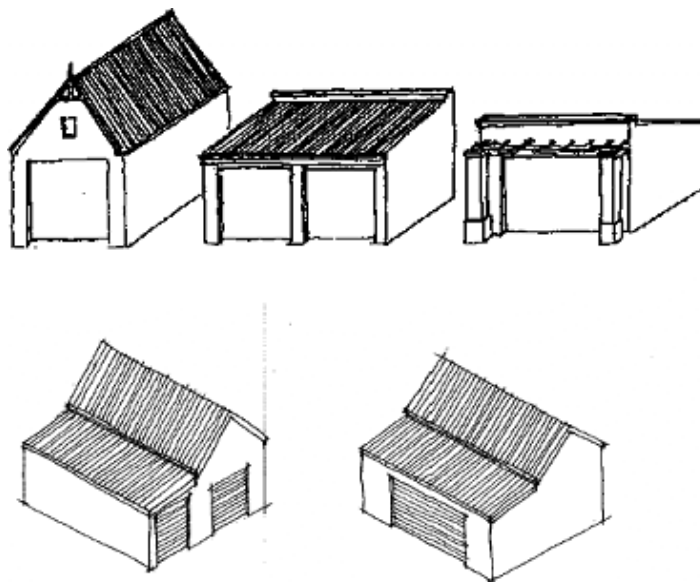


Figure 9: Appearance of garages.

10. RESTRICTION OF UPPER FLOOR AREA

The design intention for Klein Slangkop is to limit single residential units to ground floor living accommodation but to allow for the option of attic bedrooms. The height restriction on dwellings (6m in most cases) was intended to make this possible even where the topology of the plot varied significantly. However, it is possible to abuse the height limitation to build what is effectively a full double storey house, with upstairs living accommodation and terraces. This will lead to severe restrictions on the views of people behind and will increase the visual impact of the development to a degree which falls outside of the rezoning approval, which will result in the rejection of plans by Town Planning.

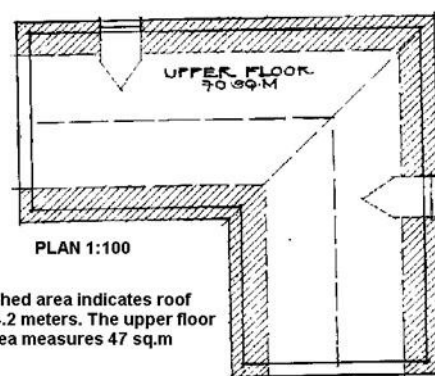
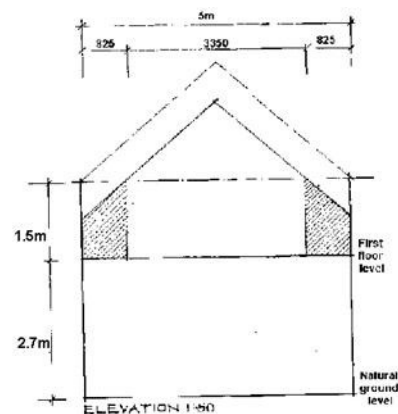


Figure 8: Upper Floor Area

As a result, maximum first floor area will be set at 70m^2 . Any first-floor deck is deemed to be part of the maximum floor area. Thus a 10m^2 deck, if permitted, will also reduce the upper floor building area to 60m^2 .

It is possible to relax this area limitation on the following basis. Submissions that stay well within the height restriction can increase the de facto attic area on the basis that the upper floor area will be measured at a height of 4.2 meter measured from natural ground level directly below the ridge of the roof. Any portion of the upper floor area that falls outside the 4.2 meters line will not be included.

11. VERANDAHS, BALCONIES AND DECKS

In general, approval for balconies or decks will be closely managed, especially where the size of the balcony or deck is large enough to provide space for seating and entertainment purposes. In certain circumstances, small Juliette balconies or small, concealed upper floor decks will be permitted. Upper floor decks or balconies fall within the upper floor area restriction (Section 8) and may not exceed 10m^2 .

First floor balconies tend to be obtrusive and increase visual impact and are therefore subject to approval. For "Type D" houses, where the upper floor may not exceed 40 square meters, a deck of not more than 5.72 square meters may be considered at the Building sub-committee's discretion.

Permitted balconies and decks must be of timber construction, in sustainably sourced natural hardwood.

Concrete balconies will be considered on a waiver application and judged on a merit basis by the Building sub-committee.

Simple and lightweight balustrades are recommended. Pre-cast concrete balustrades will not be considered.

Ground floor decks not to extend beyond 3500mm from the house and the FFL of the deck should not be more than 500mm above the Natural Ground Level at any point.

12. PERGOLAS

Pergola's are recommended to break flat walls and to provide shading over large grass areas.

13. MATERIALS AND FINISHES

13.1 Walls

Generally, walls should be plastered or bagged brickwork for painting, or timber framed construction with external cladding of timber (horizontal or vertical) or fibre cement or Victorian profile colorbond cladding (or similar) are permitted. Earth colours are preferred for the former, while off-white, greys, greens and blues are preferred for the latter to blend with the natural surroundings. Colours are subject to approval by controlling architect, and white or reflective colours will not be permitted in areas of high visual impact.

Fibre cement as well as glass may be used to enclose verandas.

An approved colour pallet is available to view in the Estate Managers Office.

Colours: Nguni, Foil, Blast, Cave Grey are recommended (All Midas textured paint). These colours are recessive and disappear into the landscape. Any colours lighter or darker than this require a sample to be approved by the Building sub-committee.

White, black or reflective colours will not be permitted.

13.2 Roofs

Generally, roofs may be constructed from ZincAlume Colorbond in Diamondek, Chromadek, or Victorian profile. Fibre cement, onduline in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern. Colours may be green, grey or black only. Thatch is permitted. Tamko Heritage 25 laminated asphalt shingles are consistent with the architectural style defined for Klein Slangkop and are approved.

Roof materials are to be consistent on a particular property.

Only the finishes stipulated in the Guidelines and Restrictions for Specific House Types may be used for specified house types.

Metal roof sheeting colours:

Colorbond Armour Grey and Volcanic Grey

Colorbond Ultra Livid Grey and Ore Grey

Colorbond Matt Hidden MATT and Graphite Matt

Colorbond Ultra Matt Alley MATT and Iron MATT

13.3 Fascia's and gutters

Facias to be painted fibre cement or timber, untreated or painted. Paint colours to comply with estate restrictions.

Timber fascias in charcoal and aluminium gutters and down-pipes are recommended. No plastic items are permitted.

13.4 Exterior Paint Work

Paint colours must be approved by the building sub-committee when painting new structures or when re-painting existing structures. Colour swatches are available on request. Neither white nor black are permitted.

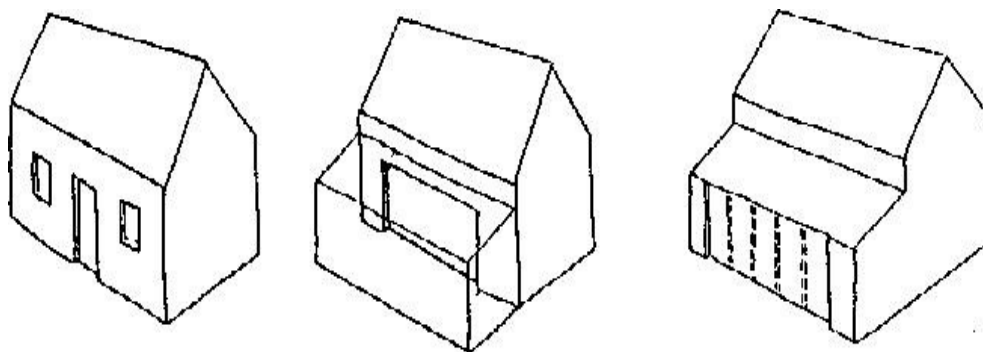
14. DOORS AND WINDOWS

There are no restrictions regarding doors and windows other than colour, which is restricted to:

Wooden: Various shades of grey.

Aluminium: Natural or grey between Charcoal, Grey, Black, Matt Pale and Matt Dark Traffic Doors

Large glass areas under pitched roofs are to be shaded and large glass areas under lean-to roofs are not restricted.



14.1 Burglar Guards

External burglar bars are only acceptable where windows open inwards, and should be mounted into the window-frame.

Burglar bars should be of simple rectangular form, placed internally, if possible lining up with window mullions. American shutters and sliding mesh screens are also allowed.

Spanish-style burglar bars and Trellidors are not permitted.

14.2 Shutters

Functional shutters internal or external, folding and sliding, louvered or solid are recommended. Shutters should be stained or painted off-white, grey tones or unpainted timber.

15. GATE POSTS, BOUNDARY FENCES & COURTYARD WALLS

As a rule, walls and screens will not be permitted other than as an extension of the building and at the discretion of the Building sub-committee. Permission for fences from the appropriate authorities will be required in areas of dense milkwoods.

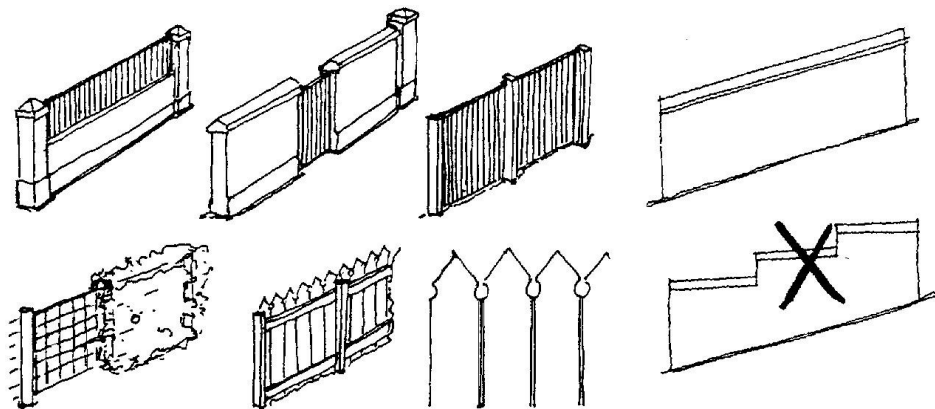


Figure 11: Fence and gate styles

On seafront plots, no solid front boundary fences on the sea facing side will be permitted. Game fences to act as trainers for creepers and approved shrubbery are permitted. Latte fencing limited to 1,2 meters in height will be considered in respect of type D houses. A fully motivated waiver is to be submitted to the Building sub-committee for consideration.

Fencing heights and screens to be between 1.2m and 1.8m, maximum

Grey, stained or natural square-cut timber & “latte” fences to a maximum height of 1.8m may be used to create privacy between houses. The extent and location of these fences are at the discretion of the Building sub-committee.

Latte, square cut timber or game fencing should be used for street boundary fencing in preference to squared timber to a maximum height of 1.2m. If, however for privacy or security reasons, homeowners feel they need a higher fence, a special waiver may be applied for, at the discretion of the Building sub-committee. The fence should then be set back a minimum of 1.5m from the street boundary and should be 30% visually permeable and this setback area should be planted with a mix of endemic /indigenous vegetation which will entirely screen the fence.

Return (side) fencing from street boundary to the 1,5-building line should be the same type and height of fencing as the front, i.e. latte.

The structure of fences is required to be on the inside of the fence i.e. the structure must be hidden within the fence and not visible to the street or any neighbours' property.

It should be noted that any form of boundary definition tends to create a suburban quality and all fences should either be entirely obscured within planting which does not follow boundary lines or alternatively, fences should be limited to areas which require security only. The Building Deposit will be returned once the planting has been done.

Fencing facing common open spaces should be 30% visually permeable. 'Clearview' fencing is recommended in these cases but will be considered a departure and require the approval of the building sub-committee.

Walls and fences are to run with slope. Columns/piers to openings only.

Block-work, face-brick, pre-cast concrete and elaborate designs are not permitted.

All yard walls and screens must be indicated on plans.

Two different options, regarding fences facing open spaces, have been proposed as follows:

Option A:

Mesh: Game fence only

Timber: Latte Fence Only

Site boundary to open space to have a maximum height of 1,2m

Option B:

Mesh: Game fence or 100x100 galvanized weldmesh or Clearview charcoal epoxy coated to vulnerable properties. (not for beachfront properties) Timber: Latte or rectangular timber.

Site boundary to open space to have a maximum height of 1,8m

16. LANDSCAPING AND SITEWORKS

Retaining walls must not be higher than 1.5m. Dry pack stone walls are recommended.

Use of explosives or heavy traction driven earth-moving machinery on the house sites or access roads is prohibited. Tyre vehicles, e.g. front-end loaders, are acceptable for bulk excavation.

Run-off and erosion from the building site must be controlled with diversion channels and silt traps.

Polluted run-off water, fuels, detergent and/or other wastes must be prevented from entering any natural water system.

16.1 Driveways

Paving extent is to be limited as much as possible. A dark finish to reduce glare is recommended

Broken brick, cobble, gravel, stabilised grass, exposed concrete aggregate or an agreed alternative is recommended to surface the driveways. Yellow brick pavers, smoothed concrete or reflective surfaces are not permitted.

16.2 Planting

The buyer is to landscape the road verge adjacent to their erven when building on erven is complete. Minimal site clearance must be done when building to retain as much of the existing vegetation as possible. Owners are requested to inform the Estate Manager as to expected building dates two months before building commences, to permit the relocation and reuse of vegetation that would otherwise be destroyed by building operations.

Indigenous hedgerows must be used where possible.

Indigenous trees and shrubs must be used. The recommended planting list is annexed to the Environmental Management Plan. Plants not listed must be approved by the appointed Environmental Auditor² before being purchased to plant within the erf boundary.

16.3 *Lighting*

Lighting must be unobtrusive and contained within the property. Light should be directed downwards. If this is not possible, light refractors, screens and asymmetrical optics can be used as these aim the light flow onto the surfaces of the building and minimise the loss of light.

On no account should light project beyond your boundary or upwards into the night sky.

Exterior lighting should be low-level lighting, using recessed foot lights or surface mounted louvered fittings – these fittings project light downwards only. Alternatively, surface mounted downlighters can also be used. All bulkhead or lantern style fittings are to be avoided

Security lights on sensors are recommended and these too should only illuminate downwards for a limited time. They should not be triggered by activity outside the erf.

Homeowners are also encouraged to consult with specialist light shops, many of which will organise a site visit and provide individualised advice, suited to your situation and requirements. Any intrusive lighting already in place should be remedied, either by adjusting the light to project downwards, screening the light to prevent light projecting outwards or replacing fittings with low-level lighting.

All external lighting must obscure the light source.

Under no circumstances must neighbouring properties be affected by stray lighting.

17. GENERAL

17.1 *Unsightly pipes and fittings*

Plumbing pipes, electrical conduits and projections must be fully concealed.

17.2 *Aerials and dishes*

Radio/TV aerials, outdoor radio systems or satellite TV dishes must be discretely placed and painted grey.

17.3 *Solar heating/solar electrics*

Solar heating/Electric panels must be flush with roof or unobtrusive. Hot water cylinders are not to be mounted on roof and must be out of sight. These installations must be approved by the Building sub-committee.

17.4 *Unsightly objects*

All unsightly objects i.e. dust bins, refuse containers, wash lines and storage areas, pet's accommodation/kennels including commercial type vehicles, boats or caravans, trailers or derelict vehicles must not be visible from roads, parklands, nature areas or other stands. Building materials, graders and caravans are not to be left in any open plot unless building or renovations are due to

commence within seven days. Upon completion of the said works these items are to be removed from the site within a maximum period of three days. Under no circumstances may trailers, boats, or unused vehicles, be parked/stored on roadways or verges for a period exceeding three days.

17.5 Signage

Signage must be unobtrusive and not larger than 450mm x 500mm in size.

Contractors advertising boards must be removed 30 days after completion of work. Estate Agent's signs are only to be placed on private property and are not allowed to be displayed on common ground or verges. Street numbers must be displayed.

17.6 Alarms

All alarm sirens are to be located within the building. Sirens are to be programmed to be automatically re-set after a maximum period of two minutes. It is suggested that a trusted neighbour be given a remote to manage alarms should owners be absent.

The outside activation indicator lights are to have a red or a green bulb in place of blue which is very intrusive at night.

17.7 Garden sheds

Municipal plans are not required in respect of garden sheds measuring

5 square meters. Any sheds irrespective of size may not be erected in the Estate without the express approval of the KSHOA. A sketch is to be submitted motivating the reason and consent of neighbours is to be submitted.

17.8 Water catchment tanks

Water catchment/storage tanks are permitted but the placement and colour must be approved by the KSHOA. A sketch indicating where the tank is to be placed and details of the colour are to be submitted for approval. Should the tank be in your neighbour's line of vision, consent is required. Grey tanks are preferred.

17.9 Pre-existing infringements

It has been noted that some homeowners have, in the past, carried out minor work which contravenes the guidelines as set out in the Design Manual. Examples are geysers on roofs and the use of white paint on the exterior of houses. Should these homeowners submit plans for alterations in the future, the KSHOA will have the right to demand that pre-existing infringements are rectified before plans are approved. A register is kept by the Estate manager to monitor this situation.

17.10 Generators / pool pumps & heat pumps

These are to be housed in ventilated and sound proofed brick structures.

They should be positioned so as they do not cause any disturbance to neighbours. Approval is to be obtained from the Building sub-committee and a sketch is to be submitted showing the proposed location. Uninterrupted Power Supplies should be considered as an alternative to generators.

17.11 Minor works

All minor work requires the approval of the Building sub-committee, this includes exterior painting and Solar heating/Solar Electric installations.

18. BUILDING GUIDELINES:

A document styled "Building Guidelines" is to be signed and agreed to with the KSHOA by both the Builder and Homeowner prior to the commencement of building. This document will be treated as a binding agreement. This document contains rules and regulations governing the day to day management of the building site. Certain conditions such as access control, hours of work and delivery of building materials on site are subject to change at the discretion of the Estate Manager as directed by the KSHOA.

18.1

The KSHOA reserves the right to call for a Surveyors Certificate upon completion of new dwellings or major renovations. Should this be required, the homeowner is to submit a certificate from an approved Land Surveyor confirming that the ground floor level, the mid pitch height and the roof angles are in compliance with the approved plans/height restriction Any variance is to be rectified at the expense of the homeowner.

18.2

A maximum period of 12 months may not be exceeded for the completion of any building. Should this period be exceeded, a double levy will be charged until such time as the building process is completed.

The start date will be calculated from the day that the builder moves on site.

18.3

Should a written demand to comply with any regulation contained herein or in the building guidelines document not be remedied within seven days, the building deposit will be utilised rectify the situation. In instances where the Building Deposit is insufficient to remedy the problem, the KSHOA reserves the right to issue a "Stop Work Notice".

18.4 *National Homebuilders Registration Council*

In terms of 'The Housing Consumer Protection Measures Act' (Act No 95 of 1998), all builders are required to be registered with the National Home Builders Registration Council (NHBRC). The Building Contractor is to provide proof that the project is registered with the NHBRC prior to the commencement of construction. Contact Details for the NHBRC are as follows Toll Free Phone Number: 0800 200-824 Website: www.nhbrc.org.za

19. ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY

Cognisance must be taken of The Environmental Management Plan which in conjunction with the Design Manual is listed in the KSHOA Constitution as one of the control documents which form the basis of the rules and regulations and are to be strictly observed at all times.”.

19.1

Prior to the commencement of the building process, the Homeowner and the building contractor are to familiarise themselves with the contents of the EMP whilst paying special attention to the following sections:

- 19.1.1 Section 3,2 dealing with Site Clearance
- 19.1.2 Section 3,4 dealing with protection of Fauna, Flora and Natural features.
- 19.1.3 Protection of Archaeological and Palaeontological sites.
- 19.1.4 Dust and Noise control.
- 19.1.5 Site Rehabilitation and Landscaping
- 19.1.6 Attention should also be paid to Section 6 of the EMP together with its six subsections, this section is headed, “CONTRACTORS ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIFICATIONS”

19.2

Environmentally friendly and sustainable systems should be integrated into the design and consideration should be given the following elements:

- 19.1.7 The use of solar water heating systems and/or heat exchange pumps.
- 19.1.8 The utilisation of grey water systems to irrigate lawns from showers and baths.
- 19.1.9 The incorporation of dual flush mechanisms to toilet cisterns.
- 19.1.10 The use of quality aerated shower spouts and mixers and taps.
- 19.1.11 The use of energy efficient lamps.
- 19.1.12 Installation of day/night switches to external light points.
- 19.1.13 Increased insulation in ceiling spaces, and management of heat loss.
- 19.1.14 The careful selection of building materials from sustainable resources.
- 19.1.15 All properties within 100m of the high-water mark must submit an EIA before any development can occur.

19.3 *Environmental Conservation Officer:*

An Independent Environmental Conservation Officer is to be appointed by the homeowner prior to commencement of the building process. The E.C.O. is to compile an assessment prior to building and a further report upon completion. The E.C.O. is to be approved by the KSHOA and the recommendations will be enforced. Where plots are deemed Environmentally sensitive, The E.C.O. must be contracted to monitor the building process, throughout the build, from start to finish.

19.3 *Verges*

The Homeowner is to landscape the road verge adjacent to their erven once building is complete with locally indigenous material. The landscaping is to be in keeping with the overall vision of the estate. This is wild, rambling and diverse. No exotics will be permitted.

On completion of construction, the road verge landscaping shall be implemented within a two-month period, to the satisfaction of the Environmental Trustee and the Estate Manager. Verges must contain 10% *Metasias muricata* and/or *Salvia* species. The deposit will be retained until this process has been completed.

20. SCRUTINY PROCEDURE FOR BUILDING PLANS

One of the main objects of the Association, in terms of its Constitution, is control over the architectural standards of the Klein Slangkop Development. This Design Manual contains the specifications which reflect the tone for architectural development at Klein Slangkop.

Buildings and any other structures must therefore be constructed in accordance with such specifications. It is a requirement of the Constitution that all building plans be submitted to the Trustees for consideration before submission for approval to the Local Authority. A member is not entitled to erect any such building or structure without the written consent of the Trustees.

Prior to plans being submitted to the Trustees, they are to be scrutinised by the designated Controlling Architect as appointed by the Trustees from time to time.² In payment for these professional services, a scrutiny fee is payable at the outset of the scrutiny process by the Member directly to the Controlling Architect.

To streamline and standardise the scrutiny process, the Trustees have formed a Building sub-committee to oversee the approval process.

The process of scrutiny and approval of plans for building at Klein Slangkop is as follows:

20.1

All plans for construction of houses or alteration to houses should be prepared by registered architects, except in special cases with the prior written approval of the Building Committee.

20.2

Preliminary sketch plans of buildings must be submitted to and approved by the Klein Slangkop Home Owners Association before working drawings are commenced. A single copy only is required. Such plans must be sent directly to the Estate Manager

20.3

The scrutiny fee (as determined by the Trustees from time to time) must accompany submission of the preliminary sketch plans to the controlling architect. These fees will cover the cost of all activities defined in this Scrutiny Procedure. The intention of this initial scrutiny of sketch plans is to assist Home Owners and their architects to comply with the letter and spirit of the Design Manual and to eliminate the necessity for expensive and frustrating rework of building plans.

20.4

The requirements for Preliminary Sketch Plans are as follows

- 20.1.1 A site plan drawn to scale to be provided
- 20.1.2 Erf No and name of owner to be stated.
- 20.1.3 Drawings to be to scale and indicate materials and colour being considered. All boundaries, paving extents, and external constructions of whatever kind are to be shown.
- 20.1.4 All paint colour and details of exterior finishes are to be included.
- 20.1.5 Floor plans at all levels to be included
- 20.1.6 All drawings to have contour lines and show levels relating to mean sea level on all plans, sections and elevations. Plans are to indicate existing contours and proposed contours.
- 20.1.7 The main elevations (i.e. street or sea facing) to be shown, or a 3D sketch indicating existing contours and proposed contours. (DM.37)
- 20.1.8 A cross section also to be shown - this should reflect the slope of the site and the building platform relative to natural ground level.
- 20.1.9 The property must be surveyed to reflect current natural ground level. If the original natural ground level has been temporarily raised because of the activities of subcontractors, homeowners or other agents, then the natural ground level must be shown as the level that existed before such activities raised the level

20.1.10 A roof plan, energy and lighting plan to be included.

20.1.11 Preliminary landscape proposals of the road verge is to be included

20.1.12 All vegetation to be retained and all vegetation to be removed is to be indicated

20.1.13 If there is any doubt as to the requirements for sketch plans, then contact should be made with the Estate Manager or designated Controlling Architect²

20.5

The KSHOA may request any changes in design or site layout, that in their opinion, is required to conform to the Design Manual, the Landscape Design, the Development Plan, the Environmental Management Plan, or any requirements that may be imposed on Klein Slangkop in terms of legislation, by-laws or regulations.

20.6

The member's architect will be advised in writing of the outcome of scrutiny of the sketch plans.

20.7

Two copies of final working drawings that are ready for submission to the Local Authority, and that reflect the recommendations or requirements of the Building Committee must be submitted directly to the Estate Manager. The plans will be scrutinised by the Building Committee and the Controlling Architect. Plans that comply with the requirements of the Building Guidelines will be approved on behalf of the Association and rubber stamped accordingly.

20.8

All plans received by the Estate Manager will be logged for control purposes. Where possible, plans would be circulated to committee members and the Environmental Trustee before meetings for scrutiny purposes. The Building sub-committee will normally meet once monthly, provided there is business on the agenda

20.9

If any unresolvable problems arise at these meetings, the owners and or their architects would be contacted or asked to attend a special meeting to resolve such issues. Any owner may request a special meeting concerning his/her plans after the initial meeting to scrutinise sketch plans has taken place.

20.10

The Building sub-committee may approve fully motivated waivers under special conditions, provided the Local Authority is agreeable thereto. Any proposed waiver or departure from the Design Manual must be submitted to the KSHOA (Building sub-committee) for consideration. All submissions must be fully motivated.

20.11

The Building sub-committee will stamp and sign all copies of working drawings once approved through this process. The Local Authority will only accept, and process submitted plans once they have been duly stamped and signed by the Building sub-committee and by the Controlling Architect.

20.12

Approval of building plans by the KSHOA will be subject to the Design Architect being appointed to supervise the building process from start to finish to ensure strict compliance with the approved plans.

20.13

One copy of the plans as approved by the Building sub-committee will be returned to the member's architect for submission to the Local Authority. The Building sub-committee retains a copy of the plans for its records. All Local Authority scrutiny fees and connection fees are to the account of the home owner.

20.14

All correspondence regarding plans and/or the planning process should be addressed to the Association but sent directly to the Estate Manager. All correspondence to members and for their architects concerning plans and/or the planning process will be sent out on the letterhead of the Association, signed by a member of the Building sub-committee.

21. DEPOSIT

21.1

Prior to construction homeowners are required to lodge a building deposit for new dwellings, renovations and swimming pools. These deposits, which are agreed to by the trustees from time to time do not attract interest.

21.2

This deposit is held to cover the Estate for “make good costs” including, but not limited to site clearance, road repair, rectification of illegal building, rehabilitation of flora on adjoining land and planting and will be returned to the owner once all work as reflected on approved plans has been completed.

21.3

The amount of the deposit in respect of renovations will be determined by the building sub-committee who will categorize renovations as either major or minor.

21.4

Deposits held in respect of New Dwellings and Major renovations will be subject to the deduction of a 20% wear and tear levy which will be retained by the KSHOA to cover costs. (AGM 2015)

22. GUIDELINES / RESTRICTIONS FOR SPECIFIC HOUSE TYPES

22.1 Type A:

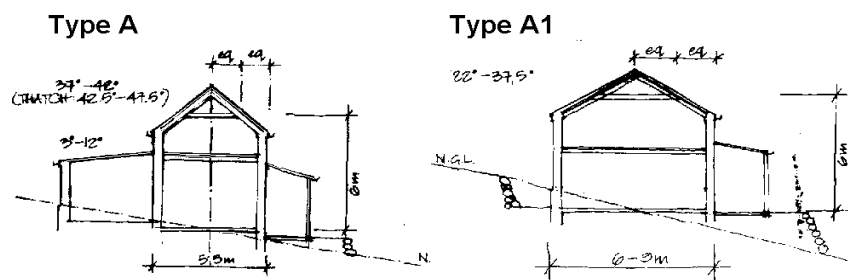


Figure 3: Type A house styles

Zoning	Single residential/Special residential (group housing)	
Building: lines	Street (Verandahs & garages)	1m
	Street (other)	4.5m
	Garage	Nil
	Side (lean-to roof, single story)	1m
	Side (pitched roof)	4.5m
	Back (lean-to roof)	2.5m
Roof forms:	Back (pitched roof)	4.5m
	Double Pitch or hipped	22-37.5° (6-9m width) ² 37-42° (5.5m width) ³ 42.5-47.5° (5.5 m width)
	Lean-to Roof	3-12°
Heights	Maximum height to mid-point of roof (measured from natural ground level at centre line of roof)	6m
Max Widths	for double pitch roof	22-37.5° (6-9m width) 37-42° (5.5m width) 42.5-47.5° (5.5 m width)
	for lean-to roof	no limit
Materials & Finishes	Walls: ⁴	
	Plastered or bagged brickwork for painting	
	Timber/Fibre cement boarding to enclose verandah.	
Roofs	Pitched roof: thatch, Diamondek, chromadek, fibre cement, onduline in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern. ⁵	
	Lean-to roofs: chromadek, fibre cement, onduline in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern.	

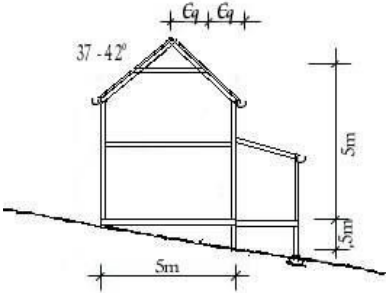
² Clarification: For houses with double pitched roofs of 22° – 37.5°, roof must be hipped, with no gable ends.

³ Clarification: A roof pitch of 42.5° – 47.5° is only permissible with thatched roofs.

⁴ Clarification: Timber frame construction is also permitted for this house type.

⁵ Laminated asphalt shingles are permitted

22.2 Type B/C

Location	Building platforms are pre-defined. Deviation from these platforms is not permitted. See 'Design' below.	
Zoning	Single residential	
Building lines:	As indicated on the attached site development plan	
Maximum Areas	Maximum ground floor area	Not exceed building lines
	Maximum Loft area	80 sqm
	(with roof height greater than 4.2m)	
Roof forms:	Double pitch (simple gables or hipped)	22° - 37.5° (hipped)
		37° - 42°
		42.5° - 47.5° (thatch)
		
Maximum heights	Lean-to-roof	3° - 12°
	Maximum height to mid-point of roof (measured at natural ground level from centre line of roof)	5.5 metres
Max Widths	For double pitched roofs	22° - 37.5° (5.5-9m)
		37° - 42°
Materials & Finishes	Lean-to-roof	no limit
	Walls	
	No brick work permitted	
	Timber/Fibre cement (can be either solid log or timber framed construction with fibre cement boarding)	
Roofs	Thatch, chromodeck, Diamondek, fibre cement, onduline in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern	
	Colour: Charcoal or Aloe Green	

22.3 Type C

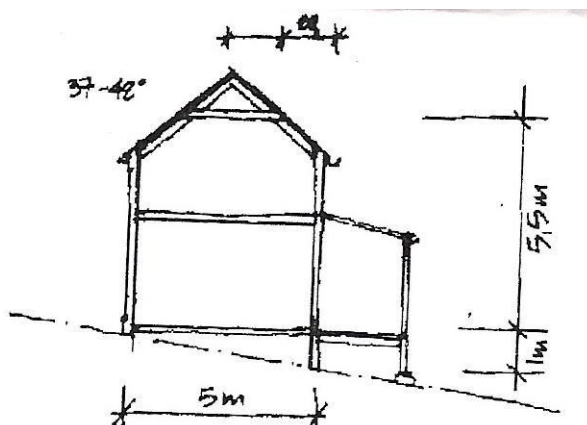


Figure14: Type C houses

The following table stipulates the maximum house size for each stand: ³

Unit No	Ground Floor	Verandah *	Upper Floor (Inc. Balcony)	Garage	Total Area
1	165	40	70	40	824
2	135	35	70	40	1255
3	165	45	70	40	1428
4	90	25	70	40	953
5	140	30	70	40	747
6	105	25	70	40	1050
TOTAL	800	200	420	240	

Zoning	Single residential/Special residential (group housing)	
Location	To be designated by the Trustees ¹ prior to sale	
Max Area	See above Table ³ * The Verandah may be enclosed with glass	
Roof forms	Double Pitch (simple gables or hipped) Lean-to Roof	37° - 42° 3° - 12°
Heights	Maximum height to mid-point of roof (measured from natural ground level at centre line of roof)	5.5m
Max Widths	for double pitch roof for lean-to roof	37° - 42° (5m width) no limit
Materials & Finishes	Walls Solid log or timber framed construction with log lap profile external cladding Roofs Thatch, Diamondek, fibre cement, colorbond in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern ⁷	

¹ Amended per Resolution No: 7 per AGM – 2015

³ Amended per Resolution No: 6 per AGM – 2015

22,4 Type D:

Type D

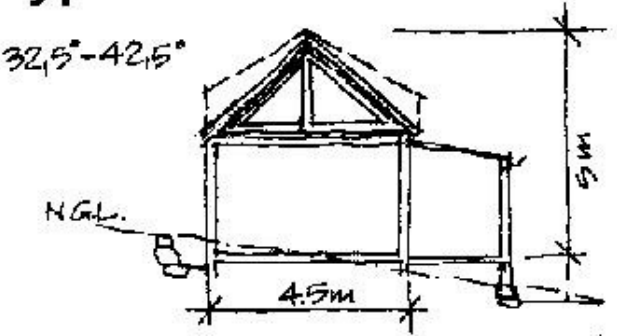


Figure 15: Type D houses

Zoning	Single residential/Special residential (group housing)	
Building lines:	Street (Verandahs & garages)	1 m
	Street (Other)	4.5m
	Side (lean-to roofs, single story)	1m
	Side (pitched roofs)	4.5m
	Back (as indicated on site plan)	10m
Max Area	Ground floor	85 sqm
	First floor	40 sqm
	Deck:	5.72 sqm
	In addition, 40 sqm garage and 20 sqm covered verandah is permissible	
Roof forms:	Double Pitch (simple gables or hipped) or Tip-up format at the discretion of the building sub-committee.	32.5-42.5°
	Lean-to Roof	3-12°
Max Heights	Maximum height to ridge of roof (measured from natural ground level at centre line of roof)	5m
Max Widths	for double pitch roof	32.5-42.5° (4.5m width)
	for lean-to roof	no limit
Materials & Finishes	Walls	
	Timber/fibre cement framed construction only.	
	Roofs	
	Thatch, Diamondek fibre cement, colorbond in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern. .	

22,5 Type E: 9101112

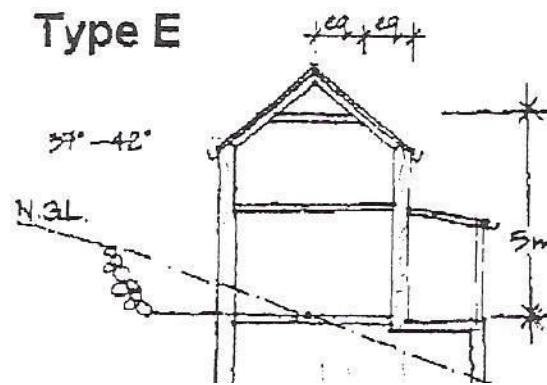
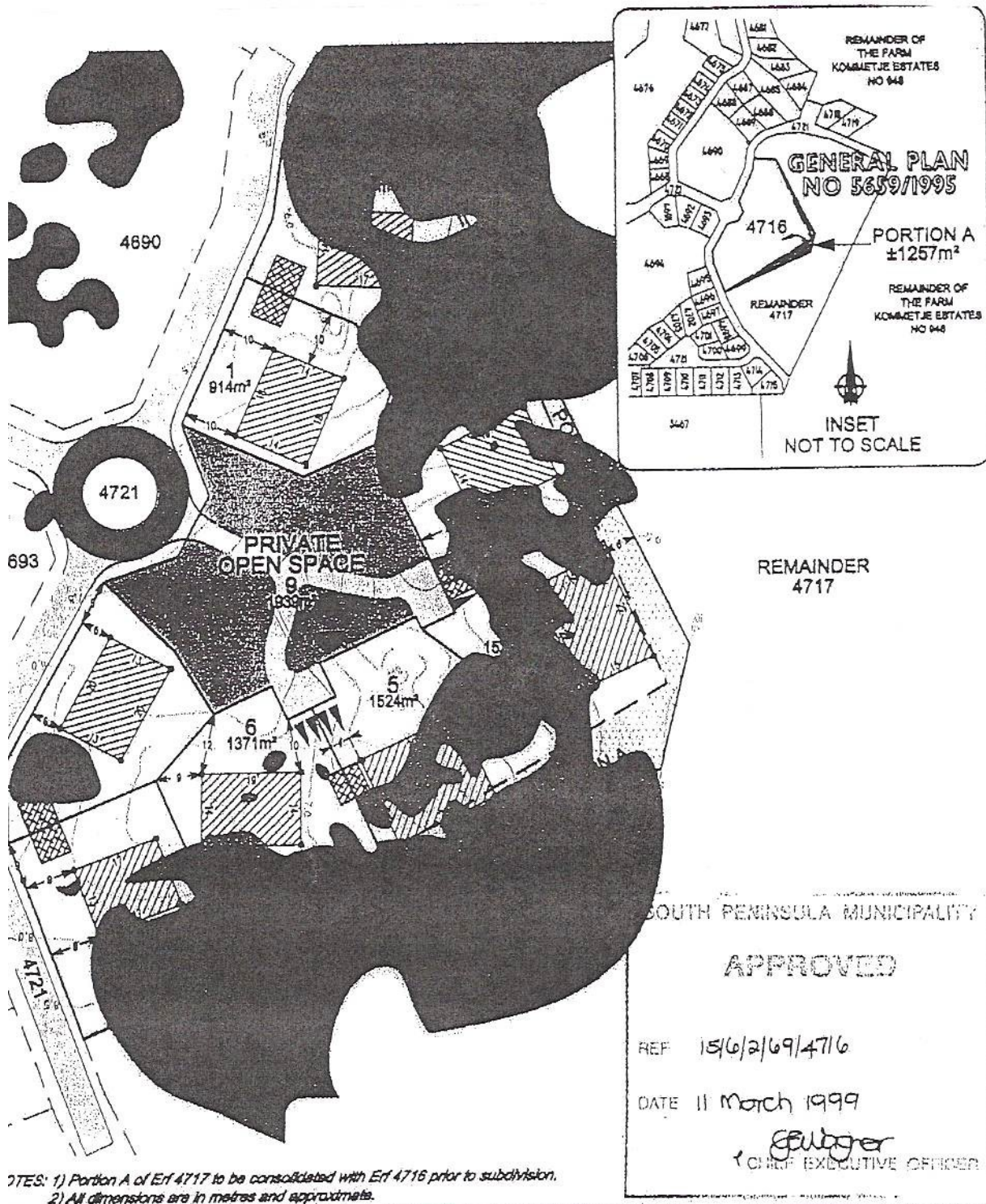


Figure 16 Type E houses

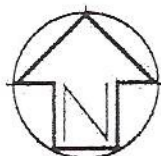
Zoning	Single residential	
Building lines:	As indicated in site development plan	
Maximum Area	Units 1-4 Maximum Loft area (with roof height greater than 4.2m)	80 sqm
Roof forms:	Double Pitch (simple gables or hipped)	22-37.5° (hipped) 37-42° 42.5-47.5° (thatch)
Max Heights	Note: Units 5-7 may have extended dormer facing towards rising bank	3° - 12°
Unit	Lean-to-roof	Apex
1	Mid-Point	16m
2	14m	15m
3	13m	15m
4	13m	15m
5	13m	13.5m
6	11.5m	13.5m
7	11.5m	13.5m
Max Widths	Note: Due to the steep fall of the ground, basement accommodation is permitted to Units 1-4 for double pitch roof	22-37.5° (5.5-9m width) 37-42° (5.5m width) no limit
Materials & Finishes	for lean-to roof 13 Walls: Plastered or bagged brickwork for painting	
Roofs	Timber/Fibre cement Thatch, Diamondek, fibre cement, colorbond in traditional corrugated iron profile pattern.	



SITE DEVELOPMENT

NOTES:

- Milkwoods
- Informal Gravel Roads
- Garages
- Building Platforms and Markers



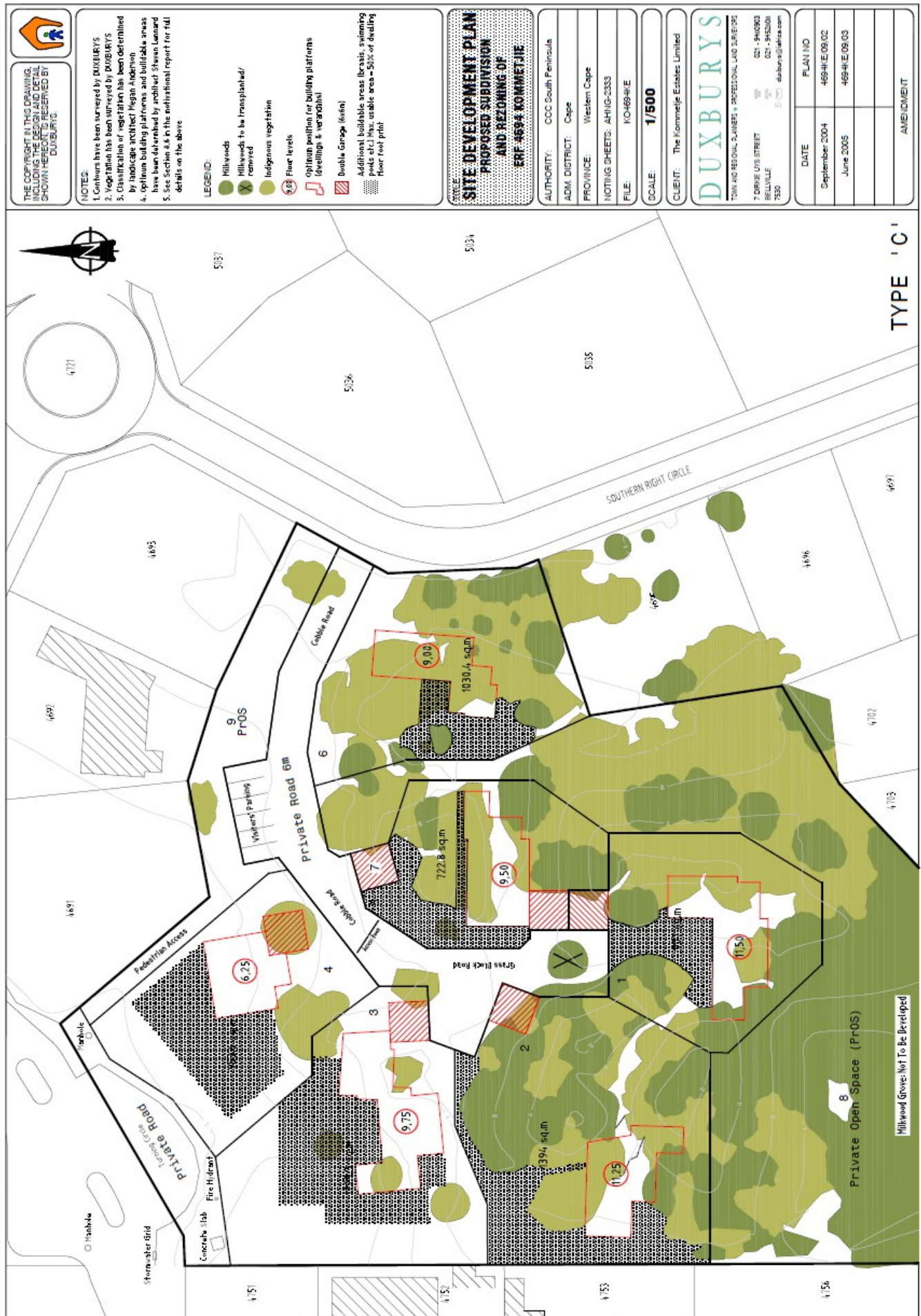
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SUBDIVISION AFTER CONSOLIDATION
OF PORTION "A" WITH
ERF4716 KOMMETJE

DUXBURY'S

TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNERS • PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS

4716/08/01



APPENDIX A

KLEIN SLANGKOP ESTATE APPROVED PLANTING LIST

Revision 2.0

22 April 2025

The Klein Slangkop Estate Approved Planting List comprises the following two (2) components:

Appendix A1: Klein Slangkop Estate indigenous plant species list: 2025, compiled on behalf of the Klein Slangkop Estate by Gael Gray and Lee Jones

List of Plant Species indigenous to the Cape Peninsula, with particular emphasis on species indigenous to the Kommetjie area and Klein Slangkop in particular. It has been compiled by the authors of the regular Environmental Management Plan Ecological Audit.

Appendix A2: List of invasive, weedy and otherwise undesirable plant species observed in natural areas, commonages and on road verges within the Klein Slangkop Estate. This list is also compiled and updated by the authors of the regular Environmental Management Plan Ecological Audit.

Appendix A1: Klein Slangkop Estate indigenous plant species list: 2025

Compiled on behalf of the Klein Slangkop Estate by Gael Gray and Lee Jones

Explanatory notes and information

The species included in this list are all indigenous to the Cape Peninsula. The focus has been primarily on species naturally found in the greater Kommetjie area and especially in the vicinity of Klein Slangkop Estate. There are other species that do occur naturally in this area, but which are not really suited to gardens and horticulture for various reasons. These include, for example, that they are extremely difficult to propagate or grow; do not transplant readily (from a seedling tray to a pot, or from a pot to open ground); are extremely small; etc. These species might be useful as part of a restoration programme but are not recommended as garden plants and thus have been left out of this list, which focuses on species that are desirable garden plants, native to the coastal lowlands of this part of the Cape Peninsula. A few species – mostly tree species that are not found in the Greater Kommetjie area – have been included in order to afford homeowners greater choice for screening and larger plants.

The selection made is of species that are either available from nurseries (as plants or seed/bulbs), or from specialist growers (plants/seed/bulbs/etc.), or from seed suppliers. All species on this list are readily propagatable and can either be grown directly from seeds (such as annuals and a number of indigenous bulbs), or bulbs/rhizomes (species such as *Watsonias* and *Arums*), or can be propagated from cuttings and grown to planting size in a nursery (or at home for keen gardeners).

It is very helpful to understand the soil in your garden on the Estate. If you live closer to the beach, then your soil is likely to be alkaline (vegetation type Cape Flats Dune Strandveld – i.e. “Strandveld”). Further away from the beach (on the south-eastern and southern parts of the Estate), the soils are more acidic (Cape Flats Sand Fynbos – a lowland Fynbos vegetation type). There is no precise line between these two vegetation types. Windblown sand from the beach (during westerly winds) will introduce more alkaline sands onto the Estate (and your property), while the southeaster might blow leached, acid sands your way during summer. The lines are extremely blurred, and the blurry region can be quite wide in some parts of the Estate and fairly narrow in others. The natural area in the centre of the Estate is mostly a mix (ecotone) of Fynbos and Strandveld, with more Fynbos elements towards the south and east and mostly Strandveld elements closer to the coastline. Beachfront properties all fall within a Strandveld zone, with soil conditions that will be suited only to Strandveld species – although one can experiment with some of the Fynbos species, at your own risk.

If you really want to know precisely what type of sand/soil is present in your garden, then you can have your soil tested, somewhere like Elsenburg's Analytical Services (www.elsenburg.com/analytical-services/), for example, but this can be costly and is not strictly necessary. On the other hand, one can get a “reasonable” idea of the type of soil in your garden by looking at the National vegetation map. Even though the map is compiled at a scale that is not 100% relevant to your garden, it can give you an indication of the likelihood of whether you live in a Fynbos, or Strandveld zone, or whether you might be straddling the two – in that mixed or intermediate zone, which is known as an ecotone. In this case, it is a Fynbos/Strandveld ecotone. Beachfront properties might have elements of Cape Seashore Vegetation, but this is unlikely, since most of the properties on the Estate are set sufficiently back from the high-water mark. There are some species that straddle the Seashore/Strandveld ecotone too, and these tend to be quite hardy species such as *Tetragonia decumbens*.

In practical terms, most of the Estate is effectively a rather “messy” (ill-defined) ecotone between Strandveld and Fynbos, although the properties closest to the beach are definitely Strandveld while those to the southeast and south are clearly strongly leaning towards Sand Fynbos habitat. Where does this leave you as a gardener, or garden owner? It means that the ideal species to grow in your garden are those species that are tolerant of both Fynbos and Strandveld habitats (see soil type categories below) if your property is further away from the beach, while those properties that are really close to the beach should stick exclusively to planting species that naturally occur within Strandveld habitats. Should you live close to the beach and choose to plant “pure” Fynbos species, then it is quite possible that these species (which thrive in acid sands with low nutrient levels) will die. It is strongly recommended that homeowners in the Strandveld zones of the Estate consider planting “pure” Fynbos species in pots, with Fynbos soil mix, rather than attempt to grow them in the alkaline soils closer to the coast.

Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to ensure that all information in this list is accurate, it is possible that some errors might be present. Should these be found, the list will be updated accordingly.

Plants can die for many reasons. Overwatering and overfeeding, underwatering, pests, diseases, and issues such as building rubble in flower beds, etc. Sometimes these issues are immediately evident, sometimes it is impossible to identify why a plant is not thriving or is dying. At no point can we (as the compilers of this list) assert that all these plants will survive your garden. The intention is to give you the best start by affording choices that are appropriate to the natural conditions.

Many species of Fynbos are not very long-lived. Some last for five or six years, but very few Fynbos elements will persist for longer than around fifteen years before they begin to senesce. Woody Strandveld species, such as *Euclea racemosa*, *Olea exasperata*, *Searsia* spp, and Milkwoods are extremely long-lived on the other hand. It is best to make choices that suit your gardening style.

To our knowledge, nothing as comprehensive as this species list has been compiled for any Estate or suburb to date. It is our hope that it will promote the wise use of local species, indigenous to this part of the Cape Peninsula, not only in line with the terms of the regulatory environment (conditions of approval) within which Klein Slangkop Estate was allowed to become a residential area (and to which you, as a landowner agreed when you purchased your property within the Estate), but also within the much more recent drive by the City of Cape Town's *Urban Green Best Practice Guidelines* (2024) for improving urban biodiversity and ecosystems through various measures, including *inter alia* "rewilding," see:

https://resource.capetown.gov.za/documentcentre/Documents/Procedures,%20guidelines%20and%20regulations/Urban_Green_Best_Practice_Guidelines.pdf.

Species, subspecies and varieties, etc., the genetics of local species

There are a number of species that are found over a wide range of habitats and regions. Some of these are clearly different from other members of the same species, and they are recognised either as "forms" or "varieties" or subspecies. The reason why it matters in this sort of situation, is that it is ideal to plant species propagated from local plants (cuttings/seed/etc.) and it can be extremely problematic to plant plants that have been propagated from plant material taken from another part of the plant's range. Three (or more) examples of this are present in the Estate: *Helichrysum teretifolium*, *Osteospermum moniliferum* and *Polygala myrtifolia*. All three species have been planted fairly liberally throughout the Estate because they are excellent horticultural species. Unfortunately, most of the plants supplied by nurseries have used selected forms of these (and other) species, from other climates and habitats (e.g. southern Cape) and with characteristics that mean they are not necessarily suited to the Peninsula and could potentially weaken or otherwise affect natural populations of the same species (through cross pollination). The implications of this are manifold and can fill several books. We are simply requesting that this be a consideration when choosing plants.

Garden or restoration, or both?

The categories used to identify where any of the species should be used are as follows:

Garden and restoration: means that the species can be used horticulturally and also for restoration of degraded areas in the Estate. These species are either found within the Estate already or are known to be present in the same type of habitat very close to the Estate.

Restoration only: These species are present within the Estate and can certainly be considered for restoration purposes, but do not really show any great horticultural potential.

Internal only: These are species that are indigenous to the greater Kommetjie area, but which are not recommended for restoration purposes since they have not been found within the Estate or within the same sorts of habitats very close by. This category includes some of the trees and a few select other species, which are definitely not known from this part of the Peninsula, but which are definitely indigenous to the Peninsula. It is recommended that these species be restricted to gardens only (including road verge plantings) but should not used to restore any degraded natural areas.

Soil type categories

With the exception of a few selected species (mostly larger shrubs/trees that are indigenous to the Cape Peninsula but are not known to be found in Kommetjie), plants in this list are all found naturally in the greater Kommetjie area, which for the purposes of this list includes the Strandveld from the west of Witsands, around the Kom, through the Estate to the Noordhoek Wetlands. It includes lowland Fynbos species but does not include species that are typically montane or restricted to higher altitude habitats (in nature). Some species are tolerant of both Fynbos and Strandveld habitats, while some are unlikely to thrive at all in soils that are different from their natural habitat. So, species that are listed as Fynbos species should ideally not be planted into gardens in Strandveld areas – or even in the ecotonal Strandveld/Fynbos areas of the Estate – unless you really want to experiment with them and see whether you can grow them or not. As mentioned above, unless you live in a truly Fynbos soil zone, it is advisable to grow Fynbos species in pots containing Fynbos Mix (available from most nurseries), since the Fynbos

soil is extremely different from almost any other type of soil mix – such as potting soil, etc. Most typical Fynbos species do not thrive with “normal” nursery compost and most die if kraal manure is applied.

Many Strandveld species are more tolerant of potting soils although they generally need an extremely well-drained, sandy soil.

Species that are broadly tolerant of Strandveld and Fynbos ecotones are labelled either CFDS/Fynbos or Fynbos/CFDS (CFDS = Cape Flats Dune Strandveld).

Those labelled *CFDS/Fynbos* generally are more typical of CFDS but can tolerate Fynbos soil/habitat influences to a degree – or completely in some cases.

Those labelled *Fynbos/CFDS* are more typically found in Fynbos habitats but tolerate some of the Strandveld soil/habitat conditions to a degree – or completely in some cases.

Species that are labelled *Dunes/CFDS* are species that are unlikely to tolerate Fynbos soils, but which will cope with most of the harshest conditions close to the coast.

Why are there more Fynbos species than Strandveld species? Quite simply because Fynbos is one of the most species-rich vegetation types on the planet. Strandveld does have rich species diversity but is nowhere near as biodiverse as Fynbos.

Wetland and seasonal wetland species tend to live naturally in areas with a high water-table. The water might (or might not) rise to the surface during winter, but these species are all tolerant of waterlogged sands (high water table or even standing water) for part of the year. They are not “waterwise”, since out of that habitat, they require more irrigation than other plants.

Plant habit:

In order to improve understanding, we have used categories that include annuals, shrubs, trees, grasses and so on. Given the climate and conditions on the Estate, many of the tree species will never achieve the sorts of heights that are given in literature. *Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus*, for example, rarely grows taller than around 2-3 m in areas that are exposed to high wind conditions yet can readily achieve a height of up to 10 m in a very sheltered position. For all species, it is advisable to spend some time looking at good online resources to gain an understanding of a plant's size, shape and features. Bear in mind at all times that “wind shear” will reduce the size of all species significantly in a place such as Klein Slangkop Estate, unless they are sheltered by a house, wall, or other (larger) plants.

Fynbos is typically a fairly low vegetation type without tree species (there are a few exceptions). Strandveld is also a fairly low vegetation type, although thicket vegetation – such as the lovely Milkwood thicket/forest in the Estate – can feature in places where there is sufficient water to establish (often in “dune slack wetland” zones). For this reason, we have taken the liberty of including a number of tree species that are indigenous to the Cape Peninsula, but which are not necessarily found with the greater Kommetjie area. Some of these species grow to great heights in forests but will not reach these heights in the habitats on the Estate.

Irrigation

Even though most of these species are native to this part of the Cape Peninsula, and are thus adapted to the climate (rainfall, wind) and soil conditions in this area, they all (with the exception of geophytes and annuals – which germinate or emerge during the rainy season) require thorough irrigation for AT LEAST the first two summers (and during winter if rainfall is inadequate) in order to get to a point where their roots have established sufficiently to begin reducing irrigation. Some species take longer to establish, others establish quickly – getting their roots down into the water table or simply being able to survive through various adaptations, such as succulence or hairiness. Sprinkling often for short periods with water encourages surface rooting (not good), while soaking (ensuring that water is penetrating the soil well rather than just wetting the surface) **less often** encourages deeper rooting (which is desirable).

All plants require adequate watering (rainfall) in order to establish. Species that typically grow in wetland areas or along rivers require more water. In natural habitats, hundreds of germinating seedlings might only yield a handful of mature plants after a year or two. Survival is really low, since natural conditions are very harsh, so in order to ensure that the plants bought from a nursery survive to maturity, one has to make sure that they are watered correctly until they are able to begin tapping into groundwater if they need to or simply establish a good enough root system to survive the summer drought. During long dry spells it might be necessary to irrigate even a well-established garden occasionally (or “spot-water” selected species that are showing signs of drought stress).

Sun/shade/semi-shade

Most plants in this part of the world prefer full- or partial sunlight. Perennial (i.e. non-deciduous, non-dormant) shade plants are extremely uncommon in the Peninsula. One of the very few species that remains perennial (as a low-growing species under trees, etc.) is *Knowltonia vesicatoria* subsp. *vesicatoria*. In nature, this species becomes dormant during summer (for several months) dying back to a tuberous rootstock but resprouting with the first good rains. In an irrigated garden situation, this species does not enter dormancy during summer but remains in leaf throughout the year.

Red List status

All plants that are indigenous to South Africa can be found in the Red List that is curated by the South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI; <http://redlist.sanbi.org/index.php>). Given that South Africa is host to over 22,000 indigenous flowering plant species, keeping the Red List up to date is a mammoth task and sometimes there is a lag between taxonomy (scientific naming) changes and these changes being made to the Red List (updates). There is generally **not** much lag between a species' category changing – e.g. from Endangered to Critically Endangered – because this sort of information is crucial for, e.g. conservation decision-making, development approval, etc. Species that are not considered to be “Species of Conservation Concern” are categorized as “Least Concern” while species that are considered to be under threat are categorized according to a set of criteria relating to the level of threat, including species that are now Extinct. Please refer to the Red List website for information on Red Listing categories: <http://redlist.sanbi.org/redcat.php>.

It is presently useful to use iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org) as the most up-to-date resource for names of all indigenous plant species. These two resources (the Red List and iNaturalist) were two of the primary information sources for compiling this list on behalf of the Estate.

Red List status might change over time, as might the names of some of the plant species, thus this list will ideally need to be updated at least every three to five years, in order for it to remain reasonably relevant.

Terminology

Two terms that are frequently used incorrectly are *indigenous* and *endemic*. A plant (or other organism) that is endemic to the Cape Peninsula, for example, is found (in nature) exclusively within the boundaries of the Cape Peninsula (nowhere else). It can also be described as being indigenous to the Cape Peninsula, but so too can many species that are found naturally within the Cape Peninsula and elsewhere in Africa be described as being indigenous to the Peninsula. The term endemic narrows the natural distribution of a species to the precise area (large or small) where it is found, while the term indigenous simply means it does naturally occur in that place. There are well over 2,200 plant species that are indigenous to the Cape Peninsula, of which around 160+ plant species are endemic to the Cape Peninsula (i.e. they occur – in nature – nowhere else on the planet).

Taxonomy – the naming of species – can be confusing, yet it works extremely well once one begins to understand the way in which plants and animals are grouped by these naming systems. For this reason, the plant family, genus and species are used preferentially to common names because common names are not prescriptive, and more than one organism can share the same common name. Common names have been supplied, but many species have several common names (or none), and we have not attempted to include all common names.

Genus is always spelled with uppercase first letter, species (and subspecies, variety, etc.) are always lowercase. Conventionally, Genus, species and subspecies (subsp., var. etc.) are italicized.

Plant availability

We have attempted, as far as possible, to choose plants that are available either at most nurseries, or from specialist nurseries (such as Kirstenbosch, FynbosLife, Good Hope Gardens), or as seeds/bulbs from seed and bulb suppliers such as Silverhill Seeds. There are a few species that we believe have horticultural potential, but which are not yet readily available in the commercial world, including the lovely little blue daisy *Amellus* that occurs on the Estate.

Conclusion

The more people who ask for a particular species, the more likely it is that growers will begin to propagate the species. Demand is generally met with supply and the horticultural industry is no different. In keeping with the exceptional value of the natural vegetation in, and surrounding, the Estate, we hope that homeowners will use this list willingly and embrace the challenge to grow local, indigenous species. It is remarkable how well these species thrive once they have established. Many of these species are written about online – either through the SANBI PlantZAfrica website, or other sites. Please explore, and find out more about our wonderful, local plant life!

Primary information sources:

South African National Red List: (<http://redlist.sanbi.org>)

Plants of Southern Africa: (<https://posa.sanbi.org/sanbi/Websites>)
iNaturalist: (www.inaturalist.org)
PlantZAfrica: (<https://pza.sanbi.org>)

Recommended indigenous plant species lists for Klein Slangkop Estate

Table 1: Plant species by habit (trees, shrubs, annuals, etc.)

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
ANNUALS									
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpanthea pomeridiana</i>	Late Goldfig/Vetkousie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Aizoaceae	<i>Cleretum bellidiforme</i>	Bokbaai Vygie	Garden and Restoration	<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Apiaceae	<i>Capnophyllum africanum</i>		Restoration only		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	full sun - semi-shade	NT	
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotis breviscapa</i>	Sandveld African Daisy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Dimorphotheca pluvialis</i>	Rain Daisy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Felicia heterophylla</i>	Pureblue Felicia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania pectinata</i>	Combleaf Gazania	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum monstrosum</i>	One-eye Monster	Garden and Restoration	<i>Osteospermum clandestinum</i>	Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio arenarius</i>	Sandveld Ragwort	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio elegans</i>	Red-purple Ragwort	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Common Paraseed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Brassicaceae	<i>Heliophila africana</i>	African Sunspurge	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Brassicaceae	<i>Heliophila coronopifolia</i>	Blue Sunspurge	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Common Lobelia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Cape Bluebell	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula dichotoma</i>	Gold Stonecrop	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Annual	sun to shade	LC	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	Coconut Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	full sun	LC	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Hemimeris racemosa</i>	Bobbejaaangesiggies	Restoration only		CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Lyperia tristis</i>	Aandblom	Restoration only		CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	Sticky with black flowers – also yellow form
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Nemesia affinis</i>		Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	full sun semi-shade	LC	Restoration projects should only use seeds from within the Estate.

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Urticaceae	<i>Didymodoxa capensis</i>	Cape Nettle	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	semi-shade	LC	
GEOPHYTES									
Bulbs, rhizomes, etc/									
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	March Lily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Bulb	sun to shade	LC	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Brunsvigia orientalis</i>	Kandelaarlelie/Candelabra Lily	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Gethyllis afra</i>	Bramakranka	Internal only		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Gethyllis kaapensis</i>	Peninsula Kukumakranka	Internal only		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	EN	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i>	April Fool / Pooierkwas/Spotted Bloodlily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Haemanthus sanguineus</i>	Smooth Bloodlily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Araceae	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Common Arum	Garden and Restoration		Wetlands in CFDS/Fynbos	Rhizome	sun to shade	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Albuca cooperi</i>	Dainty Tamarak	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Bulb	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Albuca flaccida</i>	Slime Soldier-in-a-Box	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Bulb	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Haakdoring/Hookthorn Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Rhizome	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Rhizome	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus capensis</i>	Cape Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Weeping Asparagus	Internal only		Fynbos	Rhizome	semi-shade	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus lignosus</i>	Fire Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Asparagus rubicundus</i>	Waitabit/Redstem Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Asparagaceae	<i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i>	Rooinaeltjie/Red Viooltjie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Bulb	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker	Internal only		Seasonal wetlands	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Trachyandra ciliata</i>	Common Capespinach	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Bulb	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>	Strandblomkool/Branch Capespinach	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Bulb	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Colchicaceae	<i>Ornithoglossum viride</i>	Green Slangkop	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	full sun semi- shade	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina africana</i>	Yellow Dayflower	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Tuber	sun to shade	LC	No other members of this plant family are appropriate in the Estate.
Haemodoraceae	<i>Wachendorfia multiflora</i>	Brown Butterflylily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Haemodoraceae	<i>Wachendorfia paniculata</i>	Common Butterflylily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Empodium plicatum</i>	Plough Star	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	Generally associated with seasonal wetlands and damp areas
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Pauridia capensis</i>	Capestar	Garden and Restoration	<i>Spiloxene capensis</i>	Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	Generally associated with seasonal wetlands and damp areas
Hypoxidaceae	<i>Pauridia serrata</i> subsp. <i>serrata</i>	Gold Capestar	Garden and Restoration	<i>Spiloxene serrata</i>	Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Aristea africana</i>	Maagbos/African Capeblue	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Aristea bakeri</i>	Garden and Restoration	Internal only		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	Needs fire to flower
Iridaceae	<i>Aristea glauca</i>	Grey Capeblue	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Rhizome	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Babiana ambigua</i>	Common Babiana/Common Bobbejaantjie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Babiana ringens</i>	Rat-tail Babiana/Rat-tail Bobbejaantjie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Babiana tubiflora</i>	Strandveld Trumpet Bobbejaantjie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i>	Cobra Lily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>	African Flag	Internal only		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Codonrhiza corymbosa</i>	Blue Paintpetal	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Ferraria crispa</i>	Black Spiderlily	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Bulb	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Geissorhiza aspera</i>	Common Satin	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus carinatus</i>	Blue Afrikaner	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Gladiolus cunonius</i>	Red Pypie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Lapeirousia anceps</i>	Long Kabong	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Melasphaerula graminea</i>	Fairybells	Internal only		Fynbos	Corn	semi-shade to full shade	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Moraea fugax</i>	Sweet Tulp	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Moraea tripetala</i> subsp. <i>tripetala</i>	Blue Uintjie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Romulea flava</i>	Greenbract Froetang	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	Must use local variety.
Iridaceae	<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Rosy Froetang	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Bulb	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>	Bugle Watsonia	Internal only		Fynbos	Corn	sun	LC	
Iridaceae	<i>Watsonia tabularis</i>	Table Mountain Watsonia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Corn	sun	LC	
Orchidaceae	<i>Bonatea speciosa</i>	Green Woodorchid	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	
Orchidaceae	<i>Disa bracteata</i>	Bract Disa	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	
Orchidaceae	<i>Disa comuta</i>	Golden Disa	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	
Orchidaceae	<i>Satyrium carneum</i>	Pink Satyre	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	
Orchidaceae	<i>Satyrium lupulinum</i>	Dark Satyre	Internal only		Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	
Orchidaceae	<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	Scented Satyre	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tuber	semi-shade to full shade	LC	
Tecophilaeaceae	<i>Cyanella hyacinthoides</i>	Blue Ladieshand	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Apiaceae	<i>Annesorhiza macrocarpa</i>	Wilde-anyswortel	Restoration only		CFDS/Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	Restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
Asteraceae	<i>Othonna bulbosa</i>		Restoration only		CFDS	Tuber	semi-shade	LC	Restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
Asteraceae	<i>Othonna undulosa</i>	Bobbejaankoolklomp	Garden and Restoration	<i>Othonna filicaulis</i>	CFDS	Tuber	sun	LC	
Campanulaceae	<i>Cyphia bulbosa</i>	Bulb Baroe	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Tuber	sun	LC	edible tuber

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Kedrostis nana</i> var. <i>nana</i>	Porcupine Potato	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tuber	full sun semi-shade	LC	Not readily available in nurseries yet.
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	Sad Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Tuber	full sun	LC	
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha longifolia</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>	Cape Horse Mint	Internal only		Wetlands in Fynbos and CFDS	Rootstock	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis caprina</i>	Goat Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis hirta</i>	Tree Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Golden Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	Reverse Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Goatfoot Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis polyphylla</i>	Manyleaf Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis versicolor</i> var. <i>versicolor</i>	Candycane Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Corn	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
HERBACEOUS AND GROUNDCOVERS									
Aizoaceae	<i>Aizoon paniculatum</i>	Pink Baconfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sabre Sourfig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Aizoaceae	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Edible Sourfig/Suurvy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Aizoaceae	<i>Conicosia pugioniformis</i>	Narrowleaf Conefig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Aizoaceae	<i>Drosanthemum candens</i>	Hanging Dewfig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Often associated with rocky coastlines
Aizoaceae	<i>Jordaaniella dubia</i>	Strandveld Beachfig/Malvy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Aizoaceae	<i>Lampranthus reptans</i>	Creeping Brightfig	Restoration only		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	NT	Restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
Aizoaceae	<i>Lampranthus explanatus</i>	Sandveld Brightfig/Geelsandvygie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	NT	yellow to orange flowers
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum canaliculatum</i>	Beach Dropfig	Garden and Restoration	<i>Phyllobolus canaliculatus</i>	CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	pale pink
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Kinkelbossie	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	edible leaves
Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	Sprawling Seacoral/Kinkelbossie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Apiaceae	<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Waternael/Asian Pennywort	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Apocynaceae	<i>Orbea variegata</i>	Variegated Carrion-Flower	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Amellus asteroides</i> subsp. <i>asteroides</i>		Garden and Restoration		CFDS	herbaceous	sun	LC	Not yet commonly found in nurseries
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i>	Prostrate Capeweed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	herbaceous	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotis aspera</i>	Rough African Daisy	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	herbaceous	sun	LC	short lived perennial
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	Bitter African Daisy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	flowers cream or pale yellow
Asteraceae	<i>Cineraria geifolia</i>	Hairy Cineraria	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	herbaceous	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Beach Rain Daisy	Garden and Restoration	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Mountain True-Eye/Berghaarpuis	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	herbaceous	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Gazania maritima</i>	Geelmargriet	Internal only		CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	Restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.

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Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum cymosum</i>	Fume Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Kill Ragwort	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	herbaceous	sun	LC	
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia comosa</i>	Leafy Lobelia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	herbaceous	sun	LC	
Campanulaceae	<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	Yellow Oneye	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal wetlands	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Dianthus albens</i>	Pale Pink	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	herbaceous	sun	LC	
Commelinaceae	<i>Commelina africana</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	Common Yellow Dayflower	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun to shade	LC	edible leaf yellow flower
Convolvulaceae	<i>Falkia repens</i>	Pink Ear	Internal only		Seasonal wetlands	Groundcover	sun	LC	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	Tuber Milkball	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Deciduous
Fabaceae	<i>Bolusafr bituminosa</i>	Tar Pea	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun	LC	tar scented
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea decumbens</i>	Carpet Dottlepea	Garden and Restoration	<i>Otholobium decumbens</i> , <i>Otholobium virgatum</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea repens</i>	Creeping Fountainbush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun	NT	
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium incanum</i> subsp. <i>incanum</i>	Bergtee/Carpet Crane's-Bill	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal Wetlands in CFDS and Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun	LC	The horticultural form is generally the Southern Cape subspecies – <i>G. incanum</i> subsp. <i>multifidum</i> which should not be used on the Estate.
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Kusmalva/Common Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia angustibracteata</i>	Creeping Orange Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia pinnata</i>	Pinnate Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Malvaceae	<i>Hibiscus aethiopicus</i> var. <i>aethiopicus</i>	Cape Hibiscus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	

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Proteaceae	<i>Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron</i> subsp. <i>hypophyllocarpodendron</i>	Green-snakestem Pincushion	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	EN	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Manulea rubra</i>		Restoration only		Fynbos	herbaceous	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Manulea tomentosa</i>	Woolly Manulea	Restoration only		CFDS	herbaceous	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Microdon capitatus</i>	Heady Catstailbush	Restoration only		Fynbos	herbaceous	sun	EN	Originally thought to be Selago cf. fruticosa (which might nonetheless be present).
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Pseudoselago spuria</i>	Thinleaf Selago/Fineleaf Puffbush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	herbaceous	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum africanum</i>	Drunken Berry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun to shade	LC	
GRASSES, REEDS AND SEDGES									
Cyperaceae	<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Clubrush	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	sedge	sun	LC	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus textilis</i>	Mat Sedge	Internal only		Wetland and wetland edge	sedge	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Cyperaceae	<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Stembract Clubrush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Scirpus nodosa / Isolepis nodosa</i>	Wetlands in CFDS/Fynbos	sedge	sun	LC	
Cyperaceae	<i>Ficinia secunda</i>	Comb Clubrush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	sedge	sun	LC	
Cyperaceae	<i>Hellmuthia membranacea</i>	Helmet Sedge	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	sedge	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Capeochloa cinta</i> subsp. <i>cinta</i>	Fynbos Wire Grass	Internal only		Fynbos	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Fynkweek/Quick Grass	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	lawnglass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldtgrass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Ehrharta villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Pypgras/Pipe Grass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping Love Grass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	grass	sun	LC	

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Poaceae	<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Thatching Grass	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Pentameris pallida</i>	Pale Fiveawn	Garden and Restoration	<i>Pentaschistis pallida</i>	Fynbos	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Brakgras	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	grass	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	lawngress	sun	LC	
Poaceae	<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>	Sea Wheat	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	grass	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Elegia nuda</i>	Rough Deckreed/Naked Deckreed	Garden and Restoration		Wetlands in Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Elegia tectorum</i>	Cape Deckreed	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i>	Wetlands in Fynbos/CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	Fish Hoek form only
Restionaceae	<i>Hypodiscus aristatus</i>	Bristly Pineappleweed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Restio capensis</i>	Cape Pegweed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Restio eleocharis</i>	Beach Pegweed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Restio quinquefarius</i>	Fives Capereed	Internal only		Seasonal wetland in Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Staberoha cernua</i>	Cutwing Tasselreed	Restoration only		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	Restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
Restionaceae	<i>Thamnochortus obtusus</i>		Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Thamnochortus spicigerus</i>	Olifantsriet/Dune Thatchreed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	
Restionaceae	<i>Willdenowia teres</i>	Greynut Sunreed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
SMALL SHRUBS									
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Soap Aloe	Internal only		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe succotrina</i>	Fynbos Aloe	Internal only		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	low growing form
Aizoaceae	<i>Lampranthus bicolor</i>	Twocolour Brightfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	Sand Fynbos flowers yellow with copper reverse

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Aizoaceae	<i>Lampranthus emarginatus</i>	Clusterleaf Brightfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	pink to magenta
Aizoaceae	<i>Lampranthus tenuifolius</i>	Narrowleaf Brightfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	EN	Deep, neutral to alkaline sands near the coast.
Aizoaceae	<i>Ruschia macowanii</i>	Beach Tentfig/Sea Tentfig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	magenta flowers
Asteraceae	<i>Athanasia dentata</i>	Tooth Kanniedood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Chrysocoma coma-aurea</i>	Golden Goldilocks/Golden Bitterbush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum crispum</i>	Woolly Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum niveum</i>	Sand Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	sun	LC	Fine ericoid leaf flowers white to pink Dec to Feb
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>	Needle Everlasting/Heath-leaf Strawflower	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	sun	LC	WARNING!!! Local form only!
Asteraceae	<i>Hippia pilosa</i>	Silky Stinkals	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrublet	sun	LC	Not H. frutescens
Asteraceae	<i>Ifloga repens</i>		Restoration only		Fynbos/CFDS	small shrub	sun	LC	Resembles Stoebe
Asteraceae	<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i>	Petite-Licorice	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal wetlands	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	Cape Snow	Internal only		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Ursinia paleacea</i>	Fire Paraseed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	Often associated with seasonal wetland
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia pinifolia</i>	Pineleaf Lobelia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Campanulaceae	<i>Wahlenbergia adpressa</i>	Long-leaf Capebell	Restoration only		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Scabiosa africana</i>	Cape Scabious	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	

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Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>	Varkoor	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	None of the other varieties are naturally present within the Cape Peninsula.
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula fascicularis</i>	Fragrant Stonecrop	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Crassulaceae	<i>Tylecodon grandiflorus</i>	Rooisuikerblom	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Ericaceae	<i>Erica cerinthoides</i>	Fire Heath	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	brilliant red tubular flowers
Ericaceae	<i>Erica ericoides</i>	Heathlike Heath	Garden and Restoration	<i>Blaeria ericoides</i>	Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	masses of small pink mauve flowers
Ericaceae	<i>Erica pulchella</i> var. <i>pulchella</i>	Beauty Heath	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	Most likely subsp.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead Barrelwort	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Lessertia frutescens</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i>	Cancer Bush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea fruticans</i>	Peninsula Dottlepea	Internal only	<i>Otholobium fruticans</i>	Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	Rare	
Gentianaceae	<i>Chironia baccifera</i>	Christmas Berry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	semi-shade	LC	
Gentianaceae	<i>Orphium frutescens</i>	Sea Rose	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal Wetlands in CFDS and lowland Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium betulinum</i>	Camphor Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium gibbosum</i>	Gouty Storksbill/Dikbeenmalva	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium longicaule</i> var. <i>longicaule</i>	Longstalk Storksbill/Butterfly Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium myrrhifolium</i> var. <i>myrrhifolium</i>	Wildemalva/Myrrhleaf Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia africana</i>	African Blue Sage	Garden and Restoration	<i>Salvia africana-caerulea</i>	Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	

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Linaceae	<i>Linum africanum</i>	African Flax	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia hyssopifolia</i>	Fat Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia multiflora</i>	Cluster Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Malvaceae	<i>Hermannia rudis</i>		Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun	LC	
Menispermaceae	<i>Cissampelos capensis</i>	Davidjieswortel/Cape Moonseed Vine	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Medicinal species
Myricaceae	<i>Morella quercifolia</i>	Maagpynbossie/Oak Waxberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Myrica quercifolia</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	small shrub	semi-shade	LC	Tends to grow near wetlands.
Penaeaceae	<i>Stylapterus fruticosus</i>	Flats Wingstyle	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	EN	Not readily available in nurseries yet.
Proteaceae	<i>Serruria glomerata</i>	Cluster Spiderhead	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small shrub	sun	VU	Associated with seeps and seasonal wetlands in Fynbos
Ranunculaceae	<i>Knowltonia vesicatoria</i> subsp. <i>vesicatoria</i>	Brandblaar/Common Burnleaf	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	small shrub	semi-shade to full shade	LC	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica imberbis</i> var. <i>imberbis</i>	Hairy Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	small shrub	sun	LC	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica parviflora</i>	Mini Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica plumosa</i>	Feathery Hardleaf	Internal only		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Rutaceae	<i>Adenandra uniflora</i>	One Chinaflower	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Rutaceae	<i>Adenandra villosa</i> subsp. <i>villosa</i>	Hairy Chinaflower	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Rutaceae	<i>Agathosma imbricata</i>	Sand Buchu/Tile Buchu	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Rutaceae	<i>Agathosma serpyllacea</i>	Common Buchu	Internal only		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Rutaceae	<i>Diosma hirsuta</i>	Common Bitterbuchu/Wild Buchu	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	small shrub	sun	LC	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Chaenostoma hispidum</i>	Bristle Skunkbush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Sutera hispida</i>	Fynbos/CFDS	small shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Roepera flexuosa</i>	Thin Twinleaf/Maerbossie	Garden and Restoration	<i>Zygophyllum flexuosum</i>	CFDS	small shrub	full sun	LC	

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MEDIUM SHRUBS									
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloiampelos commixta</i>	Peninsula Rambling Aloe	Internal only	<i>Aloe commixta</i>	Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun semi-shade	VU	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia tomentosa</i>	Bicolour Curranthrus	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus tomentosa</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Apocynaceae	<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Wild Cotton	Garden and Restoration	<i>Asclepias cancellata</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Athanasia crithmifolia</i>	Divided Kanniedood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Didelta carnosia</i>	Dune Saladbush	Garden and Restoration		dunes/CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Wild Rosemary	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Eriocephalus racemosus</i> var. <i>racemosus</i>	Kapkap Kapok/Sandveldkapok	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Felicia fruticosa</i>	Bush Felicia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum dasyanthum</i>	Fynbos Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum pandurifolium</i>	Fiddle Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	flowers creamy Oct - Jan
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum patulum</i>	Honey Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	flowers cream Dec to Jan
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum revolutum</i>	Pale Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	straw coloured flowers July to Oct
Asteraceae	<i>Metalasia densa</i>	Fynbos Blombos	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Osmitopsis asteriscoides</i>	Swamp Daisy	Internal only		Wetlands in Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	possibly best in pots medicinal
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum incanum</i> subsp. <i>incanum</i>	Grey Bietou/Grysbietou	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chrysanthemoides incana</i>	CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Othonna coronopifolia</i>	Sand Baboocabbage/Sandharpui s	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Seriphium plumosum</i>	Common Snakebush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Stoebe plumosa</i>	Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Boraginaceae	<i>Lobostemon fruticosus</i>	Agtdaegeneesbos	Internal only		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Boraginaceae	<i>Lobostemon glaucophyllus</i>	Grey Healthbush	Internal only		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Bruniaceae	<i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i>	Redleg Kolkol	Internal only		seasonal wetlands	medium shrub	sun	LC	seasonal wetland

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Bruniaceae	<i>Staavia radiata</i>	Mini Diamondeyes/Altydbossie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Ericaceae	<i>Erica mammosa</i>	Ninepin Heath	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	bicolor white and pink tubular flowers
Ericaceae	<i>Erica plukenetii</i> subsp. <i>plukenetii</i>	Hangertjies	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	pinky red tubular flowers
Fabaceae	<i>Aspalathus hispida</i> subsp. <i>albiflora</i>	Purpleback Capegorse	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	full sun	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Podalyria myrtillifolia</i>	Myrtle Capesweetpea	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Podalyria sericea</i>	Silver Capesweetpea	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun	V	
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea bracteolata</i>	Strand Dottlepea	Garden and Restoration	<i>Otholobium bracteolatum</i>	CFDS	medium shrub	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Wiborgia obcordata</i>	Willow Pennypea/Pennypod	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun	LC	
Geraniaceae	<i>Pelargonium cucullatum</i> subsp. <i>cucullatum</i>	Hooded Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun	LC	
Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Common Lionspaw	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	full sun	LC	No other <i>Leonotis</i> species is acceptable in the Estate.
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia aurea</i>	Bruinsalie	Garden and Restoration	<i>Salvia africana-lutea</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun	LC	
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia lanceolata</i>	Rusty Sage / Strandsalie/Lanceleaf Sage	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun	LC	
Myricaceae	<i>Morella serrata</i>	Water Waxberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Myrica serrata</i>	Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun to semi- shade	LC	Tends to grow near wetlands.
Polygalaceae	<i>Muraltia heisteria</i>	Prickly Purplegorse	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Polygalaceae	<i>Muraltia spinosa</i>	Spiny Tortoiseberry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Primulaceae	<i>Myrsine africana</i>	Cape Myrtle	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun to shade	LC	
Proteaceae	<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Common Sunshine Conebush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Proteaceae	<i>Protea scolymocephala</i>	Witskollie/Thistle Sugarbush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	VU	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phyllica ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>	Heath Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica strigosa</i>	Stringy Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration	<i>Yellow stem</i>	Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Trichocephalus stipularis</i>	Hondegesig/Dogsface	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Rosaceae	<i>Cliffortia falcata</i>	Curly Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub		LC	
Rosaceae	<i>Cliffortia obcordata</i>	Diamond Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Rutaceae	<i>Coleonema album</i>	Capemay	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	medium shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	Kommetjie form compact and strongly aromatic
Rutaceae	<i>Diosma oppositifolia</i>	Bitter Buchu/Opposite Bitterbuchu	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	medium shrub	sun	LC	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum guineense</i>	Dune Nightshade	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	medium shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
Thymeleaceae	<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Common Ganna	Garden and Restoration	<i>Passerina vulgaris</i>	CFDS	medium shrub	sun	LC	
LARGE SHRUBS									
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia crenata</i>	Dune Crow-Berry	Internal only	<i>Rhus crenata</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	large shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Not for natural areas.
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia laevigata</i>	Dune Currant	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus laevigata</i>	CFDS	large shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia lucida</i>	Blinktaaibos/Blinkblaartaaibos	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus lucida</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	large shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Krantz Aloe	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Strandveld Blombos	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	large shrub	sun	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i> subsp. <i>moniliferum</i>	Bietou / Tickberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chrysanthemoides monilifera</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	large shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
Bruniaceae	<i>Berzelia lanuginosa</i>	Vlei Kolkol	Internal only		seasonal wetlands	large shrub	sun	LC	seasonal wetland
Celastraceae	<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	Common Spikethorn	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	large shrub	sun	LC	
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus lucida</i>	Cape Koko Tree	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	large shrub	sun	LC	
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros glabra</i>	Cape Starapple	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	edible blue berries
Fabaceae	<i>Podalyria calypttrata</i>	Cap Capesweetpea	Internal only		Fynbos	Large shrub	sun	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea aphylla</i>	Leafless Fountainbush	Internal only		Seasonal Wetlands in CFDS and Fynbos	large shrub	full sun	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Fabaceae	<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Fountainbush	Internal only		Wetlands in fynbos	Large shrub	Full sun	LC	
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia chamelaeagnea</i>	Rough Blue Sage	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	full sun	LC	
Myricaceae	<i>Morella cordifolia</i>	Dune Waxberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Myrica cordifolia</i>	Dunes/CFDS	large shrub	full sun	LC	spreads widely
Oleaceae	<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>	Black Ironwood	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	sun	LC	
Oleaceae	<i>Olea exasperata</i>	Dune Olive	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	large shrub	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	September Falsepea	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	large shrub	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Proteaceae	<i>Leucadendron levisanus</i>	Capeflats Conebush	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	sun	CR	
Proteaceae	<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>	Sickleleaf Conebush	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	sun	LC	
Proteaceae	<i>Protea repens</i>	Common Sugarbush	Internal only		Fynbos	large shrub	sun	LC	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phyllica buxifolia</i>	Box Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	large shrub/ small tree	sun	LC	
Rosaceae	<i>Cliffortia polygonifolia</i> var. <i>polygonifolia</i>	Hairy Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	large shrub	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Rosaceae	<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>	Cone River Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Wetlands in Fynbos/CFDS	large shrub	sun	LC	Wetland edge and river edge species. Needs water.
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium afrum</i>	Kraal Honeythorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	large shrub	full sun semi- shade	LC	
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Snakeberry Honeythorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	large shrub	full sun semi- shade	LC	
CLIMBERS									
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum africanum</i>	Cape/African Buckhorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	creeper	sun	LC	
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum obtusifolium</i>	Roundleaf Buckhorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	creeper	sun	LC	
Apocynaceae	<i>Microlooma sagittatum</i>	Bokhoring	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	creeper	sun	LC	
Fabaceae	<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Okie Bean/Cape Sweetpea	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	creeper	full sun	LC	
Vitaceae	<i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i>	Common Forest Grape/Baboon Grape	Internal only		Fynbos	Climber	sun to semi- shade	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/ habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
TREES									
Achariaceae	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wild Peach	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: med- large	Sun	LC	
Araliaceae	<i>Cussonia thyrsiflora</i>	Cape Coast Cabbagetree	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	tree	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Asteraceae	<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Coastal Camphor Bush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Tree: medium	Sun	LC	
Cannabaceae	<i>Celtis africana</i>	White Stinkwood	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: med- large			Requires shelter from wind and requires more water than most of these trees species
Celastraceae	<i>Cassine peragua</i> subsp. <i>barbara</i>	Cape Saffron/Dune Spoonwood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	tree	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Celastraceae	<i>Maurocenia frangula</i>	Cape Bushcherry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	tree	full sun to semi- shade	LC	
Celastraceae	<i>Maytenus oleoides</i>	Rock Candlewood	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: small	Sun	LC	Tends to grow in rocky outcrops
Celastraceae	<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	Candlewood/Kershout	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	tree	sun	LC	
Cupressaceae	<i>Widdringtonia nodiflora</i>	Mountain Cedar	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: medium			
Ebenaceae	<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	Bladdernut	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: small	Sun to semi- shade	LC	Needs shelter from wind
Fabaceae	<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>	Stream Keurboom	Internal only		Fynbos - riverine	Tree: med	Sun	LC	Found along stream courses. Needs plenty of water to establish. Short-lived and VERY fast-growing.
Metteniusaceae	<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	White Pear	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: med- large	Sun	LC	
Oleaceae	<i>Noronhia foveolata</i> subsp. <i>tomentella</i>	Rock Ironwood/Pock-Ironwood	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	tree	sun	LC	

Family	Genus/ species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth form/habit	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	African Wild Olive	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos/Forest	Tree: med-large	Sun	LC	
Penaeaceae	<i>Olinia ventosa</i>	Hard Pear	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: med-large	Sun	LC	
Podocarpaceae	<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	Real Yellowwood	Internal only		Watercourses in Fynbos and Sandveld	Tree: med-large			Typically found in riverine areas, often in forest
Primulaceae	<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>	Cape Beech	Internal only		Fynbos/CFDS	Forest Tree	Sun to semi-shade	LC	Usually found near water
Proteaceae	<i>Leucadendron coniferum</i>	Dune Conebush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Tree: small	sun to shade	NT	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Phylica buxifolia</i>	Box-leaf Phylica	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: small/large shrub	Sun	LC	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	Cat-Thorn	Internal only		Fynbos	tree: small sprawling	sun to shade	LC	
Salicaceae	<i>Scolopia mundii</i>	Red pear	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: small-med	sun to semi-shade	LC	
Santalaceae	<i>Colpoen compressum</i>	Cape Sumach	Garden and Restoration	<i>Osyris compressa</i>	CFDS	Tree: small	sun	LC	
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	Milkwood	Internal only		CFDS	Tree: med-large	Sun	LC	Tolerates Fynbos with addition of organic matter
Sapotaceae	<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> subsp. <i>inerme</i>	White Milkwood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	tree	sun	LC	Protected under Forest Act
Stilbaceae	<i>Halleria lucida</i>	Tree Fuchsia	Internal only		Fynbos - riverine forest	Tree: med-large	Sun to semi-shade	LC	Needs shelter from wind.

2) Plant species by name

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
MONOCOTS								
<i>Albuca cooperi</i>	Dainty Tamarak	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Albuca flaccida</i>	Slime Soldier-in-a-Box	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Aloe arborescens</i>	Krantz Aloe	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Aloe maculata</i>	Soap Aloe	Internal only		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Aloe succotrina</i>	Fynbos Aloe	Internal only		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	low growing form
<i>Aloiampelos commixta</i>	Peninsula Rambling Aloe	Internal only	<i>Aloe commixta</i>	Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	VU	
<i>Amaryllis belladonna</i>	March Lily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	sun to shade	LC	
<i>Aristea africana</i>	Maagbos/African Capeblue	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Aristea bakeri</i>	Garden and Restoration	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	Needs fire to flower
<i>Aristea glauca</i>	Grey Capeblue	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Asparagus aethiopicus</i>	Haakdoring/Hookthorn Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Asparagus asparagoides</i>	Bridal Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Asparagus capensis</i>	Cape Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Asparagus declinatus</i>	Weeping Asparagus	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	semi-shade	LC	
<i>Asparagus lignosus</i>	Fire Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Asparagus rubicundus</i>	Waitabit/Redstem Asparagus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Babiana ambigua</i>	Common Babiana/Common Bobbejaantjie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Babiana ringens</i>	Rat-tail Babiana/Rat-tail Bobbejaantjie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Babiana tubiflora</i>	Strandveld Trumpet Bobbejaantjie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Bolboschoenus maritimus</i>	Sea Clubrush	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	Sedge	sun	LC	
<i>Bonatea speciosa</i>	Green Woodorchid	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Brunsvigia orientalis</i>	Kandelaarlelie/Candelabra Lily	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Capeochloa cinta</i> subsp. <i>cinta</i>	Fynbos Wire Grass	Internal only		Fynbos	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Chasmanthe aethiopica</i>	Cobra Lily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Chasmanthe floribunda</i> var. <i>floribunda</i>	African Flag	Internal only		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Codonorhiza corymbosa</i>	Blue Paintpetal	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Commelina africana</i>	Yellow Dayflower	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun to shade	LC	No other members of this plant family are appropriate in the Estate.
<i>Cyanella hyacinthoides</i>	Blue Ladieshand	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Fynkweek/Quick Grass	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Lawngress	sun	LC	
<i>Cyperus textilis</i>	Mat Sedge	Internal only		Wetland and wetland edge	Sedge	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Disa bracteata</i>	Bract Disa	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Disa comuta</i>	Golden Disa	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Ehrharta calycina</i>	Perennial Veldtgrass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Ehrharta erecta</i>	Panic Veldtgrass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Ehrharta villosa</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	Pypgras/Pipe Grass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Elegia nuda</i>	Rough Deckreed/Naked Deckreed	Garden and Restoration		Wetlands in Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Elegia tectorum</i>	Cape Deckreed	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chondropetalum tectorum</i>	Wetlands in Fynbos/CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	Fish Hoek form only
<i>Empodium plicatum</i>	Plough Star	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	Generally associated with seasonal wetlands and damp areas
<i>Eragrostis curvula</i>	Weeping Love Grass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Ferraria crispa</i>	Black Spiderlily	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Ficinia nodosa</i>	Stembract Clubrush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Scirpus nodosa</i> / <i>Isolepis nodosa</i>	Wetlands in CFDS/Fynbos	Sedge	sun	LC	
<i>Ficinia secunda</i>	Comb Clubrush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Sedge	sun	LC	
<i>Geissorhiza aspera</i>	Common Satin	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Gethyllis afra</i>	Bramakranka	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Gethyllis kaapensis</i>	Peninsula Kukumakranka	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	EN	
<i>Gladiolus carinatus</i>	Blue Afrikaner	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Gladiolus cunonius</i>	Red Pypie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Haemanthus coccineus</i>	April Fool / Pooierkwas/Spotted Bloodlily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Haemanthus sanguineus</i>	Smooth Bloodlily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Hellmuthia membranacea</i>	Helmet Sedge	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	Sedge	sun	LC	
<i>Hyparrhenia hirta</i>	Thatching Grass	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Hypodiscus aristatus</i>	Bristly Pineappleweed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker	Internal only		Seasonal wetlands	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Lachenalia bulbifera</i>	Rooinaeltjie/Red Viooltjie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Lapeirousia anceps</i>	Long Kabong	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Melasphaerula graminea</i>	Fairybells	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	semi-shade to full shade	LC	
<i>Moraea fugax</i>	Sweet Tulp	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Moraea tripetala</i> subsp. <i>tripetala</i>	Blue Uintjie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Ornithoglossum viride</i>	Green Slangkop	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Pauridia capensis</i>	Capestar	Garden and Restoration	<i>Spiloxene capensis</i>	Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	Generally associated with seasonal wetlands and damp areas
<i>Pauridia serrata</i> subsp. <i>serrata</i>	Gold Capestar	Garden and Restoration	<i>Spiloxene serrata</i>	Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Pentameris pallida</i>	Pale Fiveawn	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Restio capensis</i>	Cape Pegreed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Restio eleocharis</i>	Beach Pegreed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Restio quinquefarius</i>	Fives Capereed	Internal only		Seasonal wetland in Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Romulea flava</i>	Greenbract Froetang	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	Must use local variety.
<i>Romulea rosea</i>	Rosy Froetang	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Satyrium carneum</i>	Pink Satyre	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Satyrium lupulinum</i>	Dark Satyre	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Satyrium odorum</i>	Scented Satyre	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	semi-shade to full shade	LC	
<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>	Brakgras	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Staberoha cf. cernua</i>	Cutwing Tasselreed	Restoration only		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	Since species is uncertain, restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i>	Buffalo Grass	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Lawngress	sun	LC	
<i>Thamnochortus obtusus</i>		Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Thamnochortus spicigerus</i>	Olifantsriet/Dune Thatchreed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>	Sea Wheat	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	Grass	sun	LC	
<i>Trachyandra ciliata</i>	Common Capespinach	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Trachyandra divaricata</i>	Strandblomkool/Branch Capespinach	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Wachendorfia multiflora</i>	Brown Butterflylily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Wachendorfia paniculata</i>	Common Butterflylily	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Watsonia borbonica</i>	Bugle Watsonia	Internal only		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Watsonia tabularis</i>	Table Mountain Watsonia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	
<i>Willdenowia teres</i>	Greynut Sunreed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Reed	sun	LC	
<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Common Arum	Garden and Restoration		Wetlands in CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun to shade	LC	
DICOTS								
<i>Adenandra uniflora</i>	One Chinaflower	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Adenandra villosa</i> subsp. <i>villosa</i>	Hairy Chinaflower	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Agathosma imbricata</i>	Sand Buchu/Tile Buchu	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Agathosma serpyllacea</i>	Common Buchu	Internal only		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Aizoon paniculatum</i>	Pink Baconfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Amellus asteroides</i> subsp. <i>asteroides</i>		Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Herbaceous	sun	LC	Not yet commonly found in nurseries
<i>Annesorhiza cf. macrocarpa</i>	Wilde-anyswortel	Restoration only		CFDS/Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	Tall species. Since species is uncertain, restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
<i>Apodytes dimidiata</i>	White Pear	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: Med-Large	Sun	LC	
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Capeweed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Arctotheca prostrata</i>	Prostrate Capeweed	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Herbaceous	sun	LC	
<i>Arctotis aspera</i>	Rough African Daisy	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Herbaceous	sun	LC	short lived perennial

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<i>Arctotis breviscapa</i>	Sandveld African Daisy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i>	Bitter African Daisy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	flowers cream or pale yellow
<i>Aspalathus hispida</i> subsp. <i>albiflora</i>	Purpleback Capegorse	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	Likely subspecies
<i>Athanasia crithmifolia</i>	Divided Kanniedood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Athanasia dentata</i>	Tooth Kanniedood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Berzelia abrotanoides</i>	Redleg Kolkol	Internal only		seasonal wetlands	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	seasonal wetland
<i>Berzelia lanuginosa</i>	Vlei Kolkol	Internal only		seasonal wetlands	Large Shrub	sun	LC	seasonal wetland
<i>Bolusafr bituminosa</i>	Tar Pea	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun	LC	tar scented
<i>Capnophyllum africanum</i>		Restoration only		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	full sun to semi-shade	NT	
<i>Carpanthea pomeridiana</i>	Late Goldfig/Vetkousie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Carpobrotus acinaciformis</i>	Sabre Sourfig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>	Edible Sourfig/Suurvy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Cassine peragua</i> subsp. <i>barbara</i>	Cape Saffron/Dune Spoonwood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tree	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Celtis africana</i>	White Stinkwood	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: Med-Large	sun		Requires shelter from wind and requires more water than most of these trees species
<i>Centella asiatica</i>	Waternael/Asian Pennywort	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Chaenostoma hispidum</i>	Bristle Skunkbush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Sutera hispida</i>	Fynbos/CFDS	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Chironia baccifera</i>	Christmas Berry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	semi-shade	LC	
<i>Chrysocoma coma-aurea</i>	Golden Goldilocks/Golden Bitterbush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Cineraria geifolia</i>	Hairy Cineraria	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Herbaceous	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Cissampelos capensis</i>	Davidjieswortel/Cape Moonseed Vine	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Medicinal species
<i>Cleretum bellidiforme</i>	Bokbaai Vygie	Garden and Restoration	<i>Dorotheanthus bellidiformis</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Cliffortia falcata</i>	Curly Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub		LC	
<i>Cliffortia obcordata</i>	Diamond Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Cliffortia polygonifolia</i> var. <i>polygonifolia</i>	Hairy Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Large Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Cliffortia strobilifera</i>	Cone River Caperose	Garden and Restoration		Wetlands in Fynbos/CFDS	Large Shrub	sun	LC	Wetland edge and river edge species. Needs water.
<i>Coleonema album</i>	Capemay	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	Kommetjie form compact and strongly aromatic
<i>Colpoön compressum</i>	Cape Sumach	Garden and Restoration	<i>Osyris compressa</i>	CFDS	Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Commelina africana</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	Common Yellow Dayflower	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun to shade	LC	edible leaf yellow flower
<i>Conicosia pugioniformis</i>	Narrowleaf Conefig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> var. <i>orbiculata</i>	Varkoor	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	None of the other varieties are naturally present within the Cape Peninsula.
<i>Crassula dichotoma</i>	Gold Stonecrop	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Annual	sun to shade	LC	
<i>Crassula fascicularis</i>	Fragrant Stonecrop	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Cussonia thyrsiflora</i>	Cape Coast Cabbagetree	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tree	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Cynanchum africanum</i>	Cape/African Buckhorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Creeper	sun	LC	
<i>Cynanchum obtusifolium</i>	Roundleaf Buckhorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Creeper	sun	LC	
<i>Cyphia bulbosa</i>	Bulb Baroe	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	sun	LC	edible tuber
<i>Dianthus albens</i>	Pale Pink	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Herbaceous	sun	LC	
<i>Didelta carnosa</i>	Dune Saladbush	Garden and Restoration		dunes/CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Didymodoxa capensis</i>	Cape Nettle	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	semi-shade	LC	
<i>Dimorphotheca fruticosa</i>	Beach Rain Daisy	Garden and Restoration	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Dimorphotheca pluvialis</i>	Rain Daisy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Diosma hirsuta</i>	Common Bitterbuchu/Wild Buchu	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Diosma oppositifolia</i>	Bitter Buchu/Opposite Bitterbuchu	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Diospyros glabra</i>	Cape Starapple	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	edible blue berries
<i>Diospyros whyteana</i>	Bladdermut	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: Small	Sun to semi-shade	LC	Needs shelter from wind
<i>Dipogon lignosus</i>	Okie Bean/Cape Sweetpea	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Creeper	full sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Drosanthemum candens</i>	Hanging Dewfig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Often associated with rocky coastlines
<i>Erica cerinthoides</i>	Fire Heath	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	brilliant red tubular flowers
<i>Erica ericoides</i>	Heathlike Heath	Garden and Restoration	<i>Blaeria ericoides</i>	Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	masses of small pink mauve flowers
<i>Erica mammosa</i>	Ninepin Heath	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	bicolor white and pink tubular flowers
<i>Erica plukenetii</i> subsp. <i>plukenetii</i>	Hangertjies	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	pinky red tubular flowers
<i>Erica pulchella</i> var. <i>pulchella</i>	Beauty Heath	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	Most likely subsp.
<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Wild Rosemary	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Eriocephalus racemosus</i> var. <i>racemosus</i>	Kapkap Kapok/Sandveldkapok	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Euclea racemosa</i> subsp. <i>racemosa</i>	Dune Guarri	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i>	Medusahead Barrelwort	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i>	Tuber Milkball	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Deciduous
<i>Euryops abrotanifolius</i>	Mountain True-Eye/Berghaarpuis	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Herbaceous	sun	LC	
<i>Falkia repens</i>	Pink Ear	Internal only		Seasonal wetlands	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Felicia fruticosa</i>	Bush Felicia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Felicia heterophylla</i>	Pureblue Felicia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Gazania cf. maritima</i>	Geelmargriet	Internal only		CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	Since species is uncertain, restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
<i>Gazania pectinata</i>	Combleaf Gazania	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Geranium incanum</i> subsp. <i>incanum</i>	Bergtee/Carpet Crane's-Bill	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal Wetlands in CFDS and Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun	LC	The horticultural form is generally the Southern Cape subspecies – <i>G. incanum</i> subsp. <i>multifidum</i> which should not be used on the Estate.

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Gomphocarpus cancellatus</i>	Wild Cotton	Garden and Restoration	<i>Asclepias cancellata</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Gymnosporia buxifolia</i>	Common Spikethorn	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Halleria lucida</i>	Tree Fuchsia	Internal only		Fynbos - riverine forest	Tree: Med-Large	Sun to semi-shade	LC	Needs shelter from wind.
<i>Helichrysum crispum</i>	Woolly Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Helichrysum cymosum</i>	Fume Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Helichrysum dasyanthum</i>	Fynbos Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Helichrysum niveum</i>	Sand Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	sun	LC	Fine ericoid leaf flowers white to pink Dec to Feb
<i>Helichrysum pandurifolium</i>	Fiddle Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	flowers creamy Oct - Jan
<i>Helichrysum patulum</i>	Honey Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	flowers cream Dec to Jan
<i>Helichrysum revolutum</i>	Pale Everlasting	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	straw coloured flowers July to Oct
<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i>	Needle Everlasting/Heath-leaf Strawflower	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	sun	LC	WARNING!!! Local form only!
<i>Heliophila africana</i>	African Sunspurge	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	A pink form is also present here, observed in the Strandveld area in 2022.
<i>Heliophila coronopifolia</i>	Blue Sunspurge	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Hemimeris racemosa</i>	Bobbejaangesiggies	Restoration only		CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Hermannia angustibracteata</i>	Creeping Orange Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Hermannia hyssopifolia</i>	Fat Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Hermannia multiflora</i>	Cluster Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Hermannia pinnata</i>	Pinnate Dollsrose	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Hermannia rudis</i>		Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Hibiscus aethiopicus</i> var. <i>aethiopicus</i>	Cape Hibiscus	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Hippia pilosa</i>	Silky Stinkals	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrublet	sun	LC	Not H. frutescens
<i>Ifloga repens</i>		Restoration only		Fynbos/CFDS	Small Shrub	sun	LC	Resembles Stoebe
<i>Jordaaniella dubia</i>	Strandveld Beachfig/Malvy	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Kedrostis nana</i> var. <i>nana</i>	Porcupine Potato	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Geophyte	full sun semi-shade	LC	Not readily available in nurseries yet.
<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>	Wild Peach	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: Med-Large	Sun	LC	
<i>Knowltonia vesicatoria</i> subsp. <i>vesicatoria</i>	Brandblaar/Common Burnleaf	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	semi-shade to full shade	LC	
<i>Lampranthus bicolor</i>	Twocolour Brightfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	Sand Fynbos flowers yellow with copper reverse
<i>Lampranthus cf. reptans</i>	Creeping Brightfig	Restoration only		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	NT	Likely this species – ID unconfirmed. Since species is uncertain, restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
<i>Lampranthus emarginatus</i>	Clusterleaf Brightfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	pink to magenta
<i>Lampranthus explanatus</i>	Sandveld Brightfig/Geelsandvygie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	NT	yellow to orange flowers
<i>Lampranthus tenuifolius</i>	Narrowleaf Brightfig	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	EN	Deep, neutral to alkaline sands near the coast.
<i>Leonotis leonurus</i>	Common Lionspaw	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	No other <i>Leonotis</i> species is acceptable in the Estate.
<i>Lessertia frutescens</i> subsp. <i>frutescens</i>	Cancer Bush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Sutherlandia frutescens</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Leucadendron coniferum</i>	Dune Conebush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Tree	sun to shade	NT	
<i>Leucadendron levisanus</i>	Capeflats Conebush	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	sun	CR	
<i>Leucadendron salignum</i>	Common Sunshine Conebush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Leucadendron xanthoconus</i>	Sickleleaf Conebush	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Leucospermum hypophyllocarpodendron</i> subsp. <i>hypophyllocarpodendron</i>	Green-snakestem Pincushion	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	EN	
<i>Linum africanum</i>	African Flax	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Lobelia comosa</i>	Leafy Lobelia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Herbaceous	sun	LC	
<i>Lobelia erinus</i>	Common Lobelia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Lobelia pinifolia</i>	Pineleaf Lobelia	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Lobostemon fruticosus</i>	Eightday Healthbush	Internal only		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Lobostemon glaucophyllus</i>	Grey Healthbush	Internal only		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Lycium afrum</i>	Kraal Honeythorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Lycium ferocissimum</i>	Snakeberry Honeythorn	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Large Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Lyperia tristis</i>	Aandblom	Restoration only		CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	Sticky with black flowers – also yellow form
<i>Manulea rubra</i>		Restoration only		Fynbos	Herbaceous	full sun – semi-shade	LC	
<i>Manulea tomentosa</i>	Woolly Manulea	Restoration only		CFDS	Herbaceous	full sun - semi-shade	LC	
<i>Maurocena frangula</i>	Cape Bushcherry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tree	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Maytenus lucida</i>	Cape Koko Tree	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Maytenus oleoides</i>	Rock Candlewood	Garden and Restoration		Montane	Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Maytenus oleoides</i>	Rock Candlewood	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: Small	Sun	LC	Tends to grow in rocky outcrops
<i>Mentha longifolia</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>	Cape Horse Mint	Internal only		Wetlands in Fynbos and CFDS	Rootstock	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Mesembryanthemum canaliculatum</i>	Beach Dropfig	Garden and Restoration	<i>Phyllobolus canaliculatus</i>	CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	pale pink
<i>Metalasia densa</i>	Fynbos Blombos	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Metalasia muricata</i>	Strandveld Blombos	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Microdon capitatus</i>	Heady Catstailbush	Restoration only		Fynbos	Herbaceous	sun	EN	Originally thought to be <i>Selago</i> cf. <i>fruticosa</i> (which might nonetheless be present).
<i>Microdroma sagittatum</i>	Bokhoring	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Creeper	sun	LC	
<i>Monopsis lutea</i>	Yellow Oneye	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal wetlands	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Morella cordifolia</i>	Dune Waxberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Myrica cordifolia</i>	Dunes/CFDS	Large Shrub	full sun	LC	spreads widely
<i>Morella quercifolia</i>	Maagpynbossie/Oak Waxberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Myrica quercifolia</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	semi-shade	LC	Tends to grow near wetlands.
<i>Morella serrata</i>	Water Waxberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Myrica serrata</i>	Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Tends to grow near wetlands.

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Muraltia heisteria</i>	Prickly Purplegorse	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Muraltia spinosa</i>	Spiny Tortoiseberry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Myrsine africana</i>	Cape Myrtle	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun to shade	LC	
<i>Nemesia affinis</i>		Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	full sun semi-shade	LC	Likely species, Since species is uncertain, restoration projects should only use seeds from within the Estate.
<i>Noronhia foveolata</i> subsp. <i>tomentella</i>	Rock Ironwood/Pock-Ironwood	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chionanthus foveolatus</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Olea capensis</i> subsp. <i>capensis</i>	Black Ironwood	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Olea europaea</i> subsp. <i>africana</i>	Wild Olive/ African Wild Olive	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos/Forest	Tree: Med-Large	sun	LC	
<i>Olea exasperata</i>	Dune Olive	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Large Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Olinia ventosa</i>	Hard Pear	Internal only		Fynbos/Forest	Tree: Med-Large	Sun	LC	
<i>Orbea variegata</i>	Variegated Carrion-Flower	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Orphium frutescens</i>	Sea Rose	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal Wetlands in CFDS and lowland Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Osmitopsis asteriscoides</i>	Swamp Daisy	Internal only		Wetlands in Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	possibly best in pots medicinal
<i>Osteospermum incanum</i> subsp. <i>incanum</i>	Grey Bietou/Grysbietou	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chrysanthemoide s incana</i>	CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Osteospermum moniliferum</i> subsp. <i>moniliferum</i>	Bietou / Tickberry	Garden and Restoration	<i>Chrysanthemoide s monilifera</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Osteospermum monstrosum</i>	One-eye Monster	Garden and Restoration	<i>Osteospermum clandestinum</i>	Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Othonna bulbosa</i>		Restoration only		CFDS	Geophyte	semi-shade	LC	Likely this species. Since species is uncertain, restoration projects should only use seed/plants from within the Estate.
<i>Othonna coronopifolia</i>	Sand Babooncabbage/Sandharpui s	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Othonna undulosa</i>	Bobbejaankoolklimop	Garden and Restoration	<i>Othonna filicaulis</i>	CFDS	Geophyte	sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Oxalis caprina</i>	Goat Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Oxalis hirta</i>	Tree Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Oxalis luteola</i>	Golden Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Oxalis obtusa</i>	Reverse Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Oxalis pes-caprae</i>	Goatfoot Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Oxalis polyphylla</i>	Manyleaf Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Oxalis versicolor</i> var. <i>versicolor</i>	Candycane Sorrel	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Passerina corymbosa</i>	Common Ganna	Garden and Restoration	<i>Passerina vulgaris</i>	CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Pelargonium betulinum</i>	Camphor Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Pelargonium capitatum</i>	Kusmalva/Common Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Pelargonium cucullatum</i> subsp. <i>cucullatum</i>	Hooded Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Pelargonium gibbosum</i>	Gouty Storksbill/Dikbeenmalva	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Pelargonium grossularioides</i>	Coconut Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	full sun	LC	
<i>Pelargonium longicaule</i> var. <i>longicaule</i>	Longstalk Storksbill/Butterfly Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Pelargonium myrrhifolium</i> var. <i>myrrhifolium</i>	Wildemalva/Myrrhleaf Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Pelargonium triste</i>	Sad Storksbill	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Geophyte	full sun	LC	
<i>Phylica buxifolia</i>	Box Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Large Shrub-Small Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Phylica ericoides</i> var. <i>ericoides</i>	Heath Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Phylica imberbis</i> var. <i>imberbis</i>	Hairy Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Small Shrub	sun	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Phylica parviflora</i>	Mini Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Phylica plumosa</i>	Feathery Hardleaf	Internal only		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Phylica strigosa</i>	Stringy Hardleaf	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Plecostachys serpyllifolia</i>	Petite-Licorice	Garden and Restoration		Seasonal wetlands	Small Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Podalyria calyptrata</i>	Cap Capesweetpea	Internal only		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Podalyria myrtillifolia</i>	Myrtle Capesweetpea	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Podalyria sericea</i>	Silver Capesweetpea	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun	V	
<i>Podocarpus latifolius</i>	Real Yellowwood	Internal only		Watercourses in Fynbos and Sandveld	Tree: Med-Large			Typically found in riverine areas, often in forest
<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i>	September Falsepea	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Large Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Protea repens</i>	Common Sugarbush	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Protea scolymocephala</i>	Witskollie/Thistle Sugarbush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	VU	
<i>Pseudoselago spuria</i>	Thinleaf Selago/Fineleaf Puffbush	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Herbaceous	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Psoralea aphylla</i>	Leafless Fountainbush	Internal only		Seasonal Wetlands in CFDS and Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Psoralea bracteolata</i>	Strand Dottiepea	Garden and Restoration	<i>Otholobium bracteolatum</i>	CFDS	Medium Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Psoralea decumbens</i>	Carpet Dottiepea	Garden and Restoration	<i>Otholobium decumbens</i> , <i>Otholobium virgatum</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Psoralea fruticans</i>	Peninsula Dottiepea	Internal only	<i>Otholobium fruticans</i>	Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	Rare	
<i>Psoralea pinnata</i>	Fountainbush	Internal only		Wetlands in fynbos	Medium Shrub	Full sun	LC	
<i>Psoralea repens</i>	Creeping Fountainbush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Groundcover	full sun	NT	
<i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i>	Candlewood/Kershout	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Rapanea melanophloeos</i>	Cape Beech	Internal only		Fynbos/CFDS	Forest Tree	Sun to semi-shade	LC	Usually found near water
<i>Rhoicissus tomentosa</i>	Common Forest Grape/Baboon Grape	Internal only		Fynbos	Climber	sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Robsonodendron maritimum</i>	Dune Saffronwood	Internal only		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Tree	full sun to semi-shade	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Roepera flexuosa</i>	Thin Twinleaf/Maerbossie	Garden and Restoration	<i>Zygophyllum flexuosum</i>	CFDS	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Ruschia macowanii</i>	Beach Tentfig/Sea Tentfig	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	magenta flowers
<i>Salvia africana</i>	African Blue Sage	Garden and Restoration	<i>Salvia africana-caerulea</i>	Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Salvia aurea</i>	Bruinsalie	Garden and Restoration	<i>Salvia africana-lutea</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Salvia chamelaeagnea</i>	Rough Blue Sage	Internal only		Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Salvia lanceolata</i>	Rusty Sage / Strandsalie/Lanceleaf Sage	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Scabiosa africana</i>	Cape Scabious	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Scolopia mundii</i>	Red pear	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: Small-Med	sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Scutia myrtina</i>	Cat-Thorn	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: Small Sprawling	sun to shade	LC	
<i>Searsia crenata</i>	Dune Crow-Berry	Internal only	<i>Rhus crenata</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	Not for natural areas.
<i>Searsia glauca</i>	Blue Kunirhus	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus glauca</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Small Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Searsia laevigata</i>	Dune Currant	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus laevigata</i>	CFDS	Large Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Searsia lucida</i>	Blinktaaios/Blinkblaartaaios	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus lucida</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Large Shrub	full sun to semi-shade	LC	
<i>Searsia tomentosa</i>	Bicolour Curranthus	Garden and Restoration	<i>Rhus tomentosa</i>	CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Senecio arenarius</i>	Sandveld Ragwort	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Senecio burchellii</i>	Kill Ragwort	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Herbaceous	sun	LC	
<i>Senecio elegans</i>	Red-purple Ragwort	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Seriphium plumosum</i>	Common Snakebush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Stoebe plumosa</i>	Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Serruria glomerata</i>	Cluster Spiderhead	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	VU	Associated with seeps and seasonal wetlands in Fynbos
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i>	Milkwood	Internal only		CFDS	Tree: Med-Large	Sun	LC	Tolerates Fynbos with addition of organic matter
<i>Sideroxylon inerme</i> subsp. <i>inerme</i>	White Milkwood	Garden and Restoration		CFDS	Tree	sun	LC	Protected under Forest Act
<i>Solanum africanum</i>	Drunken Berry	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun to shade	LC	
<i>Solanum guineense</i>	Dune Nightshade	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	

Genus and species	Common name	Garden/Restoration	Synonym	Soil type	Growth Form	Sun/Shade	Red List status	Comment
<i>Staavia radiata</i>	Mini Diamondeyes/Altydbossie	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Stylapterus fruticosus</i>	Flats Wingstyle	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	EN	Not readily available in nurseries yet.
<i>Syncarpha vestita</i>	Cape Snow	Internal only		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Coastal Camphor Bush	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Tree: Medium	Sun	LC	
<i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i>	Coastal Camphorbush	Garden and Restoration	<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	Fynbos/CFDS	Tree	sun	LC	
<i>Tetragonia decumbens</i>	Kinkelbossie	Garden and Restoration		Dunes/CFDS	Groundcover	sun	LC	edible leaves
<i>Tetragonia fruticosa</i>	Sprawling Seacoral/Kinkelbossie	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Groundcover	sun	LC	
<i>Trichocephalus stipularis</i>	Hondegesig/Dogsface	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Medium Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Tylecodon grandiflorus</i>	Rooisuikerblom	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	full sun semi-shade	LC	
<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Common Paraseed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos/CFDS	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Ursinia paleacea</i>	Fire Paraseed	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	Often associated with seasonal wetland
<i>Virgilia oroboides</i>	Stream Keurboom	Internal only		Fynbos - riverine	Tree: Medium	Sun	LC	Found along stream courses. Needs plenty of water to establish. Short-lived and VERY fast-growing.
<i>Wahlenbergia adpressa</i>	Long-leaf Capebell	Restoration only		Fynbos	Small Shrub	sun	LC	
<i>Wahlenbergia capensis</i>	Cape Bluebell	Garden and Restoration		Fynbos	Annual	sun	LC	
<i>Wiborgia obcordata</i>	Willow Pennypea/Pennypod	Garden and Restoration		CFDS/Fynbos	Medium Shrub	full sun	LC	
<i>Widdringtonia nodiflora</i>	Mountain Cedar	Internal only		Fynbos	Tree: Medium			

Appendix A2.2: Invasive, weedy and otherwise undesirable plant species observed in natural areas, commonages and on road verges within the Klein Slangkop Estate

Please note that this list is not exhaustive and there are likely many other plant species that are present which are not acceptable in terms of the EMP and Design Guidelines for use in any plantings on road verges and should be removed from any conservation area or road verge. All alien plant species (marked with an asterisk) should be removed entirely from all parts of the Estate, including private gardens, with the exception of herbs grown for culinary use – such as Lavender and Rosemary. The list of declared invasive species is available online and is updated regularly in terms of the regulations under the Biodiversity Act.

FAMILY	Genus / species	Status / synonym	Common name	Comment
Acanthaceae	<i>Hypoestes aristata</i>	Non-local	Ribbon Bush	Should definitely not be planted on pavements. No members of this plant family are indigenous to the Cape Peninsula.
Acanthaceae	<i>Barleria</i> spp. including <i>B. obtusa</i> , etc.	Non-local	Bush Violets	Should definitely not be planted on pavements.
Aizoaceae	<i>Mesembryanthemum cordifolium</i>	Previously <i>Aptenia cordifolia</i>	Heartleaf Sunfig	One of many non-local vygies and vygie family members which are present on road verges.
Amoryllidaceae	<i>Clivia</i> spp.	Non-local	Clivias / Bush Lilies	Should definitely not be planted on pavements.
Anacardiaceae	<i>Searsia (Rhus) crenata</i>	Not natural in Kommetjie although it is considered to be indigenous to the Cape Peninsula.	Dune Currantbush	Should not be in any natural area – although it is acceptable as hedging or in gardens, as long as it is controlled.
Apocynaceae	<i>Carissa macrocarpa</i>	Non-local	Big Num-num	Not indigenous to the Western Cape.
Asparagaceae	<i>Agave</i> spp.*	Some declared invaders	Century plants / sisal, etc.	None are acceptable and must be removed from the Estate.
Asparagaceae	<i>Chlorophytum comosum</i>	Non-local, can be very weedy	Hen and Chickens	Not indigenous to the Peninsula
Asparagaceae	<i>Yucca</i> spp.*	Exotic, some species are invasive.	Yuccas	Must be removed entirely from the Estate.
Asphodelaceae	<i>Aloe</i> spp. including <i>Aloe arborescens</i> , <i>Aloe ferox</i> , etc.	Only three species of “Aloe” are indigenous to the Cape Peninsula: <i>Aloiampelos commixta</i> (Peninsula Rambling Aloe) <i>Aloe succotrina</i> (Fynbos Aloe) <i>Aloe maculata</i> (Soap Aloe).	Aloes	Not appropriate for road verges or natural areas unless one of the three species indigenous to the Cape Peninsula. All other Aloe, Aloidendron and Aloiampelos species may be used inside private gardens although, since they are not indigenous to the South Peninsula it is not recommended but possibly tolerated?
Asteraceae	<i>Arctotis</i> hybrids and varieties and non-Peninsula forms	This genus has been used by the horticultural industry extensively resulting in a number of non-native forms, hybrids and varieties		Only the local forms (genetic material) of <i>Arctotis</i> species such as <i>Arctotis stoechadifolia</i> and <i>Arctotis aspera</i> are acceptable.
Asteraceae	<i>Brachylaena discolor</i>	Non-local – very weedy	Silver Oak	Not indigenous to the Western Cape and not appropriate anywhere on the Estate because of its weediness.

FAMILY	Genus / species	Status / synonym	Common name	Comment
Asteraceae	<i>Curio</i> spp.	Non-local		A variety of succulent species including <i>Curio talinoides</i> , and <i>C. ficoides</i> which should be removed from road verges.
Asteraceae	<i>Euryops virgineus</i>	Weedy non-local	Honey Euryops	Not appropriate anywhere on the Estate because of its weediness.
Asteraceae	<i>Felicia echinata</i>	Weedy non-local	Dune Daisy	Not appropriate anywhere on the Estate because of its weediness.
Asteraceae	<i>Helichrysum teretifolium</i> (non-local form)	Weedy non-local form		Rampant, non-local form. Not appropriate anywhere on the Estate because of its weediness.
Asteraceae	<i>Osteospermum</i> hybrids and varieties and non-Peninsula forms	This genus has been used by the horticultural industry extensively resulting in a number of non-native forms		Inside gardens, not appropriate for road verges or natural areas unless one of the three species indigenous to the Cape Peninsula
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio barbertonicus</i>	Non-local	Succulent Bush Ragwort	Similar to <i>Curio talinoides</i> , and <i>C. ficoides</i> , which should all be removed from road verges.
Asteraceae	<i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i>	Non-local species. See: http://pza.sanbi.org/tarchonanthus-littoralis .	Camphor Bush	A recent revision of this species has led to a description of a number of different species. The only local species of <i>Tarchonanthus</i> is <i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i> . Where possible, <i>Tarchonanthus camphoratus</i> should be removed and replaced with <i>T. littoralis</i> on this Estate.
Asteraceae	<i>Leucanthemum</i> group*	Exotic	Shasta daisies, etc.	None of these sorts of species from Europe or elsewhere belong anywhere in the Estate.
Bignoniaceae	<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Non-local species.	Cape Honeysuckle	Not indigenous to the Western Cape.
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium robertianum</i> *	Better known as <i>Rhagodia hastata</i> - Australian species	Saloop / Berry Saltbush / Fishy Saltbush	Must be removed
Cistaceae	<i>Cistus</i> spp.*	None of these <i>Cistus</i> species are indigenous to South Africa	Shrubby Rock Roses	Must be removed
Crassulaceae	<i>Aeonium</i> spp.*	Alien – potentially invasive		Must be removed
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula rubricaulis</i>	Non-local	Redstem Stonecrop	Should definitely not be planted on pavements.
Crassulaceae	<i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i>	Non-local forms and varieties of this species	Pig's Ear / Plakkies	The local form of <i>Cotyledon orbiculata</i> might hybridise with forms and varieties from elsewhere and this is a concern since the species occurs naturally on the Estate and in the area. Should at least not be on pavements or public space.
Crassulaceae	<i>Crassula ovata</i>	Non-local	Jade Plant	Should definitely not be planted on pavements.
Didiereaceae	<i>Portulacaria afra</i>	Non-local	Spekboom	Not indigenous to the Western Cape.
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia mauritanica</i>	Not indigenous to the southern Peninsula	Melkbos	Should definitely not be planted on pavements.

FAMILY	Genus / species	Status / synonym	Common name	Comment
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia</i> spp.		Milkspurges / spurges	The only species that are acceptable in this Estate are <i>Euphorbia caput-medusae</i> and <i>Euphorbia tuberosa</i> .
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia cyclops</i> *	Declared invader	Rooikrans	Must be removed
Fabaceae	<i>Acacia saligna</i> *	Declared invader	Port Jackson Willow	Must be removed
Lamiaceae	<i>Coleus neochilus</i>	Non-local - better known as <i>Plectranthus neochilus</i>	Blue Coleus	Must be removed from pavements
Lamiaceae	<i>Lavandula</i> spp.*	None of these species are indigenous to South Africa	Lavenders	Some Lavender species are extremely weedy and become naturalised, spreading into natural areas. Any lavender plants on road verges or in Estate plantings (or in natural areas) must be removed immediately.
Lamiaceae	<i>Leonotis</i> cf. <i>nepetifolia</i>	Non-local, potentially very weedy. This species is spreading quite quickly.	It is possible that this is <i>L. ocymifolia</i> , but more likely to be <i>L. nepetifolia</i> . Regardless, the species does not belong in the Estate.	Weedy. Not indigenous to the Western Cape. The only <i>Leonotis</i> species acceptable within the KSK Estate is <i>L. leonurus</i> .
Lamiaceae	<i>Salvia</i> (<i>Rosmarinus</i>) <i>officinalis</i> *	Alien	Rosemary	Not indigenous to South Africa but may be grown for culinary use inside private gardens. Not appropriate for road verges.
Moraceae	<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Non-local	Figs	No <i>Ficus</i> species are indigenous to the Peninsula and these large trees must be removed and replaced with local species such as <i>Milkwood</i> , <i>Tarchonanthus littoralis</i> , <i>Pterocelastrus tricuspidatus</i> or other local tree species.
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzigium paniculatum</i> / <i>australe</i> *	Alien	Australian Brush Cherry	Not acceptable and must be removed
Myrtaceae	<i>Syzygium cordatum</i>	Non-local	Waterberry	Not indigenous to the Western Cape.
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera</i> (previously <i>Gaura</i>) spp.*	Garden escapee	Gaura	Must be removed throughout the Estate.
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus</i> spp.*	Alien	Pine	Seeding – needs regular control, ideally needs complete removal, see discussion.
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium perezii</i> *	Alien	Sea Lavender	Must be removed
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Limonium sinuatum</i> *	Declared invader	Statice	Must be removed
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Non-local	Plumbago	Not indigenous to the Western Cape. Not appropriate for road verges.

FAMILY	Genus / species	Status / synonym	Common name	Comment
Poaceae	<i>Thinopyrum distichum</i>	Naturalised Australian species	Coastal Wheatgrass	On the dunes. Using the SANBI Red List, this species was thought to be a non-indigenous species. Further investigation shows that it is in fact endemic to the southwestern parts of South Africa. It is now in its rightful place with other indigenous species.
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala fruticosa</i>	Non-local	Heart-leaved Polygala	Not indigenous to the Peninsula
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala myrtifolia</i> (non-local form)	Weedy non-local form	September Bush	Must be removed, especially from pavements or open space.
Salicaceae	<i>Dovyalis caffra</i>	Non-local	Kei Apple	Not indigenous to the Western Cape.
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum insulare</i> *	Declared invader	Manatoka	Must be removed
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Myoporum</i> spp.*	Declared invaders	Manatoka	Many are invasive and all must be removed.
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum</i> spp.*	Many are invasive	Cestrum	Must be removed
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	Invasive	Wild Tobacco	Invasive. Must be removed
Solanaceae	<i>Physalis peruviana</i> *	Exotic, weedy.	Cape Gooseberry	Must be controlled anywhere on the Estate if grown for fruits in private gardens. Homeowners must pick all fruits and ensure that this species does not spread into natural areas.
Strelitziaceae	<i>Strelitzia</i> spp. including <i>S. reginae</i> , <i>S. juncea</i> , <i>S. alba</i> and <i>S. nicolai</i>	Non-local	Birds of Paradise	Should definitely not be planted on pavements.
VARIOUS	<i>Eleagnus</i> , <i>Ligustrum</i> , <i>Raphiolepis</i> , etc.***	Exotic trees and shrubs		None of these sorts of species from Europe or elsewhere belong anywhere in the Estate.