

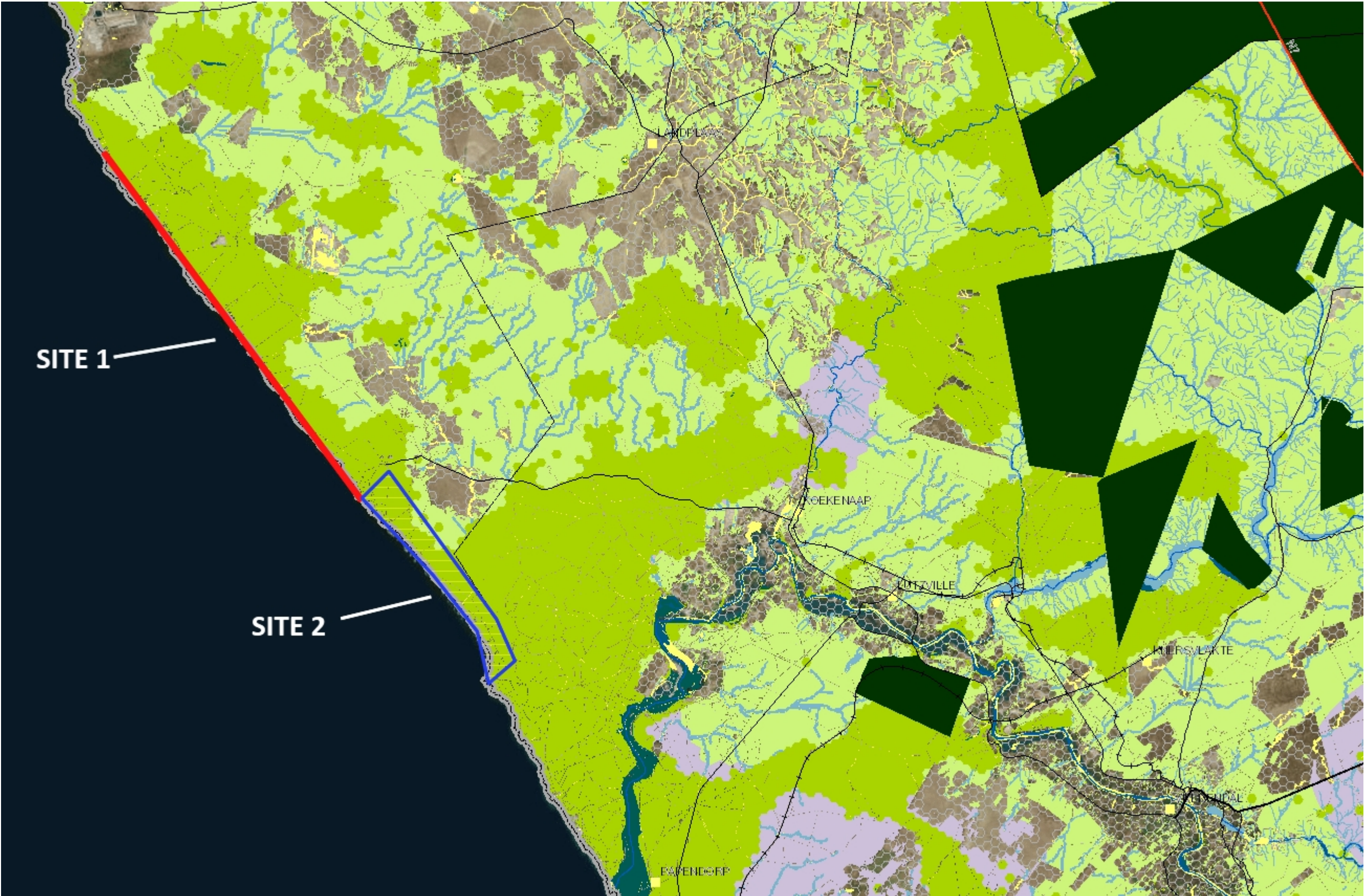
Description

Map of proposed prospecting right areas with an overlay of the Western Cape Biodiversity Spatial Plan, indicating that the areas fall within a terrestrial Critical Biodiversity Area (CBA).

Annexure D

- Legend**
- National roads
 - Secondary roads
 - ARTERIAL ROUTE
 - MAIN ROAD
 - SECONDARY ROAD
 - Railways
 - Towns
 - International borders
 - Provincial borders
 - Local municipalities
 - Matzikama CBA1
 - CBA: Terrestrial
 - CBA: Forest
 - CBA: River
 - CBA: Estuary
 - CBA: Wetland
 - Matzikama CBA2
 - CBA2: Aquatic
 - CBA2: Terrestrial
 - Matzikama ESA1
 - ESA: Aquatic
 - ESA: Terrestrial
 - Matzikama ESA2
 - ESA2: Restore from plantation or high density IAP
 - ESA2: Restore from other land use
 - ESA2: Restore where appropriate (see CT data)

1: 250 000



12,7 0 6,35 12,7 Kilometers

WGS_1984_Web_Mercator_Auxiliary_Sphere
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This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable.

THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION

TABLE 3.2: Summary of map categories and their meanings

MAP CATEGORY	DEFINITION	DESIRED MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE	SUB-CATEGORY
Protected Area	Areas that are proclaimed as protected areas under national or provincial legislation.	Must be kept in a natural state, with a management plan focused on maintaining or improving the state of biodiversity. A benchmark for biodiversity.	n/a
Critical Biodiversity Area 1	Areas in a natural condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.	Maintain in a natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of habitat. Degraded areas should be rehabilitated. Only low-impact, biodiversity-sensitive land uses are appropriate.	CBA: River
			CBA: Estuary
			CBA: Wetland
			CBA: Forest
			CBA: Terrestrial
Critical Biodiversity Area 2	Areas in a degraded or secondary condition that are required to meet biodiversity targets, for species, ecosystems or ecological processes and infrastructure.	Maintain in a functional, natural or near-natural state, with no further loss of natural habitat. These areas should be rehabilitated.	CBA: Degraded
Ecological Support Area 1	Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.	Maintain in a functional, near-natural state. Some habitat loss is acceptable, provided the underlying biodiversity objectives and ecological functioning are not compromised.	ESA: Foredune
			ESA: Forest
			ESA: Climate Adaptation Corridor
			ESA: Coastal Resource Protection
			ESA: Endangered Ecosystem
			ESA: River
			ESA: Estuary
			ESA: Wetland
			ESA: Watercourse Protection
			ESA: Water Source Protection
			ESA: Water Recharge Protection
Ecological Support Area 2	Areas that are not essential for meeting biodiversity targets, but that play an important role in supporting the functioning of PAs or CBAs, and are often vital for delivering ecosystem services.	Restore and/or manage to minimise impact on ecological infrastructure functioning; especially soil and water-related services.	ESA: Restore from NN
ONA: Natural to Near-Natural	Areas that have not been identified as a priority in the current systematic biodiversity plan, but retain most of their natural character and perform a range of biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions. Although they have not been prioritised for biodiversity, they are still an important part of the natural ecosystem.	Minimise habitat and species loss and ensure ecosystem functionality through strategic landscape planning. Offers flexibility in permissible land uses, but some authorisation may still be required for high-impact land uses.	ONA: Natural to Near-Natural
			ONA: Degraded
No Natural Remaining	Areas that have been modified by human activity to the extent that they are no longer natural, and do not contribute to biodiversity targets. These areas may still provide limited biodiversity and ecological infrastructure functions, even if they are never prioritised for conservation action.	Manage in a biodiversity-sensitive manner; aiming to maximise ecological functionality. Offers the most flexibility regarding potential land uses, but some authorisation may still be required for high-impact land uses.	No Natural Remaining