



Bartholomeus Klip

• INFO & SPECIES BOOKLET •



HERMON • WESTERN CAPE • SOUTH AFRICA

THE ELANDSBERG NATURE RESERVE at Bartholomeus Klip

The reserve, which is 4 000 hectare (10 000 acres) in extent, was formally declared a provincial nature reserve in 2008 in recognition of its importance to conservation. Its botanical value is incalculable since it preserves the largest remaining portions of two highly threatened renosterveld and fynbos plant communities, which have otherwise been almost entirely ploughed up for wheat farming.

Both renosterveld and fynbos are characteristic of the southwestern Cape, with its Mediterranean climate of long hot summers and mild wet winters, and both have a preponderance of fine-leaved shrubby plants well adapted to survive the summer droughts, along with many colourful annuals and bulbs which mostly flower in the spring.

The reserve is particularly rich in plant species, with more than 840 so far recorded. Several of them occur nowhere else, and some of these, such as the Elandsberg Candelabra Lily, have been named for the reserve.



The endangered geometric tortoise is the rarity among the fauna on the reserve. Its native renosterveld habitat has been destroyed over much of its former range and it survives only in small pockets, of which the Elandsberg reserve is the largest. Also to be found here are the endangered Cape mountain zebra, the vulnerable bontebok and many species of antelope, as well as other mammals such as leopard, lynx, bat-eared fox and baboon.

Fynbos is generally poor in birdlife but we have recorded more than 150 species at Elandsberg. Notable are the Cape sugarbird and the orange-breasted sunbird, both endemic to the region, as well as the vulnerable black harrier and flocks of South Africa's national bird, the blue crane. Many different species of water bird, including the fish eagle, the osprey and various kingfishers, have been seen at the dam.

We hope the checklists that follow will add to the enjoyment of your stay at Bartholomeus Klip.



FLORA

The Elandsberg Nature Reserve at Bartholomeus Klip conserves one of the largest remaining tracts of the rare Swartland Alluvial Fynbos and Swartland Alluvial Renosterveld plant communities. Our plant list for the reserve currently numbers over 840 species of wildflowers, which is almost 10% of all the species in the Cape Floral Region, and four of these are known only from the reserve.

Here are some of our most conspicuous and special wildflowers.

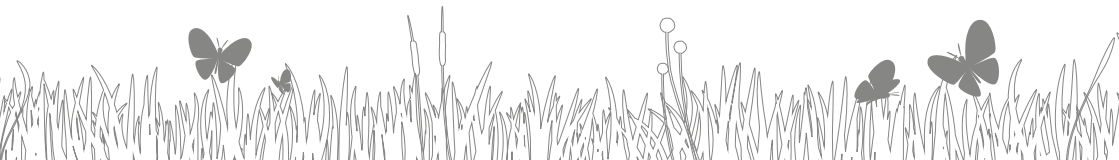
FLORA RECORDS

Autumn Bulbs	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Autumn star	<i>Empodium plicatum</i>	Stargrass
Elandsberg Candelabra lily	<i>Brunsvigia elandsmontana</i>	Amaryllis
Paintbrush lily	<i>Haemanthus sanguineus</i>	Amaryllis
Spring Bulbs	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Grand duchess sorrel	<i>Oxalis purpurea</i>	Oxalis
Peacock flower	<i>Pauridia capensis</i>	Stargrass
Water star	<i>Pauridia aquatica</i>	Stargrass
Pond blossom	<i>Aponogeton distachyos</i>	Aponogeton



FLORA RECORDS

Spring Bulbs	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Arum	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Arum
Lachenalia	<i>Lachenalia pallida</i>	Hyacinth
Chinkerinchee	<i>Ornithogalum thyrsoides</i>	Hyacinth
Black-eyed chink	<i>Ornithogalum dubium</i>	Hyacinth
Trachyandra	<i>Trachyandra revoluta</i>	Aloe
Rice flower	<i>Wurmbea stricta</i>	Colchicum
Aristea	<i>Aristea africana</i>	Iris
Peacock moraea	<i>Moraea villosa subsp villosa</i>	Iris
Elandsberg moraea	<i>Moraea villosa subsp elandsmontana</i>	Iris
Butterfly moraea	<i>Moraea papilionacea</i>	Iris
Edible moraea	<i>Moraea fugax</i>	Iris
Blue moraea	<i>Moraea ogamana</i>	Iris
Babiana	<i>Babiana ambigua</i>	Iris
Satinflower	<i>Geissorhiza aspera</i>	Iris
Turkey gladiolus	<i>Gladiolus alatus</i>	Iris
Painted lady	<i>Gladiolus carneus</i>	Iris
Yellow ixia	<i>Ixia abbreviata</i>	Iris
Orange ixia	<i>Ixia dubia</i>	Iris
Tulbagh painted petals	<i>Lapeirousia elandsmontana</i>	Iris



FLORA RECORDS

Spring Bulbs	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Comflower	<i>Micranthus plantagineus</i>	Iris
Romulea	<i>Romulea hirsuta</i>	Iris
Common watsonia	<i>Watsonia meriana</i>	Iris
Swartland watsonia	<i>Watsonia dubia</i>	Iris
Broad-leaved watsonia	<i>Watsonia marginata</i>	Iris
Other Spring Flowers	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Poppy-flowered sundew	<i>Drosera cistiflora</i>	Sundew
Bokbaai vygie	<i>Cleretum bellidiforme</i>	Ice Plant
Wax creeper	<i>Microlooma sagittatum</i>	Milkweed
Cape weed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Daisy
Renoster arctotis	<i>Arctotis acaulis</i>	Daisy
Arctotis	<i>Arctotis hirsuta</i>	Daisy
Wild thistle	<i>Berkheya armata</i>	Daisy
Rain daisy	<i>Dimorphotheca pluvialis</i>	Daisy
Felicia	<i>Felicia bergeriana</i>	Daisy
Purple groundsel	<i>Senecio arenarius</i>	Daisy
Parachute daisy	<i>Ursinia anthemoides</i>	Daisy
Baroe	<i>Cyphia volubilis</i>	Lobelia
Yellow gentian	<i>Sebaea exacoides</i>	Gentian



FLORA RECORDS

Other Spring Flowers	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Parasol flower	<i>Monsonia speciosa</i>	Geranium
Bearded nemesia	<i>Nemesia barbata</i>	Sutera

Orchids	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Orange satyr orchid	<i>Satyrium coriifolium</i>	Orchid
Pink satyr orchid	<i>Satyrium erectum</i>	Orchid
Cowled friar	<i>Pterygodium catholicum</i>	Orchid

Trees and Shrubs	SCIENTIFIC NAME	FAMILY
Wild rosemary	<i>Eriocephalus africanus</i>	Daisy
Wild olive	<i>Olea europea subsp africana</i>	Olive
Honey flower	<i>Melianthus major</i>	Melianthus
Red sage	<i>Salvia lanceolata</i>	Mint
Cape sage	<i>Salvia chamelaeagnea</i>	Mint
Sugarbush	<i>Protea repens</i>	Protea
Dagger-leaf sugarbush	<i>Protea mucronifolia</i>	Protea
Arid pincushion	<i>Leucospermum calligerum</i>	Protea
Swartveld conebush	<i>Leucadendron corymbosum</i>	Protea
False Karoo	<i>Hymenolepis crithmoides</i>	Daisy
Perde Karoo	<i>Relhania fruticosa</i>	Daisy



MAMMAL LIST

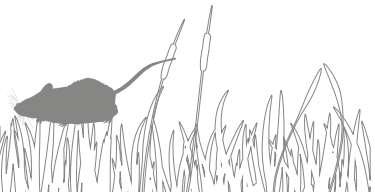
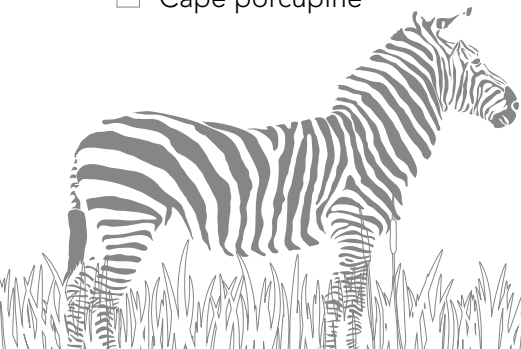
MAMMAL RECORDS

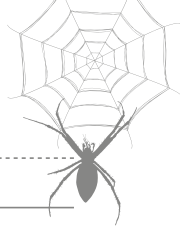
SPECIES

- Leopard
- Caracal
- African wildcat
- Bat-eared fox
- Cape fox
- Cape clawless otter
- Honey badger
- Striped polecat
- Small-spotted genet
- Yellow mongoose
- Small grey mongoose
- Large grey mongoose
- Water mongoose
- Aardvark
- Rock dassie
- Chacma baboon
- Scrub hare
- Cape porcupine

SPECIES

- Forest shrew
- Reddish-grey musk shrew
- Striped mouse
- House mouse
- Pygmy mouse
- House rat
- Cape mountain zebra
- Burchell's zebra
- Feral pig
- Black wildebeest
- Red hartebeest
- Bontebok
- Common duiker
- Springbok
- Klipspringer
- Steenbok
- Grey rhebok
- Gemsbok
- Eland
- Cape grysbok





AMPHIBIA RECORDS

SPECIES	SPECIES
<input type="checkbox"/> Common platanna	<input type="checkbox"/> Raucous toad
<input type="checkbox"/> Cape rain frog	<input type="checkbox"/> Common river frog
<input type="checkbox"/> Common caco	<input type="checkbox"/> Clicking stream frog
<input type="checkbox"/> Cape caco	

FISH RECORDS

SPECIES	SPECIES
<input type="checkbox"/> Cape galaxis	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape kurper

REPTILE RECORDS

SPECIES	SPECIES
<input type="checkbox"/> Geometric tortoise	<input type="checkbox"/> Mole snake
<input type="checkbox"/> Angulate tortoise	<input type="checkbox"/> Night adder
<input type="checkbox"/> Parrotbeaked tortoise	<input type="checkbox"/> Puff adder
<input type="checkbox"/> Marsh terrapin	<input type="checkbox"/> Red-lipped herald
<input type="checkbox"/> Berg adder	<input type="checkbox"/> Rhombic skaapsteker
<input type="checkbox"/> Boomslang	<input type="checkbox"/> Rinkhals
<input type="checkbox"/> Brown house snake	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape legless skink
<input type="checkbox"/> Cape cobra	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape skink
<input type="checkbox"/> Common slug eater	<input type="checkbox"/> Common mountain lizard
<input type="checkbox"/> Common egg eater	<input type="checkbox"/> Southern rock agama
	<input type="checkbox"/> Spotted sand lizard



BIRD RECORDS



SPECIES

- 1 Ostrich
- 6 Greater crested grebe
- 8 Little grebe
- 49 Great white pelican
- 55 White breasted cormorant
- 58 Reed cormorant
- 60 African darter
- 62 Grey heron
- 63 Blackheaded heron
- 66 Great egret
- 67 Little egret
- 68 Yellow-billed egret
- 71 Cattle egret
- 81 Hamerkop
- 83 White stork
- 84 Black stork
- 91 African sacred ibis
- 94 Hadeda ibis
- 95 African spoonbill
- 97 Lesser flamingo
- 99 White-faced whistling duck

SPECIES

- 102 Egyptian goose
- 103 South African shelduck
- 104 Yellow-billed duck
- 105 African black duck
- 106 Cape teal
- 107 Blue billed teal
- 108 Red-billed teal
- 112 Cape shoveler
- 113 Southern pochard
- 116 Spur-winged goose
- 118 Secretary bird
- 126 Yellow-billed kite
- 127 Black winged kite
- 131 Verreaux's eagle
- 136 Booted eagle
- 140 Martial eagle
- 148 African fish eagle
- 152 Jackal buzzard
- 158 Black sparrowhawk
- 165 African marsh harrier
- 168 Black harrier



BIRD RECORDS



SPECIES

- 169 African harrier hawk
- 170 Osprey
- 171 Peregrine falcon
- 172 Lanner falcon
- 181 Rock kestrel
- 183 Lesser kestrel
- 190 Grey-winged francolin
- 192 Red-winged francolin
- 200 Common quail
- 203 Helmeted guineafowl
- 206 Fynbos buttonquail
- 208 Blue crane
- 213 Black crake
- 226 Common moorhen
- 228 Redknobbed coot
- 231 Denham's bustard
- 235 Karoo korhaan
- 239 Southern black korhaan
- 248 Kittlitz's plover
- 249 Three-banded plover
- 255 Crowned lapwing

SPECIES

- 258 Blacksmith lapwing
- 264 Common sandpiper
- 286 African snipe
- 297 Spotted thick-knee
- 298 Water thick-knee
- 312 Kelp gull
- 349 Rock dove
- 349 Speckled pigeon
- 350 African olive pigeon
- 352 Red-eyed dove
- 354 Cape turtle dove
- 355 Laughing dove
- 356 Namaqua dove
- 392 Barn owl
- 400 Cape eagle-owl
- 401 Spotted eagle-owl
- 405 Fiery-necked nightjar
- 411 Common swift
- 412 African black swift
- 415 White-rumped swift
- 417 Little swift

BIRD RECORDS



SPECIES

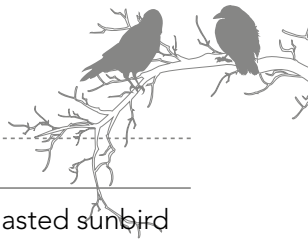
- 418 Alpine swift
- 424 Speckled mousebird
- 425 White-back mousebird
- 426 Red-faced mousebird
- 428 Pied kingfisher
- 429 Giant kingfisher
- 431 Malachite kingfisher
- 438 European bee-eater
- 451 African hoopoe
- 465 Acacia pied barbet
- 474 Greater honeyguide
- 480 Ground woodpecker
- 486 Cardinal woodpecker
- 495 Cape clapper lark
- 500 Cape lark
- 502 Karoo lark
- 507 Red-capped lark
- 512 Large-billed lark
- 516 Grey-backed sparrow lark
- 518 Barn swallow
- 520 White-throated swallow

SPECIES

- 523 Pearl-breasted swallow
- 526 Greater striped swallow
- 529 Rock Martin
- 533 Brown throated martin
- 534 Banded martin
- 547 Cape crow
- 548 Pied crow
- 550 White-necked raven
- 566 Cape bulbul
- 577 Olive thrush
- 581 Cape rock-thrush
- 587 Capped wheatear
- 596 African stonechat
- 601 Cape robin-chat
- 614 Karoo scrub robin
- 631 Common reed warbler
- 635 Cape reed warbler
- 635 Lesser swamp-warbler
- 645 Bar-throated apalis
- 661 Cape grassbird
- 664 Zitting cisticola



BIRD RECORDS



SPECIES

- 666 Cloud cisticola
- 669 Grey-backed cisticola
- 677 Levillant's cisticola
- 681 Neddicky
- 686 Karoo prinia
- 689 Spotted flycatcher
- 698 Fiscal flycatcher
- 700 Cape batis
- 710 African paradise flycatcher
- 713 Cape wagtail
- 716 African pipit
- 717 Long-billed pipit
- 718 Plain-backed pipit
- 727 Cape longclaw
- 732 Common fiscal shrike
- 746 Bokmakierie
- 757 Common starling
- 759 African pied starling
- 769 Red-winged starling
- 773 Cape sugarbird
- 775 Malachite sunbird

SPECIES

- 777 Orange-breasted sunbird
- 796 Cape white-eye
- 801 House sparrow
- 803 Cape sparrow
- 804 Southern Grey-headed sparrow
- 813 Cape weaver
- 814 Southern masked-weaver
- 824 Southern red bishop
- 827 Yellow bishop
- 846 Common waxbill
- 860 Pin-tailed whydah
- 872 Cape canary
- 877 Brimstone canary
- 878 Yellow canary
- 885 Cape bunting
- 977 Southern double-collared sunbird

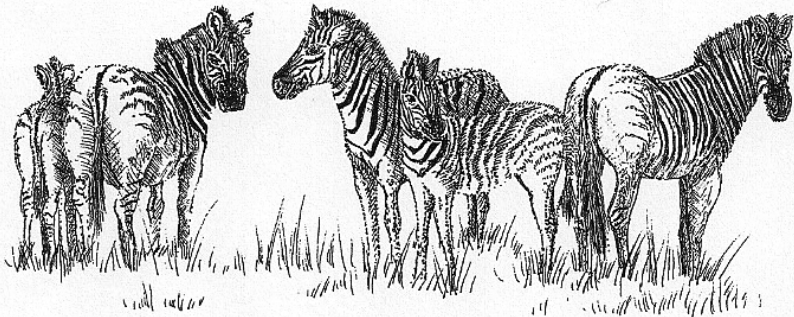
THE QUAGGA PROJECT AT ELANDSBERG

The South African quagga (*Equus quagga quagga*), whose Khoikhoi name reflects its barking call, occurred formerly in large herds but was heavily hunted by agriculturists as it competed with their domestic animals for fodder.

By 1883 the species was extinct. Only one quagga was ever photographed alive, and only 23 skins are preserved today. One of these is held at the Iziko South African Museum, and when it was remounted by Reinhold Rau, the museum's taxidermist, enough dried tissue was removed from the skin to enable DNA analysis.

The resulting study in 1984 established that the quagga and the plains zebra were closely related, and a program was set up to rebreed the extinct animal.

Led by Reinhold Rau and partnered by Elandsberg the successful project, which has aroused interest throughout the world, has produced quagga-like animals that are known as Rau quaggas.



THE GEOMETRIC TORTOISE PROJECT AT ELANDSBERG

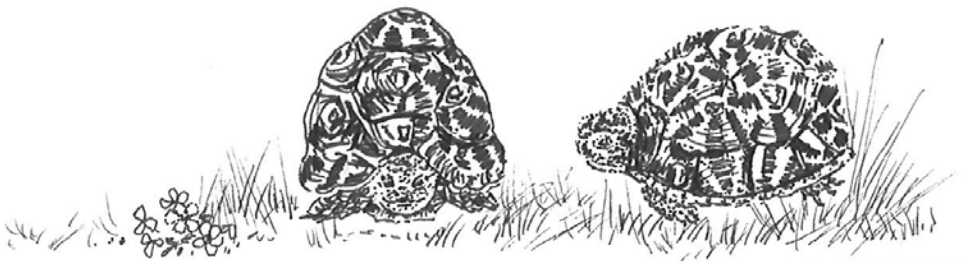
The geometric tortoise (*Psammobates geometricus*) is one of the world's rarest reptiles.

Restricted to the lowland renosterveld of the south western Cape, of which very little remains due to farming and housing developments, it is particularly vulnerable to wildfires, which flare up in the long dry summers with such frequency that the survival of the species is severely threatened.

Here at the Elandsberg Nature Reserve, the tortoise's largest remaining habitat, we have seen the population decrease so rapidly over the past decade that a special breeding project has been initiated.

This successful project has involved the setting up of two enclosures for survivors from the most recent fires in 2012, protected from predators such as crows, feral pigs and baboons by electric fencing.

Tortoise hatchlings are monitored and removed to special nursery boxes, where after flourishing on a diet of natural and specially grown vegetation for several years, they are released back into the wild to supplement the natural population.



WALKS



DAM WALK

From the deckhouse go through the gate on the dam wall and walk across. After the stepping stones and small bridge turn right and follow the trail to the Eucalyptus trees windbreak. Continue straight and loop around the top of the dam. The trail then continues on the opposite side of the dam back to the deckhouse. This is a flat trail for easy walking and great for seeing numerous water birds and our residents Fish eagles.

Distance: 2.5km

Time: 25mins

FOREST WALK

From the deckhouse go through the gate on the dam wall and walk across. Continue straight to the top of the ridge and turn right to follow the road under the Eucalyptus trees. When you see the Olive Grove, turn right and follow the Eucalyptus windbreak back down to the dam. Turn left and loop around the top of the dam. The trail then continues on the opposite side of the dam back to the deckhouse. This trail is slightly more elevated and over rocky terrain. This area used to be a pine forest which was harvested, and is now being rehabilitated to its natural state. Our resident Bontebok herd are often seen grazing on the grassy areas.

Distance: 3km

Time: 45mins

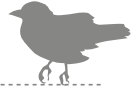
RENOSTERVELD WALK

From the deckhouse go through the gate on the dam wall and walk across. Continue straight to the top of the ridge and turn right to follow the road under the Eucalyptus trees. Where the Eucalyptus windbreak ends continue straight through the renosterveld until you reach the fence line. Turn right and follow the fence line back down to the dam and turn right back onto the trail. Continue straight along the dam and through the Eucalyptus trees back to the deckhouse. This trail is elevated and rocky to start, but levels out to flat and easy towards the fence line. One of the oldest olive grove in the area, can be seen along the way. Numerous indigenous flowers can also be found in the natural veld, spring time is especially exciting.

Distance: 4km

Time: 60mins

TRAILS



SLANGKOP TRAIL

Go through the Reserve Gate and take Middle Road to your left. Turn left onto Vlak Road, and then left again onto Vlei Road. Turn left at Slangkop Road and then left again back onto Middle Road, and back to the gate. This is a fairly flat trail with wonderful views of the valley and numerous game species can be found in this area. In winter be advised to wear some gumboots for the wet vlei areas en-route.

Distance: 8.6km

Time: If cycling, around 90min, and as a walking trail, around 180min

TORTOISE TRAIL

Go through the Reserve Gate and take Middle Road to your left. Continue past the Vangkraal turnoff and then turn left onto Bloegombos Road. Carry on towards the Plains and turn left onto Tortoise Road. Continue and turn left onto Vlei Road, and then right onto Slangkop Road, then left on to Middle Road and back to the gate. This is a fairly flat trail and easy to walk. This trail will take you to the heart of the Geometric tortoise area so be on the lookout for these special reptiles. In winter be advised to wear some gumboots for the wet vlei areas en-route.

Distance: 12.8km

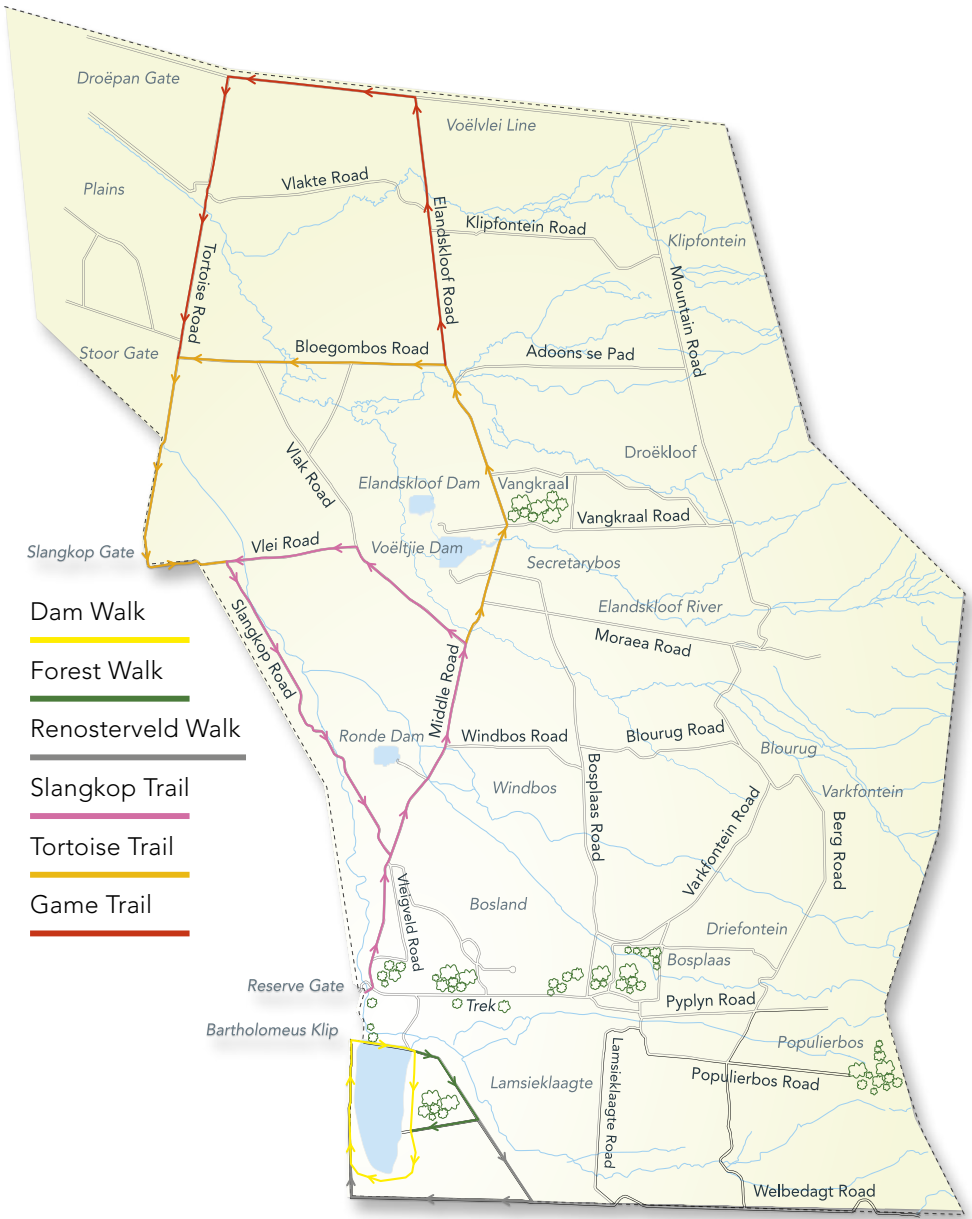
Time: If cycling, around 2hrs, and as a walking trail, around 3hrs

GAME TRAIL

Go through the Reserve Gate and take Middle Road to your left. Continue straight past the Vangkraal turnoff towards the fence line. At the fence line turn left onto Vloelvlei Road, adjacent to the fence. Continue straight onto Tortoise Road. Follow the road onto Vlei Road, then onto Slangkop Road and back to Middle Road and the gate. This is our longest trail, taking you all the way down the northern end of the Reserve and back again. Several game species can be seen on the route including the Eland and Quagga. In winter be advised to wear some gumboots for the wet vlei areas en-route.

Distance: 15.8km

Time: If cycling, around 2hrs, and as a walking trail, around 4hrs





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