

STATUS QUO: WATER QUALITY - APPROACH

- Ç Define the study area
- Ç Divide area up as required, e.g. Letaba = 5 key areas (DWAF, 2006):
 - ñ Groot Letaba headwaters
 - ñ Politsi River below Magoebaskloof Dam; Letsitele and Thabina rivers
 - ñ Groot Letaba River between Tzaneen Dam and KNP
 - ñ Klein Letaba, Molototsi and Nsama rivers
 - ñ The Letaba River within the KNP



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- Ç Collect land use data
- Ç Extensive literature review
- Ç Identify driving forces into water quality per area, for example:
 - ñ Eutrophication
 - ñ Municipal sewage effluent: high nutrients + organics, incl. pathogens
 - ñ Salinization
 - ñ Agrichemicals: e.g. antibiotics, hormones, pesticides
 - ñ Toxic organic pollutants: e.g. POPs, endocrine disruptors, cyanobacterial toxins

- Ç Use following available data:
 - Reserve data (currently available)
 - Outputs (PES maps and Fact Sheets) of the national PES/EI/ES project for the Letaba
 - The 2012 Green Drop Report for the Letaba
 - The water quality scores of the Water Resource Use Importance (WRUI) task
- Ç Aim: identify water quality hotspots, i.e. areas of large (3), serious (4) or critical (5) impacts (ratings: 0-5), with associated reasons
- Ç Map water quality hotspots → IUA analysis



