

Table 2.5 Key to abbreviations used in Tables 2.3 and 2.4.

| Component | Code | Details |
|--|--|--|
| Ecoregion | H | Central Highlands |
| | E | Great Escarpment Mountains |
| | L | Lowveld |
| Subregion | MS | Mountain Stream |
| | FC | Foothill-cobble Bed |
| | FG | Foothill-gravel Bed |
| | RC | Rejuvenated Cascade |
| | RF | Rejuvenated Foothill |
| Channel pattern | S | Single thread: low sinuosity: single channel, laterally inactive |
| | SS | Single thread: high sinuosity - stable-sinuosity: single channel, moderately, laterally inactive |
| | SM | Single thread: high sinuosity - laterally mobile: meandering: laterally active, single channel with significant s-bends, sometimes cutting off from the main channel to form ox-bows |
| | MB | Multiple thread: braided (unstable): multi-thread channels, laterally active, two or more channels divided by alluvial (sand or gravel) bars or islands with one dominant channel |
| | MA | Multiple thread: anastomosing/anabranching: multi-thread channels separated by vegetated or otherwise stable alluvial islands or bedrock |
| Hydrological-type | P | Perennial |
| | S | Seasonal |
| | E | Ephemeral |
| Stream Dimensions | A | Active channel width (m) |
| | W | Water width (m) |
| Canopy Cover | O | Open |
| | P | Partially open |
| | C | Closed |
| Substratum | Dominance rule: if any one substratum-type was > 60%, then single dominant type; otherwise two dominant substratum types are given (e.g. BR/B: bedrock/boulder co-dominant). | |
| | BR | Bedrock |
| | B | Boulder |
| | CP | Cobble/pebble |
| | S | Gravel/sand/mud |
| SASS Biotopes | SIC | Stones-in-current |
| | SOOC | Stones-out-of-current |
| | AQV/M V | Aquatic or marginal vegetation |
| | G | Gravel |
| | S | Sand |
| | M | Mud/silt/clay |
| Geological/ Lithostrati- graphic types | Jj | Rhyolite, granophyre, syenite, tuff, breccia, minor sedimentary rocks |
| | Jl | Basalt; north-south trending dolerite dykes along Lebombo range |
| | Vgwb | Lava, tuff, quartzite, shale, conglomerate |

| Component | Code | Details |
|--|------|--|
| (Vegter 1995) | Vm | Dolomite, chert, subordinate quartzite, conglomerate, shale; diabase and syenite dykes and sills |
| | VMIw | Pyroclastics, lava, quartzite, conglomerate, sandstone siltstone; grit, shale, diabase sills |
| | Vp | Quartzite, shale, conglomerate, iron formation, breccia, diamictite, limestone, dolomite |
| | Vro | Rhyolite, pyroclastics |
| | Vru | Bronzite, harzite, harzburgite, norite, pyroxenite, anorthosite, gabbro, diorite |
| | Z | Granite, granodiorite, tonalite, gneiss, migmatite |
| | Zba | Sandstone, shale, conglomerate, greywacke, lava, pyroclastic rocks Zba |
| Vegetation type (Low & Rebelo 1996) | AF | Afromontane Forest |
| | MSHG | Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland |
| | NEMG | North-Eastern Mountain Grassland |
| | RHG | Rocky Highveld Grassland |
| | MOB | Mopane Bushveld |
| | MB | Mixed Bushveld |
| | SOLB | Sour Lowveld Bushveld |
| | MLB | Mixed Lowveld Bushveld |
| | SWLB | Sweet Lowveld Bushveld |
| | LAMB | Lebombo Arid Mountain Bushveld |

Table 2.6 Potential reference sites which were unsuitable for further assessment.

| River Name @ Site detail | Reason for not assessing site |
|--|--|
| Witpoort | Riparian vegetation and water quality impacted |
| Steelpoort@ Bospoort | Inaccessible |
| Klipspruit@ Doringkloof | Dry |
| Bloed@ Grootkop | Inaccessible |
| Bloed @ Rooikraal roadbridge | Dry |
| Bloed @ Haakdoringdraai | Dry |
| Bloed @ Diepkloof | Dry |
| Bloed @ Welverdien | Dry |
| Buffelsvleispruit @ R33 roadbridge | Dry |
| Diepkloof @ R33 roadbridge | Dry |
| Olifants @ R33 roadbridge at Groblersdal | Weir present - not suitable |
| Moses @ R33 roadbridge | Inaccessible, locked gate |
| Moses @ Rhenosterfontein | Dry |
| Moses @ Welverdien | Inaccessible |
| Klipdrif @ Klipdrif | Dry |
| Kameel @ Kameelpoort | Dry |
| Enkeldoringspruit @ Rust de Winter | Inaccessible |
| Groot Dwars @ Morison | Impacted |
| Ohrigstad @ Rietvlei (gorge) | Inaccessible |