

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/Lithostratigraphic 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