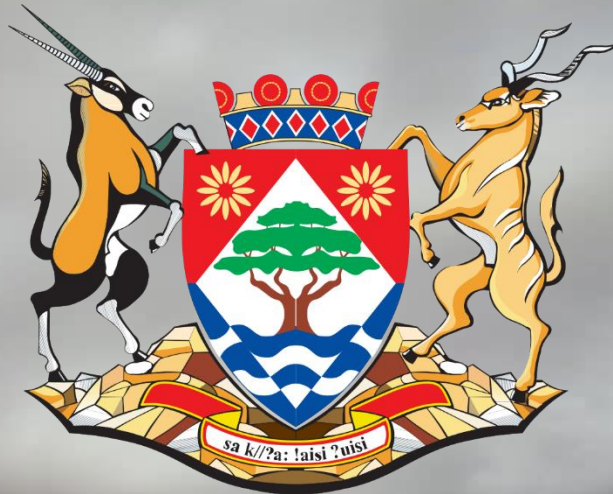




Wildlife Campus

20
YEARS
ANNIVERSARY

LEARN PROTECT SAVE



Cultural Guiding - Explore The Northern Cape Province

When Schalk van Niekerk traded all his possessions for an 83.5 carat stone owned by the Griqua Shepard, Zwartboy, Sir Richard Southey, Colonial Secretary of the Cape, declared with some justification: "This is the rock on which the future of South Africa will be built." For us, The Star of South Africa, as the gem became known, shines not in the East, but in the Northern Cape. (Tourism Blueprint, 2006)

Module # 1 - Province Overview

Component # 1 - Northern Cape Province Overview

Module # 2 - Cultural Overview

Component # 1 - Northern Cape Cultural Overview

Module # 3 - Historical Overview

Component # 1 - Northern Cape Historical Overview

Module # 4 - Wildlife and Nature Conservation Overview

Component # 1 - Northern Cape Wildlife and Nature Conservation Overview

Module # 5 - Namaqualand

- Component # 1** - Namaqualand
- Component # 2** - The Hantam Karoo
- Component # 3** - Towns along the N14
- Component # 4** - Richtersveld
- Component # 5** - The West Coast

Module # 5 - Karoo Region

- Component # 1** - Introduction to the Karoo and N12 towns
- Component # 2** - Towns along the N1, N9 and N10
- Component # 3** - Other Karoo towns

Module # 6 - Diamond Region

- Component # 1** - Kimberley
- Component # 2** - Battlefields and towns along the N12

Module # 7 - The Green Kalahari

Component # 1 - The Green Kalahari

Module # 8 - The Kalahari

Component # 1 - Kuruman and towns along the N14 South and R31

Module 1 - Component 1



Northern Cape Province Overview

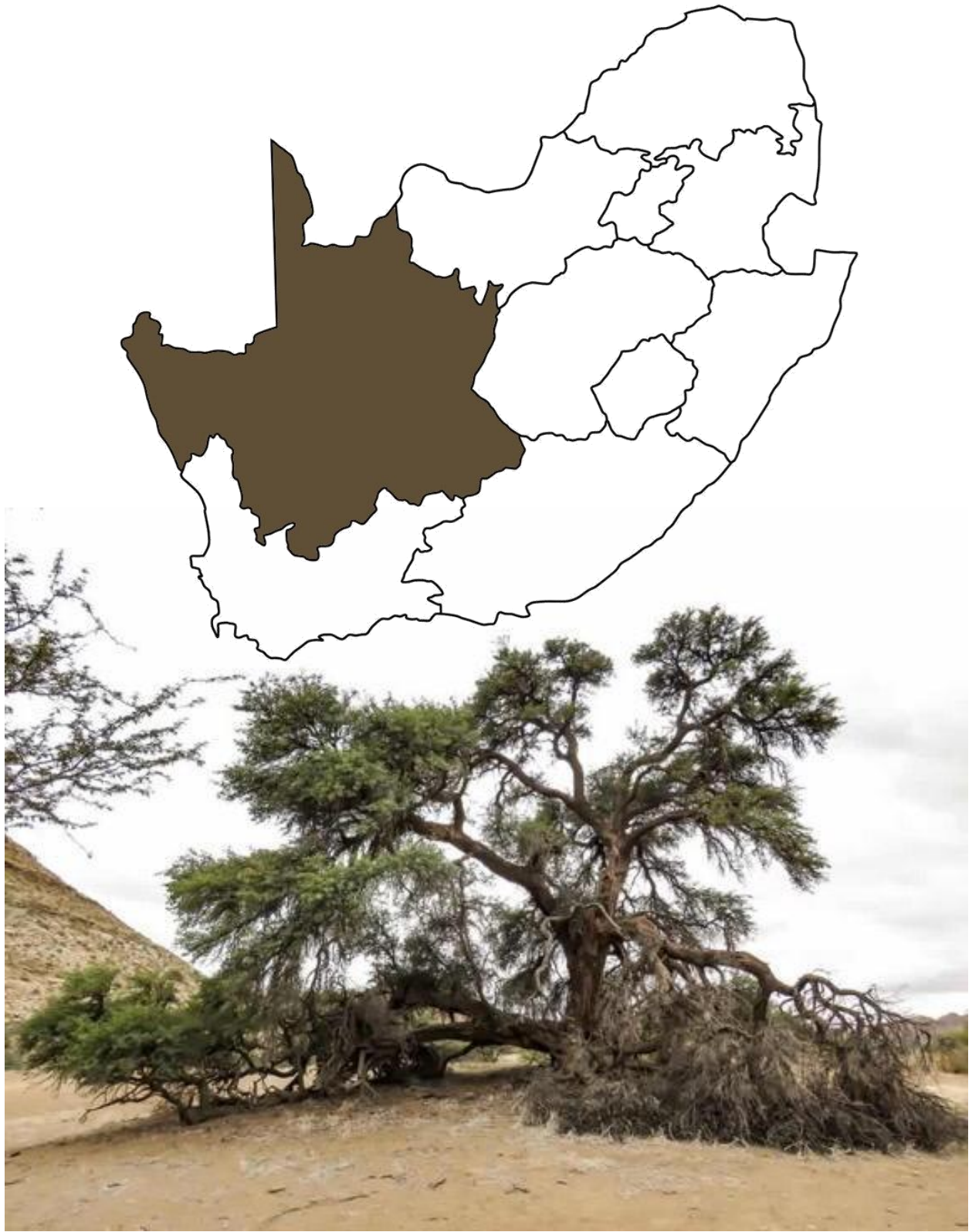
Introduction

Diamonds certainly put the Northern Cape on the map, but it has far more to offer than these shiny stones. The Orange (Gariep) River brings life to this arid region. The province is well known for its colourful display flowers in Namaqualand, even if it is only for a fleeting period. The province also boasts Africa's first Transfrontier game park, the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park and South Africa's only mountain desert Park, the |Ai-|Ais Richtersveld Transfrontier National Park. It also hosts the southern hemisphere's largest astronomical observatory at Sutherland. The province is rich in San rock engravings and well known for its fossil finds. The Northern Cape is the largest province in South Africa but the least populated. Furthermore, the climate is extreme with the highest and some of the lowest temperatures in the country recorded here. The region also has the lowest rainfall of all the provinces. In 1994, the Cape Province was divided into three provinces, the Western Cape, Eastern Cape and the Northern Cape. The Northern Cape is also known as Mntla Koloni (Setswana) and Noord-Kaap (Afrikaans). The province is larger than Germany and almost the size of Montana (USA). The North West, Free State, Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Oranje (Gariep) River and the Atlantic Ocean form the borders. Namibia and Botswana are respectively located on the northwestern and northern borderline of the province.

Northern Cape Province Overview



Location of The Northern Cape Province in South Africa



Northern Cape Province Overview

Municipal map of the Province

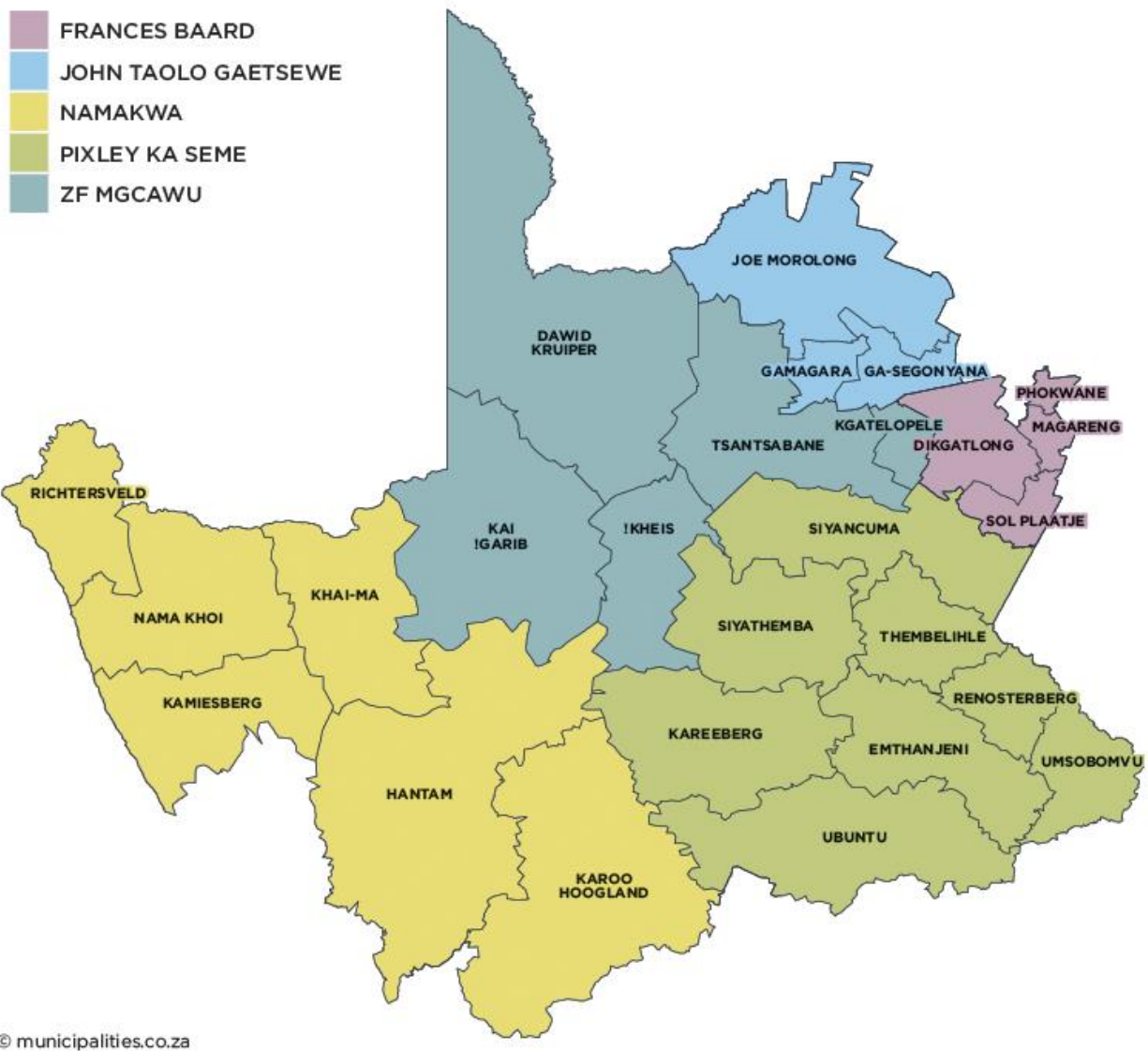
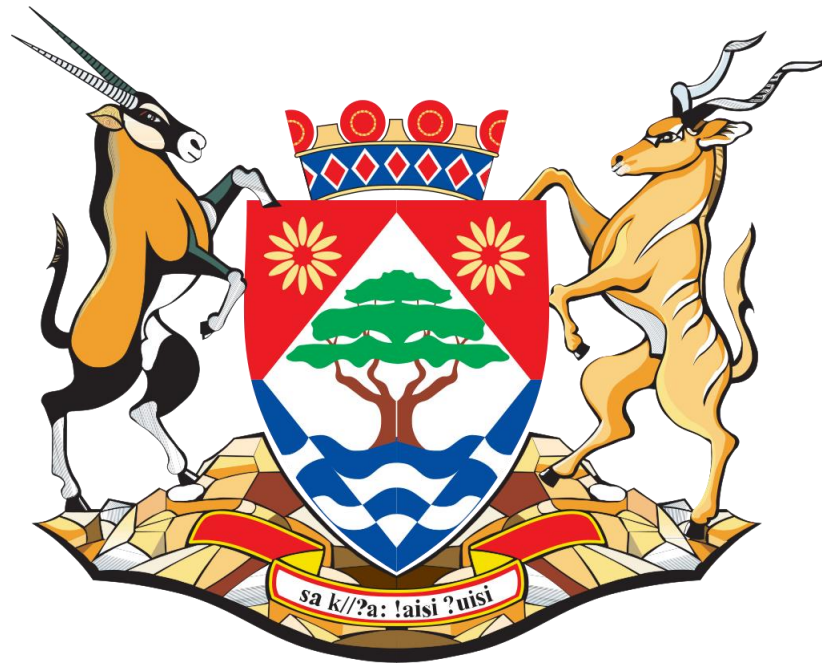


Image source: www.municipalities.co.za

Coat of Arms



Motto: sa k//a !aisi ?uisi " Strive for a better life"

- Ms Elsie Vaalboo from Rietfontein, one of the last Auni language of the Khomani supplied the phrase.
- The motto was the first official South African motto in a Khoisan language, adopted before the National Motto.
- The Shield, the diamond shape depicts the province's mineral wealth.
- Waves resemble the life-giving two rivers flowing through the province.
- The Camelthorn presents life and growth and is the most abundant tree in the region.
- The yellow flowers are the Namakwa daisies and the symbolism for the natural beauty of the province.
- The red triangle is the red dunes/soil of the Northern Cape and the sun.
- The Gemsbok and the Kudu are the most common of the large antelopes and support the shield.
- The desert is represented by the rocky, brown base.
- The crown resembles the beaded headdress of the San.

Demographics

Area	372,889 km ² (143,973 sq. mi)
Area rank	1st in South Africa
Highest elevation	2,156 m (7,073 ft)
Population rank	9th in South Africa
Population (2011)	Total: 1,145,861 Estimate (2018): 1,225,600
Languages	Afrikaans 53.8% Tswana 33.1% Xhosa 5.3% English 3.4%
Races	Black African 50.4% Coloured 40.3% White 7.1% Indian or Asian 1.7%
Capital	Kimberley
Largest city	Kimberley
Premier	Zamani Saul is a South African politician who is the 5th Premier of the Northern Cape and a Member of the Northern Cape Provincial Legislature. He has also been serving as the Provincial Chairperson of the African National Congress since his election on 12 May 2017. He had previously served as the Provincial Secretary and the Deputy Provincial Secretary of the party.

Municipalities and Districts

The Northern Cape Province is divided into five district municipalities. The district municipalities are in turn divided into 27 local municipalities:

Frances Baard District

Sol Plaatje
Dikgatlong
Magareng
Phokwane

John Taolo Gaetsewe District

Moshaweng
Ga-Segonyana
Gamagara
Namakwa District
Richtersveld
Nama Khoi
Kamiesberg
Hantam
Karoo Hoogland
Khâi-Ma

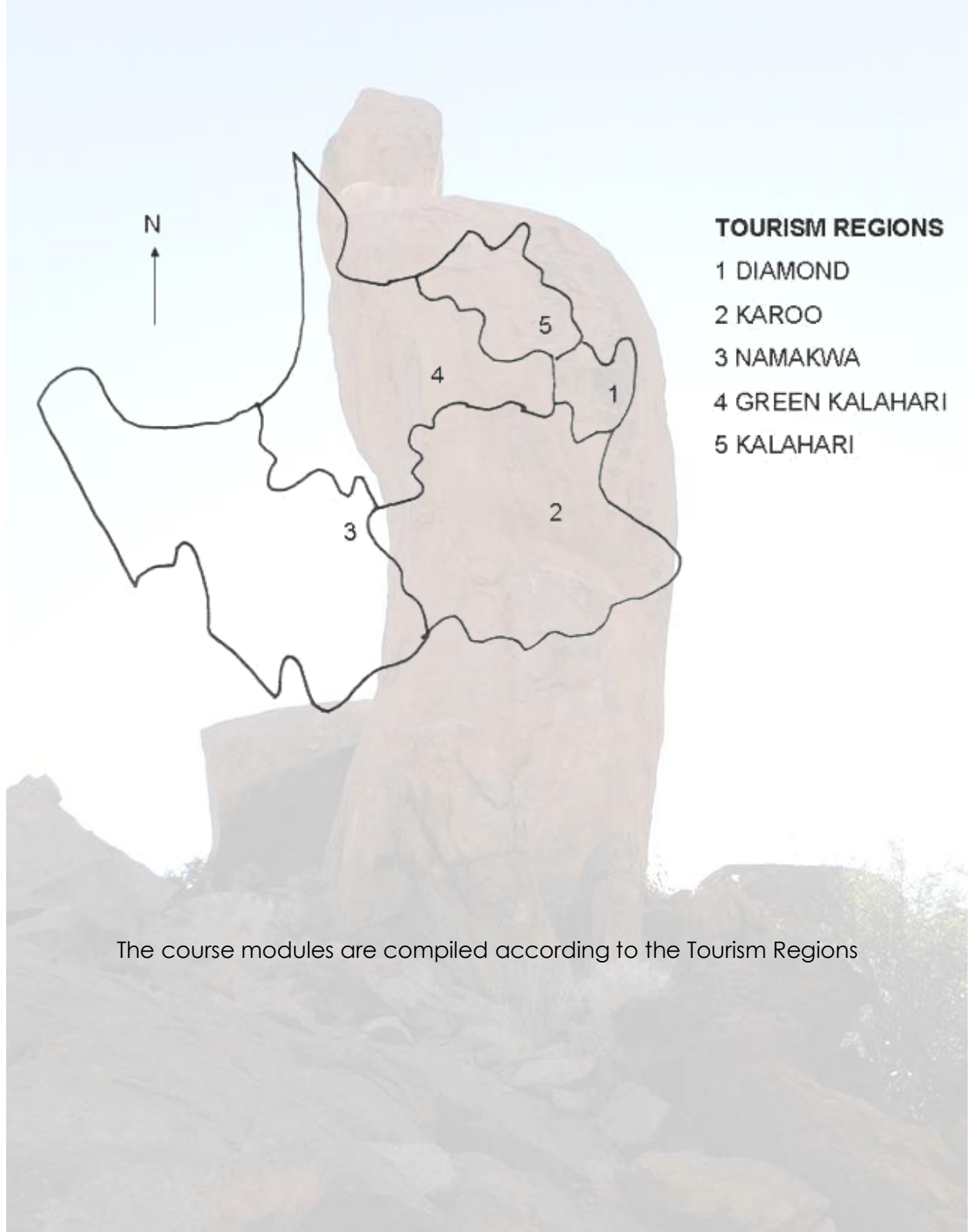
Pixley ka Seme District

Ubuntu
Umsobomvu
Emthanjeni
Kareeberg
Renosterberg
Thembelihle
Siyathemba
Siyancuma

ZF Mgcawu District (formerly Siyanda)

Kai !Garib
Dawid Kruiper
!Kheis
Tsantsabane
Kgatelopele

Tourism regions



Cities and Towns

Diamond Fields

- Barkly West
- Campbell
- Delportshoop
- Douglas
- Griquatown
- Hartswater
- Jan Kempdorp
- Kimberley
- Modder River
- Ulco
- Warrenton
- Windsorton



Green Kalahari

- Andriesvale
- Askham
- Augrabies
- Danielskuil
- Groblersshoop
- Kakamas
- Kanoneiland
- Keimoes
- Kenhardt
- Lime Acres
- Louisvale
- Mier
- Olifantshoek
- Onseepkans
- Postmasburg
- Putsonderwater
- Riemvasmaak
- Upington



Northern Cape Province Overview

Namaqualand

- Aggeneys
- Alexander Bay
- Carolusberg
- Concordia
- Garies
- Hondeklip
- Kamieskroon
- Kleinsee
- Nababeep
- Okiep
- Pella
- Pofadder
- Port Nolloth
- Soebatsfontein
- Springbok
- Steinkopf



Northern Cape Province Overview

Upper Karoo

- Britstown
- Colesberg
- Copperton
- De Aar
- Hanover
- Hopetown
- Hutchinson
- Loxton
- Marydale
- Norvalspont
- Noupoot
- Orania
- Petrusville
- Philipstown
- Prieska
- Richmond
- Strydenburg
- Vanderkloof
- Victoria West
- Vosburg



Northern Cape Province Overview

Geographical features of the landscape

The province is dominated by the Karoo Basin and consists mostly of sedimentary rocks and some dolerite intrusions. Kimberlite intrusions are responsible for the province's most precious natural resource, diamonds.

Regions

- The Upper Karoo
- The Great Karoo
- The south and south-east of the province is high-lying (1200m-1900m) in the Roggeveld and Nuweveld regions.
- The north is primarily the Kalahari Desert characterised by parallel red sand dunes and acacia tree dry savanna.
- The Namaqualand region in the west is renowned for its spring flowers.
- This area is hilly to mountainous and consists of granites and other metamorphic rocks.



Northern Cape Province Overview

The central areas are generally flat with interspersed salt pans and comprise of the following regions:

- Sandveld
- The Knersvlakte
- Hardeveld or Klipkoppie
- Richtersveld and Klein Boesmanland
- The Ghaap Plateau: a featureless terrain that is poor in outcrop is located between Kimberley and Upington, north of the Orange River to the Kuruman Hills.

The altitude varies between 900 and 1600m.



The main rivers

Gariep (Orange River)

The largest dam in the country, the Gariep (previously known as the Hendrik Verwoerd Dam) has been built in the River, as well as the Van der Kloof Dam (PK le Roux Dam). In the 1970s it made irrigation to several regions in the Eastern and Northern Cape possible. The river descends 122 m (400 ft) in a course of 26 km (16 miles) over the “Hundred Falls” or Augrabies Falls.

Vaal River

Molopo River – forms the northern border of the province

The following are smaller rivers on the West Coast (south to north)

- Brak River
- Groen River
- Bitter River
- Spoeg River
- Swartlintjies River
- Buffel River
- Kamma River: It never reaches the sea, but disappears in the sand at Port Nolloth
- Holgat



The main mountains

East and south-east

- Rooiberg - the highest mountain peak in Northern Cape
- Richtersveld
- Kamiesberg
- Hantam
- Roggeveldberge
- Basters
- Komsberg

Central and south-west

- Kareeberg
- Nuweveld
- Renosterberg
- North west
- Korannaberg
- Langeberg
- Asbestos Mountains
- Doringveldberg



Northern Cape Province Overview

Climate

The Northern Cape is a large, dry region of fluctuating temperatures and varying topographies and is the most arid part of South Africa. Although Port Nolloth (west coast) and Durban (east coast) are on the same latitude, the annual temperatures vary with at least 6° C. This is attributed to the influence of the warm Agulhas (Indian Ocean) and the cold Benguela currents (Atlantic ocean) on the climate of South Africa.

The Benguela Current

Whereas the Agulhas Current originates within the warm waters of the Equator, the Benguela is a break away from the South Atlantic Current. The current is very cold due to the earth's rotation and frictional effect of the wind causing water to surface from a depth of 300m. It condenses moisture from sea breezes and resists evaporation, resulting in the desert conditions on the west coast. The winter weather-systems of the south-west Cape save this area from befalling the same fate.



Rainfall

Mostly arid to semi-arid, few areas in the province receive more than 400mm of rainfall per annum. Rainfall generally increases from west to east. The west experiences most rainfall in winter, while the east receives most of its moisture from late summer thunderstorms.

Temperatures

Many areas experience extreme heat, with the hottest temperatures in South Africa measured along the Namibian border. Summer maximums are generally 30°C or higher, sometimes higher than 40°C. Winters are usually frosty and clear, with southern areas sometimes becoming bitterly cold, such as Sutherland, which often receives snow and temperatures occasionally drop below the -10°C mark.

Sutherland

	January max	January min	June max	June min	Annual rainfall
Kimberley	33°C	18°C	18°C	3°C	414mm
Springbok	30°C	15°	17°C	7°C	195mm
Sutherland	27°C	9°C	13°C	-3°C	237mm



Economy

Only 2% of the province is used for crop farming, mainly under irrigation. In the Orange River Valley, especially at Upington, Kakamas and Keimoes, grapes and fruit are cultivated intensively. Wheat, fruit, peanuts, maize and cotton are produced at the Vaalharts Irrigation Scheme near Warrenton. 96% of the land is used for stock farming, including beef cattle in the savanna biome and sheep or goats elsewhere, as well as game farming. The economy of a large part of the Northern Cape, the interior Karoo, depends on sheep farming, while the karakul-pelt industry is one of the most important in the Gordonia district of Upington.

Industries

- Dried-fruit and wine industries.
- Fishing - compared to mining, the fishing sector brings in a small value-added to the economy of the Province. However, projections by the provincial government suggest that the sector will have increased value addition over time.

Mining

The Northern Cape is rich in minerals. The country's chief diamond pipes are found in the Kimberley district and alluvial diamonds are also extracted from the beaches and the sea between Alexander Bay and Port Nolloth. The Sishen Mine near Kathu is the biggest source of iron ore in South Africa. Copper is mined at Springbok, Aggeneys and Okiep, the latter being one of the oldest mines in the country. Other minerals include asbestos, manganese, fluorspar, semi-precious stones and marble. The area of the Northern Cape that borders Namibia has the highest solar radiation intensity in southern Africa. However, the current solar energy use contributes a very small portion of the total energy supply in the province and could be much higher with the increase in the use of solar energy technologies.

Asbestos Mines

Although there are no operational asbestos mines in the Northern Cape, environmental exposure is still a concern as fibres from unrehabilitated mine dumps can become airborne. The concentration of asbestos in the air is not known, as no monitoring is currently done. Very little is known about the health impact of asbestos in the Northern Cape, although in Prieska about 5 new cases (out of a population of about 15 000) of mesothelioma are diagnosed per year (although the mines in the area have been closed since 1979). Northern Cape SOE Report (2004)

Infrastructure

Transport

The Northern Cape has an excellent road network, which makes the interior easily accessible from South Africa's major cities. Railway, De Aar is the second most important junction of South Africa's railway network. Iron ore, in high demand for the export markets, is transported on the 861km- railway line from Sishen (Northern Cape) to Saldanha (KwaZulu-Natal).

Harbours

No major harbours. Port Nolloth used to serve for the export of copper but are currently only used by pleasure crafts and small vessels employed by the diamond mining industry.

Major Airports

Kimberley and Upington.



Main Routes

The Northern Cape is South Africa's largest province, and distances between towns are enormous due to its sparse population.

Various National Roads traverse the Province:

- ❶ Colesberg along the N1 is a popular overnight venue for travellers from Gauteng to Cape Town.
- ❷ The N7 (south-north) is the main route through Namaqualand onto the Namibian border. Springbok is the main town along this route and from here roads (mainly gravel roads) lead to the West Coast towns and the Richtersveld.
- ❸ The N10 arrives from the Eastern Cape (close to Port Elizabeth) passing De Aar, Prieska and Upington, the major cities on this route up to the border with Namibia.
- ❹ The N12 offers an alternative route from Gauteng to the Western Cape. The major town on route being the capital of the province, Kimberley.



Northern Cape Province Overview

- ➊ For the first somewhat 150km, the N14 (northeasterly direction) from Springbok, only passes the small settlements of Aggenys (a mining town) and Pella (home to the largest date farm in South Africa) up to Pofadder.
- ➋ From there it is another 125km before reaching the fertile valley of the Orange valley. The route exits the province at Kuruman.
- ➌ The N12 between Victoria West and Britstown
- ➍ The R360 is the main route to the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park.
- ➎ Other important roads across the Karoo are the R27 from Upington to Calvinia, Nieuwoudtville (famous for its Quiver Forest) joining the N7 at Vanrhynsdorp.
- ➏ These towns can also be reached by the R63, along with Carnarvon and Williston, both known for their corbelled houses.

