

Summits on the Air

South Africa (ZS)

Association Reference Manual



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Disclaimer

Hiking and mountain climbing are potentially hazardous activities. The SOTA Management Committee, the South African Association and their officers do not accept responsibility for any death or injury resulting from participation in SOTA. The inclusion of a summit in this reference manual does not indicate that it is safe or even possible to climb the summit. The summit reference data is not guaranteed to be accurate and no reliance should be placed upon it.

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1 Change Control

Effective Date	Version	Details
1 January 2003	1.0	First formal release of this document

2 Association Reference Data

Association	South Africa
International Prefix	ZS
DXCC Entities Included	South Africa (ZS) Marion and Prince Edward Islands (ZS8)
Regions	Eastern Cape (EC-xxx) Free State (FS-xxx) Gauteng (GP-xxx) Kwazulu Natal (KN-xxx) Limpopo (LP-xxx) Marion and Prince Edward Islands (MI-xxx) Mpumalanga (MP-xxx) North West (NW-xxx) Northern Cape (NC-xxx) Western Cape (WC-xxx)
Summit operation criteria	Operation must be within 25m vertically of the summit. There must be a route from the operating position to the summit such that all points on the route are within 25m vertically of the summit.
Band 1, score 1 point	<1000m ASL
Band 2, score 2 points	>=1000m ASL, <1500m ASL
Band 3, score 4 points	>=1500m ASL, <2000m ASL
Band 4, score 6 points	>=2000m ASL, <2500m ASL
Band 5, score 8 points	>=2500m ASL, <3000m ASL
Band 6, score 10 points	>=3000m ASL
Seasonal Bonus	No
Association Sponsored Awards	None
Association Manager	Andrew Roos ZS1AN

2.1 Regions

For administrative purposes the Association is subdivided into Regions that correspond to the Provinces of South Africa as at the date of incorporation of the Association. However, notwithstanding the official provincial boundaries, the territories of Marion Island and Prince Edward Island shall be deemed to fall into a separate region called “Marion and Prince Edward Islands”.

2.2 Rights of Way and Access Issues

South Africa has a number of National Parks located in mountainous areas. Within the boundaries of a National Park, members of the public generally have right of access to all paths although it may be necessary to purchase a permit from South African National Parks. The initial list of approved summits has been specifically chosen to include many of the summits that lie within the National Parks. South African National Parks may be contacted at PO Box 787, Pretoria 0001, South Africa or by telephone on (012) 428-9111. They also have a web site at www.parks-sa.co.za.

Outside the National Parks the situation is more difficult as there is no general right of way in South African law. Hence access over privately owned land is allowed only with the explicit permission of the landowner concerned. In some cases (for example some of the mountains in the Cedarberg) this can be obtained by purchasing a permit from the landholder. In other cases it may require negotiation or may be altogether impossible.

Activators should also be aware that there are restricted military areas in many locations. These should be marked on maps and are usually fenced off to restrict access. It would be very unwise for an Activator to attempt to enter a prohibited area without permission of the relevant military authorities.

2.3 Maps and Navigation

The latest edition of the series of 1:50 000 maps issued by the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping of the Department of Land Affairs, Government of South Africa shall be assumed to be authoritative regarding the location and height of summits, the borders of South Africa and its provinces, and all other geographical information. Whenever the term “1:50 000 map” appears in this document it shall mean the latest edition of the relevant map from this series.

These maps may be obtained from: The Chief Directorate: Survey and Mapping, Private Bag X10, Mowbray 7705, South Africa. The telephone number is (021) 658-4300.

In the event that geographical information required for the program cannot be obtained from a map in this series or that it is proven to the satisfaction of the Association Manager that the information on the map referred to is incorrect then the Association Manager may at his or her discretion obtain the necessary information from an alternate source.

Although the 1:50 000 maps are a useful source of reference information and are also useful for route planning, they are a bit too small-scale for serious mountain work. A number of smaller-scale maps of the more popular mountain areas have been published by commercial publishers and Activators are strongly advised to make use of these wherever possible. These maps are usually available at outdoor supply shops or from the Mountain Club of South Africa, 97 Hatfield Street, Cape Town 8001, South Africa. Telephone (021) 465-3412.

Navigation of South African mountains can be challenging since not all mountains have suitable footpaths and those that exist are often overgrown. Activators are advised to obtain advice from the Mountain Club or from a climber who is familiar with the area. Activators are strongly advised to carry (and know how to use) both a compass and a GPS.

2.4 Coordinate System Used

The location of summits will be described using their latitude and longitude expressed in degrees, minutes and decimal minutes. (There are 60 minutes in one degree.) All latitudes are Southerly, all longitudes are Easterly. Both latitude and longitude must be accurate to at least one tenth of a minute of arc.

2.5 Qualification Criteria for Summits

A summit shall be eligible for inclusion in the Association's list of approved summits if it meets all the following criteria:

1. The summit is located within the internationally accepted territorial limits of the Republic of South Africa, including Prince Edward and Marion islands. Summits that form part of the international border of South Africa are eligible for inclusion. Summit activations must take place from within South African territory in order to qualify to use a reference number allocated by this Association.
2. The summit is shown as a high point on the relevant 1:50 000 map. In order to be eligible, the map must show the altitude of the summit, and either
 - a. The summit must have a name that is shown on the map, or
 - b. The summit must be the highest point of a mountain the name of which is shown on the map.
3. There is no higher point (whether marked as a high point on the map or not) such that there is a route between the higher point and the proposed summit that does not descend to at least 100m below the height of the proposed summit. In less formal terms this means that if two peaks are separated by a shallow col with less than 100m vertical distance between the lower peak and the col, then only the higher peak is eligible. See Section 3.5(2) of the General Rules.
4. The summit is at least 150m higher than its surroundings.

The reader is reminded that although a summit may satisfy these qualification criteria, it cannot be claimed for points towards the award until it has been allocated a reference number by the Association.

Because of the large number of qualifying summits in South Africa, it is anticipated that only a few of the most popular summits will be catalogued initially. Other qualifying summits will be issued with reference numbers in response to requests from a prospective Activator.

2.6 Process for Issuing Summit Reference Numbers

If an Activator wishes to activate a summit that has not been issued with a reference number by the Association, then he or she should notify the Association Manager prior to the expedition and supply the following information:

1. Name of summit. This should be the name of the summit as marked on the 1:50 000 map. If the summit name is not shown on the map and the summit is the highest point of a named mountain then the name of the mountain should be given instead.
2. The latitude and longitude of the summit expressed in degrees, minutes and decimal minutes and accurate to at least one tenth of a minute of arc.
3. The altitude of the summit in meters above sea level as shown on the 1:50 000 map.
4. The name of the region in which the summit is located.

The Association Manager will check whether the summit meets the qualification criteria and if it does will issue a reference number for it. The decision of the Association Manager is final regarding the interpretation of the criteria and the inclusion or exclusion of a summit.

The Association Manager may at his or her discretion postpone the issuing of a reference number until the summit has been successfully activated. Activators are reminded that Section 3.6.1 of the General Rules allows the activation of a summit for which a reference number has not yet been issued, provided that an application has

been made for the reference number. However in this case points can only be claimed for the summit once the reference number has been issued.

2.7 Safety Considerations

Mountain climbing and hiking are potentially hazardous activities. Even familiar mountains such as Table Mountain regularly claim several lives every year. For your safety and that of other members of your party please observe the following simple rules:

1. Never hike alone.
2. Always inform someone who is not hiking with you where you are going, what route you are using, what time you expect to return and whom they should contact if you do not return.
3. Obtain a detailed route map or description before attempting a new route. If possible consult an experienced local climber about your proposed route.
4. Always carry overnight and cold-weather gear no matter how warm and sunny it is when you start out.
5. Ensure that you have a suitably equipped first-aid kit and sufficient knowledge to use it.
6. Always carry a mobile phone if you are in an area that has coverage. Know the number of the local mountain rescue service, if there is one; otherwise report any emergencies to the police.
7. Do not descend by a different route from the route used during your ascent unless you are absolutely certain that the route to be used for the descent is passable.
8. Ensure that you are medically fit for your intended outing. If in doubt consult your doctor.
9. Wear suitable clothing including appropriate climbing shoes or hiking boots. Ensure that you have sufficient drinking water and protection from the sun.
10. Always carry a map, compass, GPS and spare batteries – and know how to use them.

2.8 Contact Information

The South African Association has a web site at www.qsl.net/sotasa. This should always contain the latest copy of this Association Reference Manual which incorporates a list of all summits that have been issued with reference numbers. The Association Manager may be emailed at: sotasa@qsl.net.

3 Summit Reference Data

3.1 Region Reference: Eastern Cape

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Eastern Cape (EC)
Region Manager	Conrad Scheepers ZS1KG
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.1.1 Regional Notes

The Eastern Cape is a large province situated in the southeast of the country that includes both the cities of Port Elizabeth and East London as well as some of the poorest rural areas of the country. The terrain consists of rolling hills with scrubland vegetation that is well adapted to survive in the semi-arid conditions. The Eastern Cape has several mountain ranges including the Grootwinterhoekberge, the Bankberg, the Amatola Mountains and the southern tip of the Drakensberg chain on the border with Lesotho.

High in the Amatola Mountains you will find the picturesque Hogsback village. It is believed that JRR Tolkien spent time in Hogsback as a boy and the mist-shrouded mountains, lush forests and magnificent waterfalls may have inspired his tales of Middle Earth. This makes a wonderful destination for hiking and climbing trips, with forest walks, winter log fires and several summits (Hogsback, Tor Doone and Gaika's Kop) to activate.

Summer weather is generally hot with occasional thunderstorms during the late afternoon and balmy evenings. Winter days are generally clear and warm while nights can be bitterly cold. Snow is common on high ground during the winter so hikers and climbers should ensure that they have suitable cold-weather gear. Adequate precautions against dehydration, sunburn and heatstroke are essential during the summer.

Other attractions of the region include the many beautiful beaches, the surfing Mecca of Jeffrey's Bay, the Addo Elephant National Park near Port Elizabeth and the Shamwari private game reserve. The National Festival of the Arts, which takes place in Grahamstown in June each year, is a popular destination. Accommodation is available throughout the Eastern Cape in numerous hotels, guest farms and guesthouses.

3.1.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
EC-001	3001	9846	Ben Macdhui	30°38.8	27°56.1	01-Jan-03		10	
EC-002	2503	8212	Kompasberg	31°45.5	24°32.4	01-Jan-03		8	
EC-003	2086	6844	Hangklip	31°46.2	26°50.1	01-Jan-03		6	
EC-004	1963	6441	Gaika's Kop	32°32.8	26°57.0	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-005	1937	6355	Hogsback	32°35.7	27°01.6	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-006	1758	5768	Cockscomb	33°34.3	24°47.1	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-007	1757	5765	Smutsberg	33°38.3	23°48.2	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-008	1676	5499	Peak Formosa	33°51.8	23°42.2	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-009	1651	5417	Perdeberg	32°16.9	23°57.3	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-010	1645	5397	Menziesberg	32°36.7	26°52.3	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-011	1623	5325	Bloukop	32°41.8	25°31.5	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-012	1565	5135	Tor Doone	32°34.9	26°56.3	01-Jan-03		4	
EC-013	1425	4675	Thumb Peak	33°50.6	23°37.2	01-Jan-03		2	
EC-014	1251	4103	Witelskop	33°58.1	24°05.6	01-Jan-03		2	
EC-015	1180	3870	Strydomsberg	33°37.8	25°11.8	01-Jan-03		2	
EC-016	607	1991	Lady's Slipper	33°53.2	25°15.8	01-Jan-03		1	

3.2 Region Reference: Free State

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Free State (FS)
Region Manager	Dennis Green ZS4BS
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.2.1 Regional Notes

The Free State province, the central province of South Africa, was known as the as the Orange Free State until June 1995. The centre of the rural heartland of South Africa, the Free State covers a plateau some 1 220 to 1 525 m (4 000 to 5 000 ft) above sea level, with the Drakensberg Mountains marking its eastern boundary. It is bordered by Lesotho on the southeast as well as by six other South African provinces. It is the third-largest province of South Africa, and has the second-smallest population. In area it is about 129 480 sq km (49 979 sq mi) in size.

The Free State is located on the Highveld, the large plateau that covers much of the central region of South Africa. The far western part of the province is flat and sparsely vegetated, while in the far eastern part the land rises to the Drakensberg. The rest of the province consists of rolling plains. Average temperatures range from 16° to 31° C (60° to 88° F) in the summer and from 1° to 18° C (34° to 64° F) in the winter. Average annual rainfall totals 360 mm (14 in) with most of the rain falling in the warmer months, from October to April. The eastern part of the province receives considerably more rain than the western region.

The provincial capital and largest city is Bloemfontein. The main campus of the University of the Orange Free State is located there, as well as the world-renowned Grey College. Other important towns are Virginia, Jagersfontein, Odendaalsrus, and Welkom (all gold-mining towns); Kroonstad, Harrismith, and Bethlehem (towns that service the agricultural sector); Sasolburg, which features a massive coal-to-oil conversion plant; and Phuthaditjhaba.

The economy is largely pastoral (dairy cattle and sheep) together with an agricultural sector producing wheat, maize, potatoes, and fruit—most of the country's cherry crop is harvested in the Ficksburg area. There is a sizeable mining industry (gold, diamonds, and coal) and some manufacturing industry.

3.2.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
FS-001	2837	9308	Ribbokkop	28°34.0	28°36.1	01-Jan-03		8	Golden Gate NP
FS-002	2731	8963	Generalskop	28°33.0	28°37.5	01-Jan-03		8	Golden Gate NP
FS-003	2438	7998	Woodhousekop	28°30.0	28°37.3	01-Jan-03		6	Golden Gate NP
FS-004	2273	7457	Platberg	28°14.2	29°10.0	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-005	2234	7329	Oorsprongberg	28°19.0	28°07.4	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-006	2208	7246	Aasvoelberg	30°17.5	27°03.1	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-007	2142	7027	Glen Paul	28°09.1	29°09.5	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-008	2138	7014	Thaba Nchu	29°15.1	26°53.3	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-009	2073	6802	Kranskop	30°19.0	27°03.2	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-010	2072	6798	Vegkop	30°17.0	27°10.5	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-011	2044	6706	Thaba Phatswa	29°19.4	27°05.3	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-012	2043	6702	Mount Paul	28°22.2	28°56.1	01-Jan-03		6	Private
FS-013	1944	6379	Surrender Hill	28°36.3	28°23.5	01-Jan-03		4	
FS-014	1855	6085	Wolhuterskop	28°16.2	28°17.3	01-Jan-03		4	Private
FS-015	1834	6020	Biddulphsberg	28°16.2	27°45.3	01-Jan-03		4	Private
FS-016	1732	5682	Jammerberg	29°43.1	27°01.3	01-Jan-03		4	Private
FS-017	1576	5171	Theronkop	28°19.0	26°46.5	01-Jan-03		4	Private
FS-018	1499	4917	Naval Hill	29°07.1	26°14.2	01-Jan-03		2	

3.3 Region Reference: Gauteng

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Gauteng (GP)
Region Manager	Rudi Venter ZS6DX
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.3.1 Regional Notes

All the summits in this highly populated area have easy access with roads and/or pathways right to the top. The two highest summits in this area, Perdekop and Suikerbosrand are in a nature conservation area with hiking trails and camping areas.

The Magaliesberg summit has a cable car that takes you to the top of the ridge; from there it is a short hike to the summit with a great view of the Hartbeespoort dam.

All other summits have easy public access.

3.3.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
GP-001	1902	6239	Perdekop	26°30.4	28°15.2	01-Jan-03		4	Nature Reserve
GP-002	1897	6222	Suikerbosrand	26°29.8	28°12.3	01-Jan-03		4	Nature Reserve
GP-003	1824	5983	Witwatersrand	26°24.5	28°00.1	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-004	1815	5953	Roodepoortkop	26°10.7	27°51.9	01-Jan-03		4	Public Ground
GP-005	1811	5940	Kraalkop	26°33.7	28°25.8	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-006	1800	5904	Gatsrand	26°24.1	27°43.9	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-007	1675	5494	Witwatersberg	25°56.3	27°38.8	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-008	1651	5415	Magaliesberg	25°41.4	27°59.2	01-Jan-03		4	Nature Reserve
GP-009	1650	5412	Sentrarand	26°01.4	28°30.3	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-010	1625	5330	Hout heuwel	26°35.4	27°53.4	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-011	1603	5258	Olifantskop	25°56.9	28°16.8	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-012	1596	5235	Bronberg	25°52.4	28°24.3	01-Jan-03		4	
GP-013	1570	5150	Cloverhill	25°52.4	28°39.4	01-Jan-03		4	

3.4 Region Reference: Kwazulu Natal

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Kwazulu Natal (KN)
Region Manager	Ian MacQuillan ZS5IAN
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.4.1 Regional Notes

The KwaZulu-Natal Drakensberg is the highest mountain range in South Africa, averaging about 3,000m. Much of it has been placed under the control of the KwaZulu-Natal conservation Service, which is responsible for some 260,000 ha. This area is known as the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park and it incorporates all the game and nature reserves run by the KwaZulu-Natal Conservation Service, as well as all the state forests. It is the third largest conservation area in the country. Hatted accommodation is offered at all main reserves, except for Rugged Glen, Himeville, Monk's Cowl, Cobham, Cathedral Peak, Garden Castle and Highmoor where there are camp sites only.

Some of the finest scenery in the country is in the Natal Drakensberg, whose buttresses and peaks sweep south-eastwards in a great semi-circle along the Lesotho border. Easily distinguishable from north to south on the skyline are Mont-aux-Sources (3,282m), the Amphitheatre flanked by the Eastern Buttress and the Sentinel (3,257m), Cathedral Peak (3,005m), Cathkin Peak (3,141m), Champagne Castle (3,377m) and, at the eastern-most rim of the semi-circle, Giant's Castle (3,315m). There are numerous resorts in the Drakensberg, wonderful for mountain holidays where you can ride, climb, walk in the mountains, or fish for trout.

The Drakensberg scenery is spectacular and rugged, but the underlying geology is simple. At lower altitudes are a series of near horizontal sedimentary sandstones, mudstones and shale, these are topped by deep basalt flows up to 1 km thick, forming the main escarpment. Outcrops of dolerite, which have pushed through faults in molten form, are common and often occur as straight dykes across the landscape.

The sandstone zone, often referred to as the Little Berg, forms cliffs of multicoloured rock, ranging from almost black and grey, blue and red shale and mudstones, to cream, yellow, brown and pink sandstones. It is here that erosion and weathering has formed most of the caves once inhabited by the San people. Above the sandstone is a zone of relatively rolling country leading to the scree slopes and buttresses and sheer walls of the main escarpment. At the summit the topography is incised and broken, with rugged cut-backs and steep passes.

Distribution of the main vegetation types is closely associated with these landforms and with aspect. On the summit is the Alpine Belt, characterized by low heath-type vegetation dominated by Erica and Helichrysum species. Cover is sparse and there are no trees. Because of the harsh conditions animal life is also sparse and it is unlikely that more than the occasional grey rhebuck, ice rat, bearded vulture or small troop of baboons will be seen. Domestic sheep and goats belonging to Basotho people are often encountered.

Between the escarpment and the Little Berg, in the Sub-alpine Belt, the country is covered by grassland. The grasslands vary with altitude and aspect, temperate evergreen grassland characterized by the spiky Festuca costata on the moist south-facing slopes and on the scree slopes, and shorter highland sourveld grassland, with Themeda triandra, which goes red in winter, covering large areas. Woody vegetation is largely confined to sheltered slopes and valleys and consists mainly of Leucosidea sericea ('umTshitshi') scrub or sub-alpine fynbos. The Drakensberg cycad (Encephalartos ghellinckii) is found in this belt and is more common in the northern Drakensberg than in the south. In some places there are large colonies of dwarf proteas (Protea dracomontana), which survive fire by having most of their growth underground in the form of large rootstocks.

Closer to the sandstone taller protea species (*Protea caffra*) form attractive open woodland communities. Animal life is more prolific here, with eland and baboons most numerous. Oribi and grey rhebuck will be seen in the grasslands and klipspringer may be sighted on the basalt slopes. Large birds to be seen include the bearded vulture, Cape vulture, black eagle and secretary bird.

Below the sandstone, in the Montane Belt, there is a greater variety of plant communities and animal life. On the scree slopes, where boulders which have fallen from the cliffs afford some protection from fire, small patches of woody plants, including the attractive tree fuschia and the sagewood, are found. Tree ferns grow in wet places and bracken ferns form dense cover in suitable sites. On south-facing slopes beautiful montane forests, with tall yellowwood trees, are found. Protea woodlands grow on the drier north-facing slopes. Rock dassies live in the piles of fallen boulders under sandstone cliffs, and baboon troops are bigger in size and more numerous in this relatively hospitable zone. Eland move here in winter to browse on the woody plants rather than grazing the dry grass of the higher areas, and bushbuck and common duiker can be seen on the forest edges. Mountain reedbuck favour the valleys of the montane belt and grey rhebuck distribution extends here too. Bird life is more prolific, with jackal buzzards and rock kestrels being common raptors.

3.4.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
KN-001	3450	11319	Mafadi	29°12.1	29°21.5	01-Jan-03		10	Giants Castle NP
KN-002	3377	11080	Champagne Castle	29°05.6	29°19.9	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-003	3331	10929	Popple Peak	29°13.7	29°24.4	01-Jan-03		10	Giants Castle NP
KN-004	3315	10877	Giant's Castle	29°20.7	29°29.0	01-Jan-03		10	Giants Castle NP
KN-005	3310	10857	Mohlesi	29°29.2	29°17.8	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-006	3306	10844	Walker's Peak	29°46.0	29°07.4	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-007	3294	10808	Durnford	29°18.3	29°26.3	01-Jan-03		10	Giants Castle NP
KN-008	3293	10804	Terateng	29°24.2	29°25.2	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-009	3282	10768	Mont-aux- Sources	28°46.3	28°52.4	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-010	3256	10680	Hodson's Peak South	29°37.4	29°17.2	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-011	3251	10663	Hodson's Peak North	29°37.0	29°17.6	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-012	3229	10594	Monk's Cowl	29°04.8	29°20.8	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-013	3166	10384	Ngaqamadolo	29°27.9	29°20.7	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-014	3148	10329	Erskine	29°26.4	29°17.4	01-Jan-03		10	Giants Castle NP
KN-015	3141	10306	Cathkin Peak	29°04.5	29°21.4	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-016	3141	10306	The Tent	29°22.8	29°26.5	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-017	3101	10171	No Man's Peak	29°40.2	29°11.3	01-Jan-03		10	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
KN-018	3090	10138	The Hawk	29°23.6	29°26.5	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-019	3089	10135	Hlohloloane	29°27.2	29°22.8	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-020	3085	10119	Nhlangeni Peak	29°29.0	29°19.3	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-021	3064	10050	Thaba Ngwangwe	29°47.9	29°07.5	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-022	3064	10050	Andre's Knob	29°47.2	29°07.9	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-023	3056	10024	Rhino Peak	29°42.8	29°10.3	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-024	3055	10023	The Thumb	29°16.5	29°26.4	01-Jan-03		10	Giants Castle NP
KN-025	3028	9932	Devil's Knuckles	29°50.6	29°06.6	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-026	3025	9925	Mitre	28°56.9	29°07.0	01-Jan-03		10	
KN-027	3024	9922	Ntsupenyana	29°28.2	29°21.8	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-028	3011	9879	Outer Horn	28°56.4	29°07.8	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-029	3005	9859	Cathedral Peak	28°55.5	29°08.0	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-030	3005	9859	Inner Horn	28°56.7	29°07.8	01-Jan-03		10	State Forest
KN-031	2986	9797	Old Woman Grinding Corn	29°07.7	29°21.9	01-Jan-03		8	State Forest
KN-032	2974	9755	Mohoeshoe's Finger	29°35.5	29°17.3	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-033	2973	9754	Mount Memory	29°04.1	29°21.1	01-Jan-03		8	State Forest
KN-034	2928	9607	The Bell	28°55.7	29°07.6	01-Jan-03		8	State Forest
KN-035	2913	9555	Twelve Apostles	29°35.0	29°18.5	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-036	2906	9532	Minaret	29°38.9	29°16.8	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-037	2860	9381	Sandleni Pinnacle	29°39.8	29°12.6	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-038	2795	9170	The Litter	29°03.4	29°03.4	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-039	2702	8865	Mount Helga	28°58.1	29°08.3	01-Jan-03		8	State Forest
KN-040	2643	8669	The Sisters	29°21.5	29°31.4	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-041	2581	8468	Eastman's Peak	29°02.6	29°17.7	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-042	2557	8387	The Hub	29°37.6	29°19.9	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-043	2537	8321	Thule	29°58.0	29°06.2	01-Jan-03		8	
KN-044	2439	8000	Sicocosebhaca	29°35.9	29°23.4	01-Jan-03		6	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
KN-045	2414	7918	Little Bamboo Mountain	29°42.2	29°18.3	01-Jan-03		6	
KN-046	2408	7901	Gatberg Ntunja	29°02.6	29°20.3	01-Jan-03		6	
KN-047	2385	7823	The Watcher	29°38.1	29°19.9	01-Jan-03		6	
KN-048	2134	7002	Pimple Hill	29°09.1	29°28.8	01-Jan-03		6	
KN-049	2091	6861	The Sphinx	29°04.0	29°24.1	01-Jan-03		6	

3.5 Region Reference: Limpopo

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Limpopo (LP)
Region Manager	Andrew Roos ZS1AN
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.5.1 Regional Notes

The Limpopo Province is situated in the northeast corner of South Africa. It is endowed with bountiful natural resources, including 54 provincial reserves and many private game reserves. A few hours from Gauteng, the Province boasts the Waterburg mountain range, supporting the thriving farming and game ranching, nature reserves and resorts. Heading further north into the Province there is Polokwane - the capital of the province, with an excellent growing infrastructure, a modern international airport and offering a wealth of diverse cultural experiences. North of Petersburg is another mountain range, the Soutpansberg, while the northernmost end of the majestic Drakensberg range can be found in the southeast of the province.

East of the city the R71 takes you to the subtropical part of the Valley of the Olifants, the verdant Magoebaskloof Valley. Further eastwards takes you into the heart of the 'big five' parks of the country and some of the prime game farms in Africa, including the Kruger National Park - majestic in extent and abundant in wild life.

The hot climate makes the Limpopo Province a pleasant year-round holiday destination. During summer - that is in the months October to March - it is hot with brief afternoon showers, providing a cooling effect for evenings. In winter - from May to September - the mornings are crisp, the days are dry and sunny and the evenings cold and clear.

3.5.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
LP-001	2126	6975	Iron Crown	23°59.9	29°56.8	01-Jan-03		6	
LP-002	1585	5200	Lamiludzi	22°58.9	30°05.1	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-003	1577	5174	Matanda	22°57.4	30°01.5	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-004	1561	5118	Tshiya	22°50.4	30°12.6	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-005	1531	5023	Maangani	22°58.2	30°07.4	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-006	1519	4984	Thononda	22°51.6	30°13.8	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-007	1502	4928	Tshifume	22°49.3	30°17.3	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-008	1502	4928	Tshunzhi	22°57.0	30°03.3	01-Jan-03		4	
LP-009	1491	4892	Gumbila	22°50.2	30°10.5	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-010	1475	4839	Tswime	22°55.5	30°09.9	01-Jan-03		2	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
LP-011	1474	4836	Vhuhulwi	22°49.6	30°16.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-012	1449	4754	Tshiendeulu	22°49.3	30°10.6	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-013	1439	4721	Mazwimba	22°51.3	30°14.6	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-014	1439	4721	Vhulambangwe	22°52.7	30°21.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-015	1438	4718	Matanda	22°49.5	30°09.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-016	1433	4701	Tshithuthuni	22°51.2	30°12.1	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-017	1431	4695	Ha-Mandiwana	22°50.9	30°07.1	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-018	1423	4669	Maaname	22°49.6	30°13.8	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-019	1414	4639	Khongoroni	22°58.0	30°18.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-020	1409	4623	Tshandau	22°59.2	30°13.1	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-021	1384	4541	Ha-Mphwaninga	22°47.4	30°21.0	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-022	1371	4498	Magweni	22°49.6	30°05.6	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-023	1370	4495	Nwalwi	22°57.0	30°29.8	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-024	1368	4488	Thosa	22°48.3	30°21.8	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-025	1365	4478	Donwa	22°50.1	30°00.3	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-026	1362	4469	Tshifhire	22°59.8	30°08.9	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-027	1350	4429	Mphathele	22°52.4	30°19.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-028	1315	4314	Luvhava	22°46.0	30°21.8	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-029	1308	4291	Gogogo	22°46.5	30°19.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-030	1301	4268	Tshanyawasha	22°55.3	30°00.7	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-031	1266	4154	Tshamukombo	22°56.8	30°07.4	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-032	1259	4131	Pfumembe	22°47.6	30°03.0	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-033	1244	4081	Tshilungwi	22°50.5	30°21.5	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-034	1212	3976	Tshitavha	22°58.3	30°12.3	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-035	1183	3881	Vulwi	22°56.9	30°09.3	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-036	1172	3845	Mudzidzidzi	22°49.9	30°25.1	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-037	1109	3639	Shura	22°52.3	30°10.6	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-038	1095	3593	Tshanyaphunga	22°51.6	30°07.0	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-039	1092	3583	Vhushavhelo	22°56.9	30°18.1	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-040	1085	3560	Thenzheni	22°49.3	30°28.2	01-Jan-03		2	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
LP-041	1072	3517	Vhulaudzi	22°58.1	30°11.2	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-042	1065	3494	Mutavhanani	22°46.2	30°25.9	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-043	1050	3445	Tshivhangani	22°46.0	30°27.0	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-044	1001	3284	Duvhusa	22°49.5	30°23.0	01-Jan-03		2	
LP-045	988	3242	Vhutanga	22°55.0	30°03.1	01-Jan-03		1	
LP-046	981	3219	Mawoni	22°54.0	30°03.3	01-Jan-03		1	
LP-047	974	3196	Kwakwane	22°54.3	30°05.7	01-Jan-03		1	
LP-048	936	3071	Tshadzume	22°52.2	30°28.9	01-Jan-03		1	
LP-049	922	3025	Ngwenani	22°52.6	30°27.5	01-Jan-03		1	
LP-050	864	2835	Tshipako	22°50.8	30°28.7	01-Jan-03		1	

3.6 Region Reference: Marion and Prince Edward Islands

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Marion and Prince Edward Islands (MI)
Region Manager	See the Association Manager
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.6.1 Regional Notes

Marion Island and Prince Edward Island are South African possessions in the southern Indian ocean, approximately 2,300 km south-east of Cape Town. The islands are remote and uninhabited except for the permanent South African meteorological expedition. The islands are a vital breeding ground for many species of seabirds and seals and because of their age and isolation are occupied by several animal and plant species that are found nowhere else in the world. The weather is uniformly cold and damp, with gale force winds common throughout much of the year.

3.6.2 Table of Summits

The summits on Marion and Prince Edward islands have not yet been assigned reference numbers. Please contact the South African SOTA Association manager should you wish to activate any of them.

3.7 Region Reference: Mpumulanga

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Mpumulanga (MP)
Region Manager	Lucas Swart ZS6ACT
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.7.1 Regional Notes

None.

3.7.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
MP-001	2331	7648	Die Berg	25°12.4	30°09.1	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-002	2284	7492	Mount Anderson	25°05.0	30°38.9	01-Jan-03		6	Private
MP-003	2266	7432	Kwamandlanga mpisi	27°12.5	30°26.9	01-Jan-03		6	Private
MP-004	2170	7118	Ossewakop	27°23.4	30°09.1	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-005	2126	6973	Wynberg	27°20.1	29°59.1	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-006	2115	6937	Mhlongamvula	27°10.5	30°33.1	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-007	2112	6927	Kanonkop	27°17.9	30°06.0	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-008	2095	6872	Gembokberg	27°27.5	29°25.7	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-009	2042	6698	Verkykkop	27°18.7	29°53.3	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-010	2033	6668	Graskop	27°12.1	29°50.9	01-Jan-03		6	
MP-011	1944	6376	Mariepskop	24°37.9	30°52.3	01-Jan-03		4	Military
MP-012	1939	6360	Schurinksberg	25°01.8	30°12.6	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-013	1919	6294	Koppie Alleen	27°10.4	29°36.6	01-Jan-03		4	
MP-014	1884	6180	Perdekop	27°11.6	29°39.3	01-Jan-03		4	
MP-015	1847	6058	Van Collerkop	26°39.9	28°43.4	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-016	1834	6016	Korporaalskop	26°45.6	28°40.7	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-017	1827	5993	Spitskop	26°45.0	30°18.7	01-Jan-03		4	
MP-018	1803	5914	Stanleybushkop	25°06.0	30°48.3	01-Jan-03		4	Blyderiver Canyon NP

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
MP-019	1796	5891	Bloukop	26°50.9	29°40.5	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-020	1765	5789	Sibubule	25°57.6	31°05.6	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-021	1746	5727	Sehlakale	24°28.4	30°31.2	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-022	1704	5589	Drie Susters	24°45.4	30°47.3	01-Jan-03		4	Blyderiver Canyon NP
MP-023	1628	5340	Boesmanskop	26°01.9	30°40.4	01-Jan-03		4	
MP-024	1568	5143	Masilikatsekop	25°00.2	28°57.3	01-Jan-03		4	Private
MP-025	1247	4090	Kommetjiekop	27°13.4	31°03.3	01-Jan-03		2	
MP-026	433	1420	Montshe	25°09.2	31°55.2	01-Jan-03		1	Kruger NP

3.8 Region Reference: North West

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	North West (NW)
Region Manager	Rudi Venter ZS6DX
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.8.1 Regional Notes

The North West province is a flat region with a relatively low population. The Magaliesberg summit in this region is part of the Magaliesberg nature reserve. To get to the summit is a substantial climb with no easy access via road or cable car. The Pilansberg summit is in a game reserve. This reserve has the "Big Five" so Lion, Rhino and Elephant will be a factor when activating this summit!

Most of the other summits in this region are on private land so permission should be obtained from the local farmer before activating.

3.8.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
NW-001	1780	5838	Magaliesberg	25°48.9	27°18.8	01-Jan-03		4	Nature Reserve
NW-002	1704	5589	Kleinlosberg	26°35.8	27°31.9	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-003	1688	5537	Pilansberg	25°10.2	27°04.0	01-Jan-03		4	Nature Reserve
NW-004	1606	5268	Swartruggens	25°45.1	26°35.8	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-005	1589	5212	Spitskop	26°38.6	26°28.3	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-006	1588	5209	Hartbeesfontein	26°45.1	26°24.9	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-007	1576	5169	Perdekop	26°34.4	27°10.5	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-008	1572	5156	Vaalkop	25°45.2	26°27.3	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-009	1569	5146	Tafelkop	26°23.1	27°03.6	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-010	1562	5136	Platberg	26°40.9	26°42.3	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-011	1556	5104	Bulkop	26°31.3	26°45.6	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-012	1548	5077	Renosterhoek-berg	26°50.1	26°27.7	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-013	1528	5012	Machavierug	26°43.6	26°57.6	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-014	1508	4946	Malope	25°17.2	25°45.4	01-Jan-03		4	
NW-015	1502	4927	Witkoppies	25°24.2	26°12.3	01-Jan-03		4	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
NW-016	1491	4890	Matlapeng	25°26.4	26°48.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-017	1472	4828	Spioenkop	25°34.5	25°59.1	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-018	1445	4740	Kareepoortberg	25°36.9	27°42.7	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-019	1414	4638	Mogologadikwe	25°18.9	25°54.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-020	1402	4599	Vaalkop	25°34.3	26°16.0	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-021	1397	4582	Nawane	25°10.2	27°04.0	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-022	1384	4540	Swartkop	25°22.2	26°56.5	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-023	1371	4497	Bokkraal se kop	26°54.7	24°22.7	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-024	1367	4484	Boetrand	26°53.1	26°43.3	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-025	1358	4454	Massouskop	26°48.7	24°31.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-026	1357	4451	Vaalkop	26°46.6	25°29.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-027	1346	4415	Doornbult	26°38.2	24°23.5	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-028	1329	4359	Skuinshoogte	26°44.3	25°05.4	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-029	1324	4343	Spitskop	26°39.2	24°53.5	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-030	1308	4290	Plessiskop	26°43.0	24°32.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-031	1273	4175	Elandsberg	25°03.0	27°34.5	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-032	1246	4087	Tlapeng	25°50.7	23°35.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-033	1229	4031	Koedoeskop	25°58.0	23°43.3	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-034	1135	3723	Waterberge	25°45.1	23°51.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NW-035	1085	3559	Silkaatskop	25°02.4	26°23.0	01-Jan-03		2	

3.9 Region Reference: Northern Cape

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Northern Cape (NC)
Region Manager	Peter Burnham ZS1PT
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.9.1 Regional Notes

None.

3.9.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
NC-001	1836	6024	Toto	27°47.3	22°40.4	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-002	1717	5633	Suurkop	32°35.4	21°08.4	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-003	1710	5611	Platberg	32°39.7	21°01.9	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-004	1705	5594	Rooiberg	30°26.2	18°05.8	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-005	1691	5548	Die Hang	32°14.8	21°52.8	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-006	1686	5532	Tierhok se Hang	32°35.1	21°06.9	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-007	1660	5446	Groenberg	32°02.8	21°57.1	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-008	1658	5440	Suurkop	32°12.9	21°58.1	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-009	1597	5240	Kopoas Fontein	31°28.2	19°55.3	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-010	1553	5095	Sittensberg	30°21.3	18°08.3	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-011	1551	5089	Graskop	32°09.8	21°56.2	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-012	1532	5026	Kleinberg	32°13.4	21°49.2	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-013	1523	4997	Tuinplaat	31°21.8	19°50.5	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-014	1512	4961	Driekoppe	32°05.9	21°55.1	01-Jan-03		4	
NC-015	1461	4794	Horinggatkop	30°15.2	18°05.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-016	1451	4761	Grootberg	31°18.8	19°57.9	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-017	1446	4744	Bakenkop	32°10.1	21°51.9	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-018	1446	4744	Blouberg	30°25.6	18°07.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-019	1440	4725	Weeskind	30°22.6	18°02.0	01-Jan-03		2	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
NC-020	1399	4590	Spitskop	31°22.4	19°54.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-021	1389	4557	Stalberg	30°28.8	18°07.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-022	1380	4528	Swartlaasriet se Berg	30°08.1	18°07.9	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-023	1364	4475	Grasberg	30°13.7	18°04.8	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-024	1362	4469	Rusiekop	32°34.1	21°09.8	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-025	1348	4423	Boegoeberg	30°21.5	18°02.1	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-026	1334	4377	Loskop	32°37.1	21°08.0	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-027	1330	4364	Eselrand	32°11.1	21°51.8	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-028	1314	4311	Lammerberg	32°37.2	21°09.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-029	1309	4295	Tolpunt	31°29.2	19°56.4	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-030	1303	4275	Windhoekkop	30°44.8	21°32.7	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-031	1299	4262	Besenberg	30°07.4	18°04.9	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-032	1288	4226	Witberg	30°25.3	18°12.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-033	1276	4187	Suurberg	30°28.8	18°08.7	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-034	1239	4065	Ou Bul	30°15.8	18°12.9	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-035	1236	4055	Brandberg	30°02.8	18°01.6	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-036	1229	4032	Donkieberg	30°12.0	18°12.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-037	1223	4013	Kareekop	31°15.5	19°56.8	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-038	1213	3980	Engelaskop	30°42.5	21°42.2	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-039	1210	3970	Bakenskop	30°43.5	21°40.8	01-Jan-03		2	
NC-040	1177	3862	Trynvleiskop	30°41.9	21°42.1	01-Jan-03		2	

3.10 Region Reference: Western Cape

Association	South Africa (ZS)
Region	Western Cape (WC)
Region Manager	Andrew Roos ZS1AN
Reference	1:50,000 Topographical Maps from the Chief Directorate: Surveys and Mapping

3.10.1 Regional Notes

The Western Cape is one of the most popular tourist destinations in South Africa, with an irresistible combination of majestic mountains and pristine beaches. The Peninsula mountain range dominates the city of Cape Town, with Table Mountain towering over the city center. Access to the range is easy as there are many easy and well marked walking paths, as well as a cable car to the top of Table Mountain – from there to the actual summit (Maclear’s Beacon WC-043) is a short and easy walk.

The coastal areas of the Western Cape are separated from the interior by a belt of mountains that runs from the Cedarberg range in the northwest of the province to the Otiniqua Mountains in the southeast. There are several national parks in mountainous areas, including the Cedarberg Wilderness Area, the Hottentots-Holland national park and the Cape Peninsula national park, all of which have hiking trails.

The Western Cape is a winter rainfall region. Weather in the summer (from November to March) is generally hot and dry, although often windy. Summer temperatures are typically 30° to 35°C, although temperatures of up to 38°C are not uncommon. If you hike or climb in these temperatures ensure that you carry plenty of fluids, wear a hat and ample sunscreen, and be aware of the symptoms and danger of heatstroke. Temperatures during the winter (from May to September) are generally pleasant, from 10°C to about 25°C, although rain and low cloud can make hiking difficult. Generally the spring and autumn are probably the best hiking seasons, offering moderate temperatures and less rainfall. However there will be some good hiking days all year round.

Access to the Western Cape is simple as both local and international flights serve Cape Town International airport. There is a wide variety of accommodation available, from backpacker’s lodges to five-star hotels in the city, while the rural areas boast a wide variety of guesthouses, camping sites and guest farms. As well as the mountains and beaches, the city offers a wide variety of entertainment from nightclubs to opera, theme parks to shopping malls. The countryside is famous for its wine routes, and for the beautiful Garden Route, which meanders along the southern coastal areas and into the Eastern Cape.

Although many of the mountains in the Western Cape are easily accessible, especially the Peninsula range, it is important to remember that all mountains are potentially dangerous and to ensure that you are well prepared for and expedition you undertake. Particular dangers in the Western Cape are the fog, cloud and bad weather which can arrive with little warning in the winter, while heatstroke is a serious danger in the summer.

3.10.2 Table of Summits

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
WC-001	2325	7628	Seweweekspoort piek	33°23.8	21°22.1	01-Jan-03		6	
WC-002	2249	7379	Matroosberg	33°22.9	19°40.1	01-Jan-03		6	
WC-003	2209	7248	Rooiberg	33°22.7	19°38.1	01-Jan-03		6	
WC-004	2099	6887	Groothoekpiek	33°24.0	19°37.3	01-Jan-03		6	
WC-005	2045	6710	Conical Peak	33°22.5	19°39.6	01-Jan-03		6	
WC-006	2037	6683	Sneeuberg	32°30.4	19°09.2	01-Jan-03		6	
WC-007	1969	6460	Tafelberg	32°24.7	19°12.3	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-008	1930	6332	Sneekop	32°21.2	19°09.6	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-009	1728	5670	The Pup	32°31.4	19°11.3	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-010	1609	5278	Wolfberg	32°26.9	19°15.4	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-011	1590	5218	Somerset Sneekop	34°02.1	18°59.1	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-012	1578	5178	Cradocksberg	33°53.6	22°27.7	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-013	1561	5118	Prospect Peak	33°28.4	19°30.4	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-014	1522	4994	Third Ridge Peak	33°59.1	19°00.2	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-015	1521	4990	Bulkop	33°58.0	19°00.8	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-016	1517	4977	First Ridge Peak	33°58.6	18°58.3	01-Jan-03		4	
WC-017	1494	4901	The Twins	33°58.1	18°58.3	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-018	1491	4892	Drakensteinpiek	33°55.9	19°00.0	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-019	1465	4807	Skurweberg	33°53.4	22°14.2	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-020	1445	4741	Sugarloaf Peak	32°31.5	19°13.5	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-021	1435	4708	Landdraskop	34°03.1	18°59.6	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-022	1425	4675	Buller's Kop	33°56.2	18°59.2	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-023	1390	4561	Simonsberg	33°53.1	18°55.6	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-024	1384	4541	Haelkop	33°59.9	18°55.8	01-Jan-03		2	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
WC-025	1374	4507	Kap se Bakenpiek	33°53.7	22°19.3	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-026	1370	4495	Valleiberg	34°04.0	18°58.3	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-027	1363	4469	Ruitersberg	33°53.0	22°02.7	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-028	1343	4406	Langberg	33°49.2	22°44.3	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-029	1343	4406	Moordenaarskop	34°05.2	18°58.4	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-030	1337	4385	George Peak	33°54.7	22°27.8	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-031	1301	4267	Melville Peak	33°53.6	22°32.6	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-032	1284	4213	Spitskop	33°57.1	18°59.5	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-033	1202	3944	Hans se Kop	34°06.1	18°58.0	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-034	1170	3839	Sebraskop	33°50.7	22°00.6	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-035	1152	3780	Afrikaskop	33°55.6	19°01.6	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-036	1137	3731	The Dome	34°01.9	18°52.9	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-037	1132	3714	Duiwelsberg	33°49.1	22°40.9	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-038	1131	3711	Devil's Tooth	33°54.9	18°59.2	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-039	1121	3676	Brookesbosberg	33°51.5	22°13.3	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-040	1118	3668	Sכוןberg	33°50.0	22°37.2	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-041	1104	3622	Square Tower Peak	33°57.5	18°57.5	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-042	1101	3672	Kleinberg	33°54.7	22°13.4	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-043	1088	3568	Maclear's Beacon	33°58.0	18°25.6	01-Jan-03		2	Highest point of Table Mountain
WC-044	1008	3307	Bobbejaansberg	33°52.6	22°43.6	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-045	1003	3291	West Peak	34°02.3	18°52.2	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-046	1002	3287	Devil's Peak	33°57.3	18°26.5	01-Jan-03		2	
WC-047	928	3044	Constantiaberg	34°03.2	18°23.2	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-048	923	3026	Koringberg	33°47.2	22°35.9	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-049	903	2960	Geloofskop	33°55.6	22°35.1	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-050	894	2933	Bakenskop	33°45.9	22°44.4	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-051	893	2928	Rooiberg	33°49.8	22°14.1	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-052	851	2792	Grootkop	33°59.5	18°22.5	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-053	844	2769	Reserve Peak	33°58.9	18°24.7	01-Jan-03		1	

Ref.	Alt. (m)	Alt. (ft)	Name	Lat. (South)	Long. (East)	Valid from	Valid to	Score	Remarks
WC-054	779	2555	Tierkop	33°55.1	22°30.9	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-055	754	2474	Noordhoekpiek	34°04.4	18°22.9	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-056	736	2413	Buffelskop	33°52.4	22°39.4	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-057	678	2226	Swartkop	34°12.9	18°27.1	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-058	670	2198	Lion's Head	33°56.1	18°23.4	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-059	653	2144	Karbonkelberg	34°02.4	18°19.5	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-060	593	1944	Chapman's Peak	34°05.3	18°21.6	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-061	569	1865	Vlakkenberg	34°01.2	18°23.7	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-062	537	1762	Hoer Steenbergpiek	34°05.6	18°26.3	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-063	516	1694	Kalkbaaiberg	34°06.7	18°26.4	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-064	507	1663	Muizenberg	34°06.0	18°27.6	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-065	437	1432	Klein Leeukop	34°01.0	18°20.7	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-066	391	1281	Grootkop	34°11.1	18°23.5	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-067	364	1194	Rooikrans	34°08.7	18°22.6	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-068	330	1084	The Sentinel	34°03.6	18°20.3	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-069	305	1002	Vishoek	34°08.3	18°24.7	01-Jan-03		1	
WC-070	303	994	Elsepiek	34°09.0	18°26.2	01-Jan-03		1	

4 Acknowledgements

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