

M. SALT RIVER GORGE

Field note M4b. Morphology – Cliffs

There are several cliffs around the Salt River Gorge. They are located in the western part of the gorge. The most spectacular are the Gevallekrans on the north side and the Aasvoëlkrans, the Pinnacles (name suggested by the author) and the Rooikrans on the south side (Figure 1).

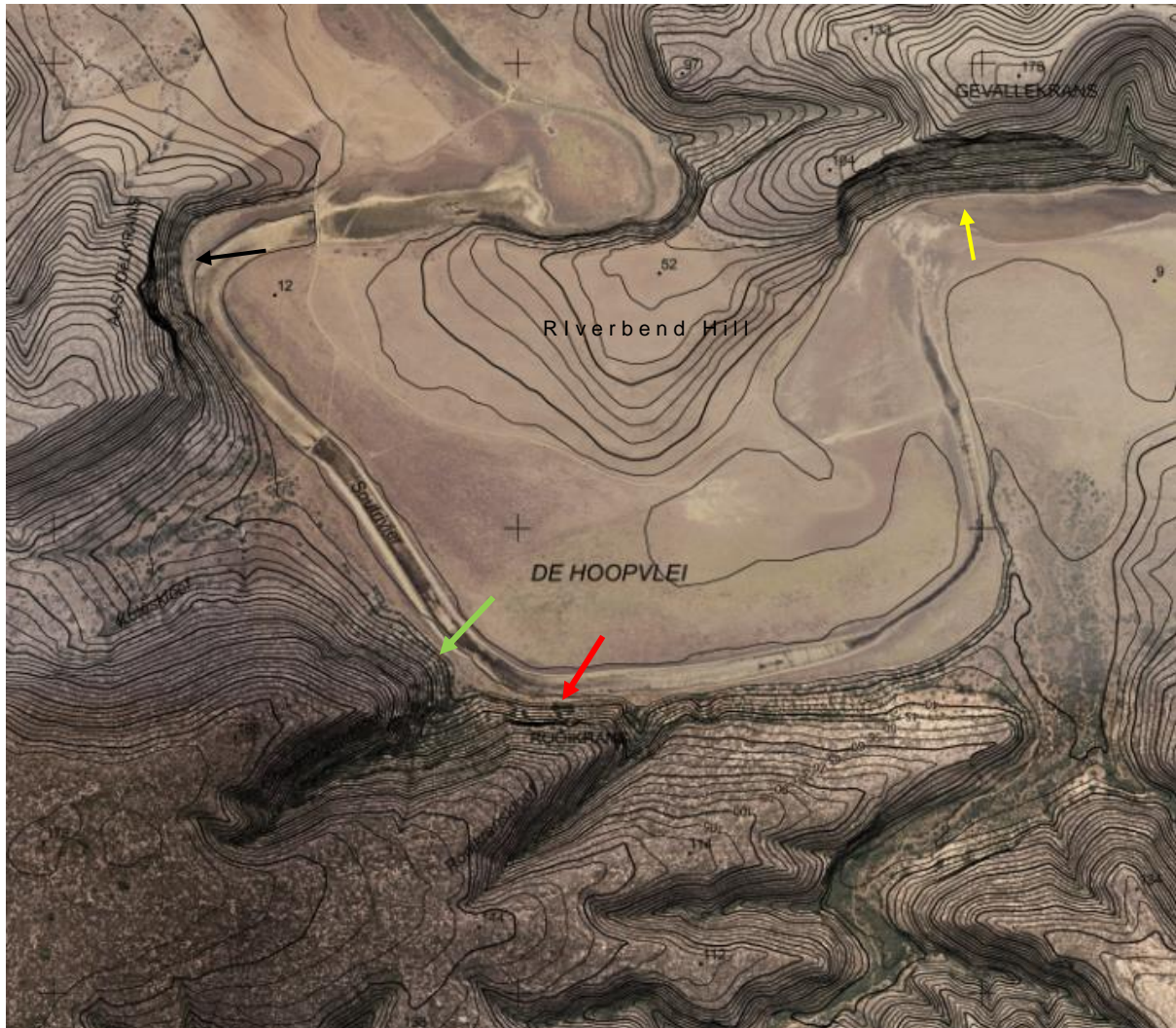


Figure 1. Topographic map of the Salt River Gorge, showing the cliffs: yellow arrow – Gevallekrans (Figures 2 and 3); black arrow – Aasvoëlkrans (Figures 4 to 7); green arrow – the Pinnacles (Figures 8 and 9); red arrow – Rooikrans (10 and 11).



Figure 2. Gevallekrans, on the north side of the Salt River Gorge. View to the north. Rocks fall from time to time, as apparent from Figure 3.



Figure 3. The western section of Gevallekrans. The photograph on the left was taken in December 2016; the photograph on the right was taken about two years later. A visible rockslide occurred sometime during that period.

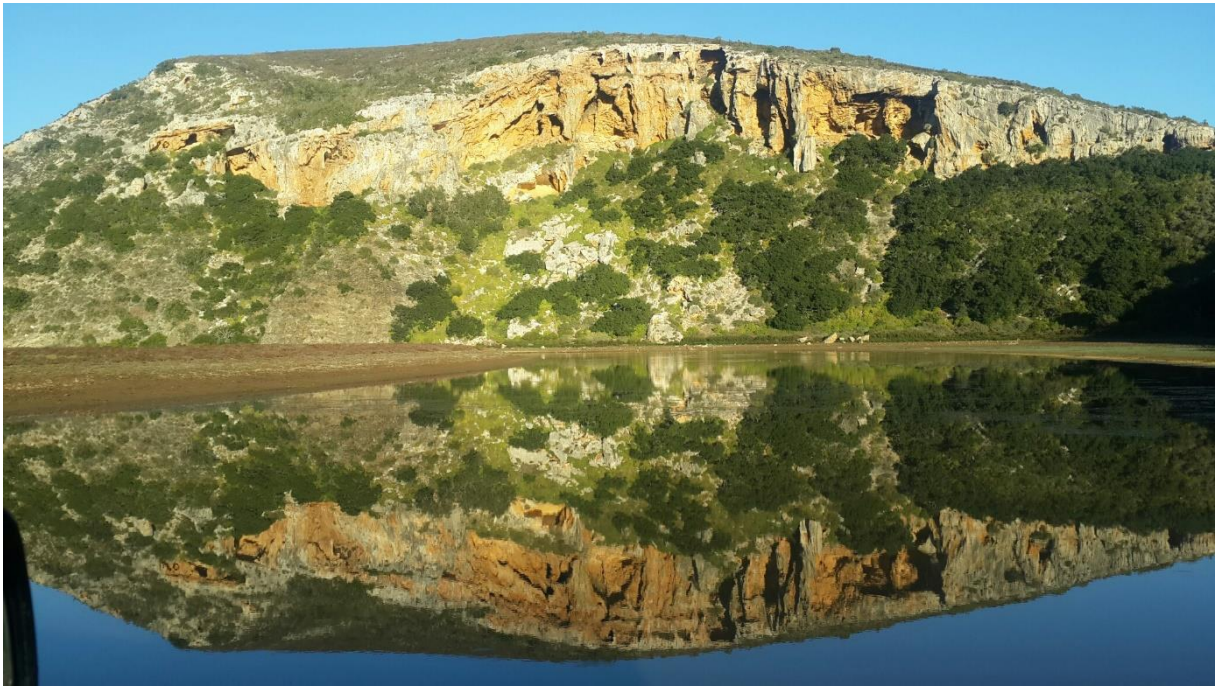


Figure 4. Aasvoëlkrans, the first feature on the south side, at the entrance to the gorge. Note the reddish hue of the Wankoe Formation. View to the south. The marsh is nearly full.



Figure 5. Aasvoëlkrans. View to the south. The marsh is dry.



Figure 6. The Aasvoëlkrans caves and overhangs.

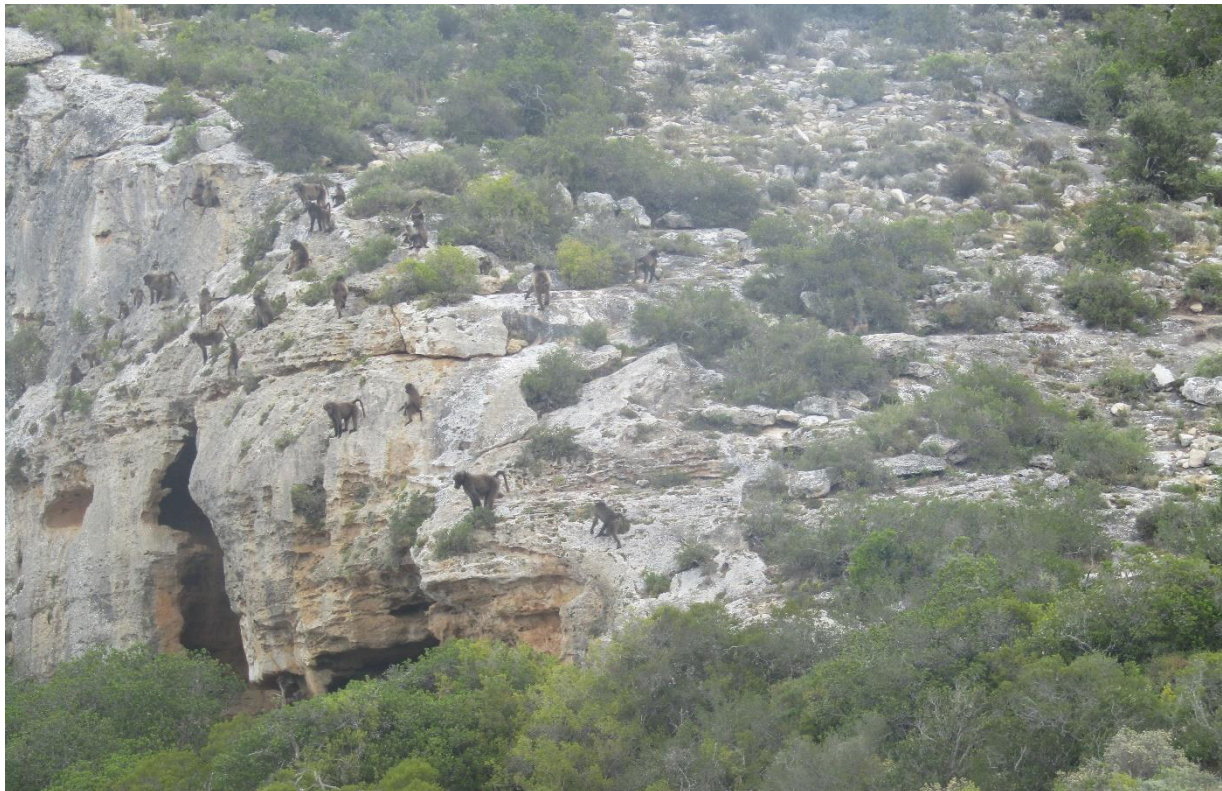


Figure 7. Baboons on Aasvoëlkrans.



Figure 8. The Pinnacles, which stood the weathering of the Wankoe Formation, grace the hill slope south of Koleskloof.



Figure 95. The Pinnacles, south of Koleskloof.



Figure 10. The Rookrans. The name was obviously derived from the reddish hue of the Wankoe Formation, which is typical of all the caves and over-hangs around the gorge), between the Ghwanogatekloof and Rooikranskloof on the south side of the Salt River Gorge. View from the north bank.



Figure 11. The Rookrans.