



## U. SHORES

### Field Note U10a. De Hoop Nature Reserve Shores - Introduction



**Section of the De Hoop Nature Reserve Shores.**

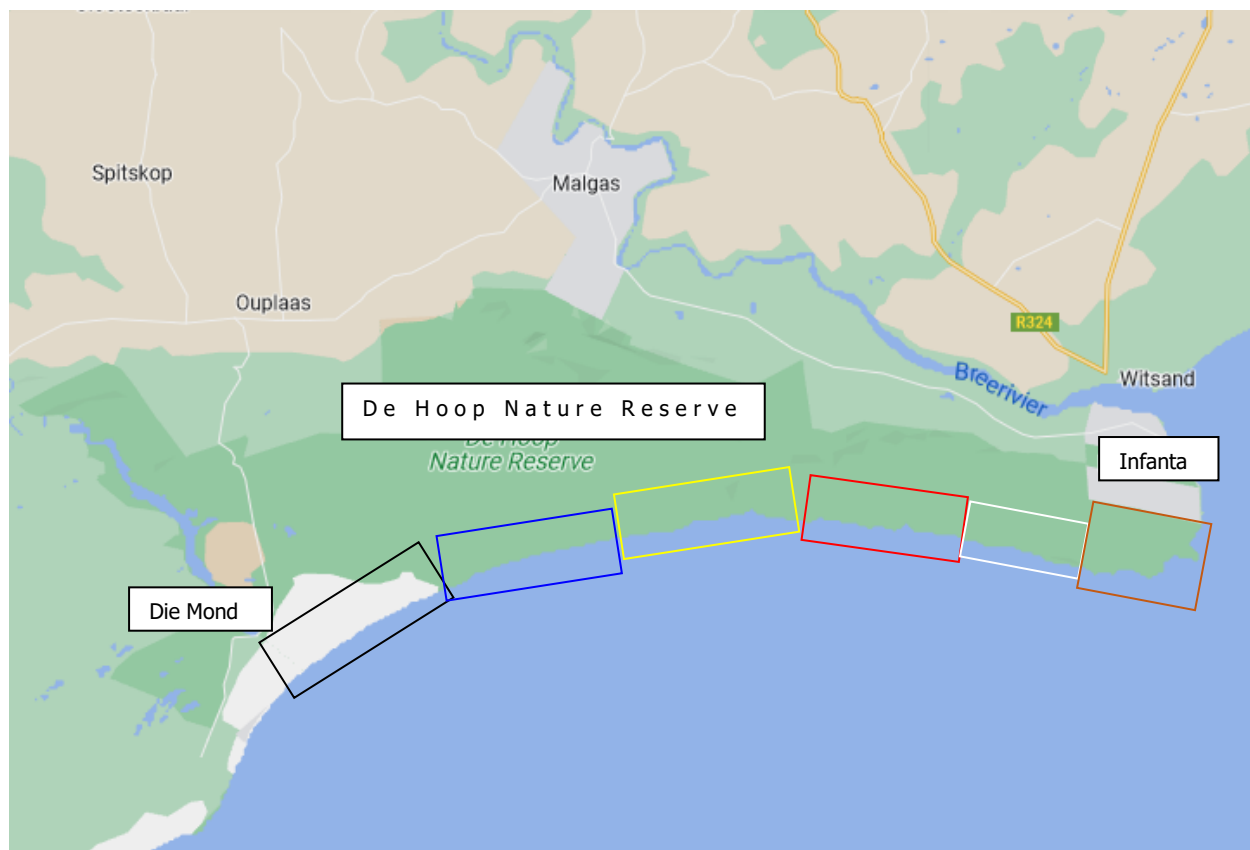
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The shores of De Hoop Nature Reserve are about 40 km long, from the boundary with the Overberg Test Range (OTR) at Klipkoppie in the west, to the boundary with the St Sebastian Nature Reserve, at Stilbaai Point, south of the village of Infanta, in the east. The shores very different from other shores in the Study Area.

The coast of the reserve is of high relief and rugged terrain incised by deep ravines, with high, steep sea cliffs and rocky shoreline. Only few points along this coast are accessible by vehicles, thus many sections of the shores between these points are very little visited and largely unexplored. The author is unaware about any study of this long shore.

Upon geological and morphological considerations, the author has subdivided the shore into six sections (Figure 1).



**Figure 1. Map of the eastern half of the Study Area, showing the De Hoop Nature Reserve (dark green) and the subdivision of its shore into six sections, as follows (from west to east): black box – A. Klipkoppie to Koppie Alleen Shore; blue box – B. Koppie Alleen to Wyoming Shore (Potbergstrand); yellow box – C. Wyoming and Vaalkrans Shores; red box – D. Lekkerwater to Hamerkop Shores; white box – E. Hamerkop to Noetsie Shores; brown box – F. Mosselbank to Stilbaai Point Shores.**

The geology of the shores is presented in Figures 2 and 3, which are sections of the Riversdale geology sheet, 1:250,000, 1993.

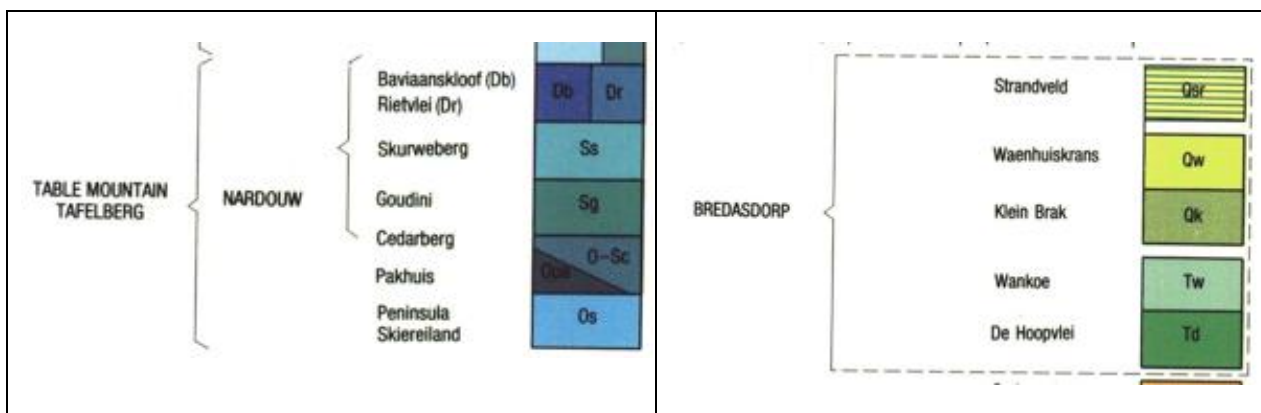
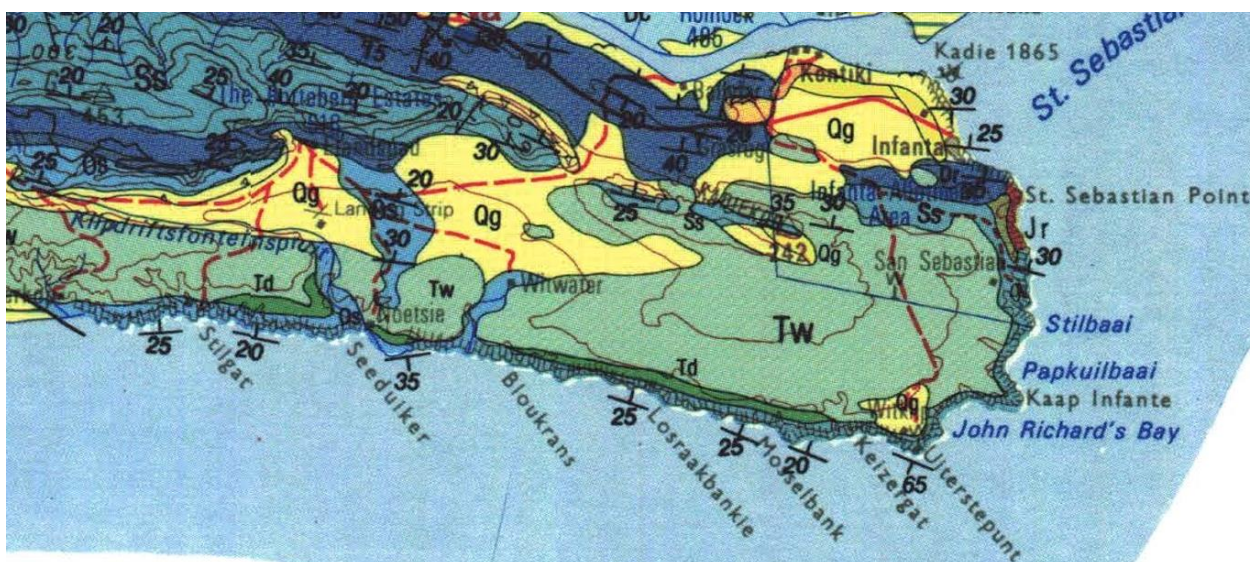
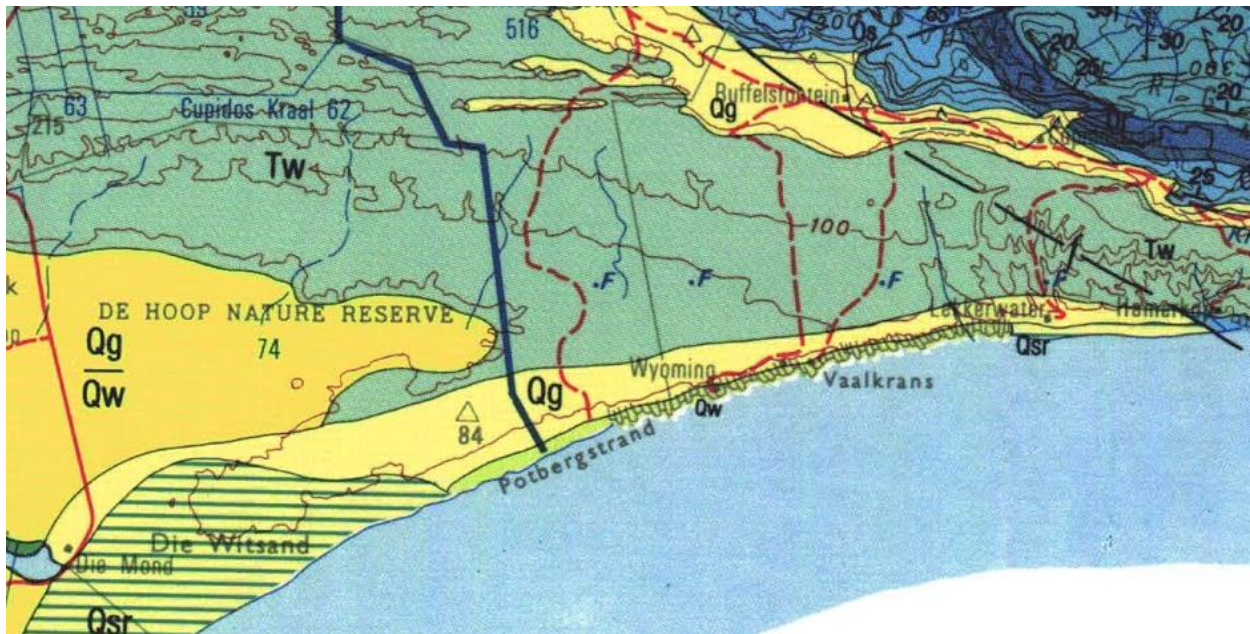
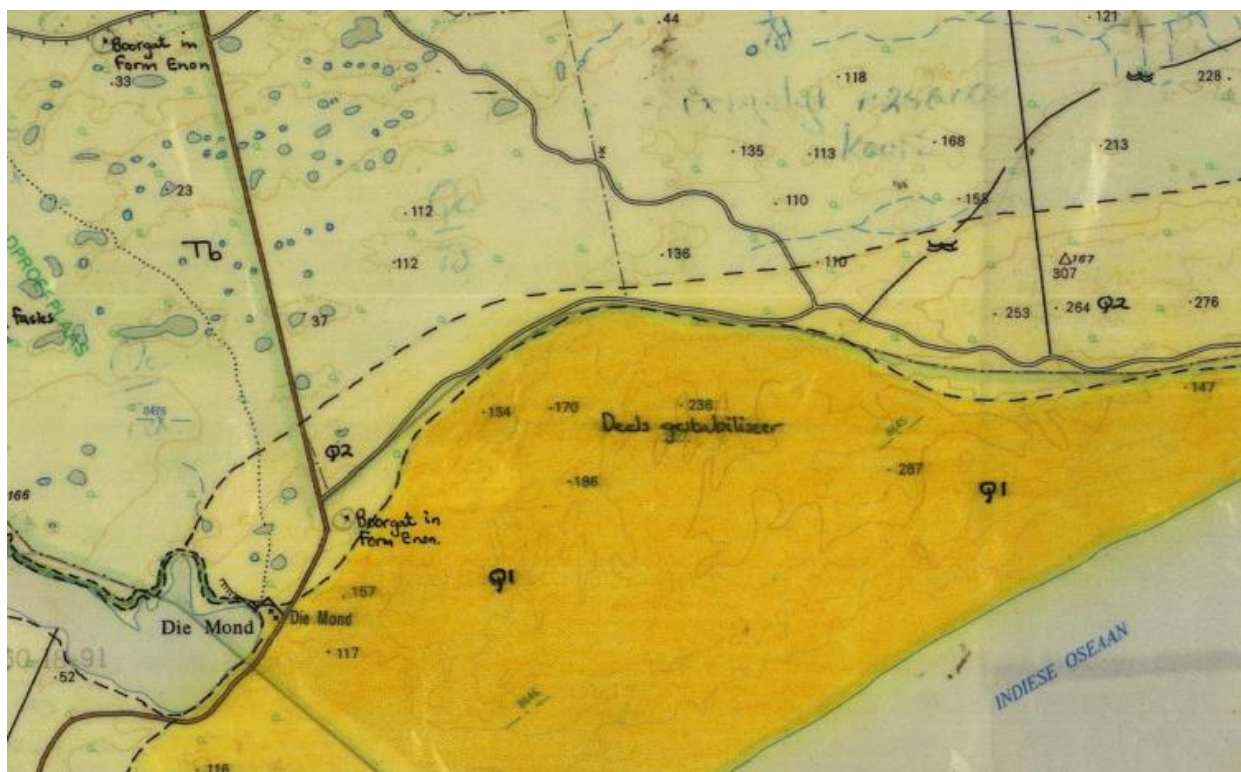


Figure 2. Geology map of the De Hoop Nature Reserve Shores. Top – western part; middle – eastern part; bottom – legend: the Table Mountain Group (left) and the Bredasdorp Group (right).

In the following descriptions, the author used the JA Malan's geology field sheets (1984, 1:50,000). (The geology of this shore is debated in Chapter W).

**A. Klipkoppie to Koppie Alleen Shore**

This section is about 6 km long and is characterised by sandy and pebbly beaches and some rock outcrops in the west, and cliffs and abrasion tables in the east (Figure 3).



**Figure 3. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the Klipkoppie to Koppie Alleen Shore. The east end of this section (Koppie Alleen) is shown in Figure 4. 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. Q1 and 'Q2' denote Quaternary sand.**

**B. Koppie Alleen to Wyoming Shore (Potbergstrand)**

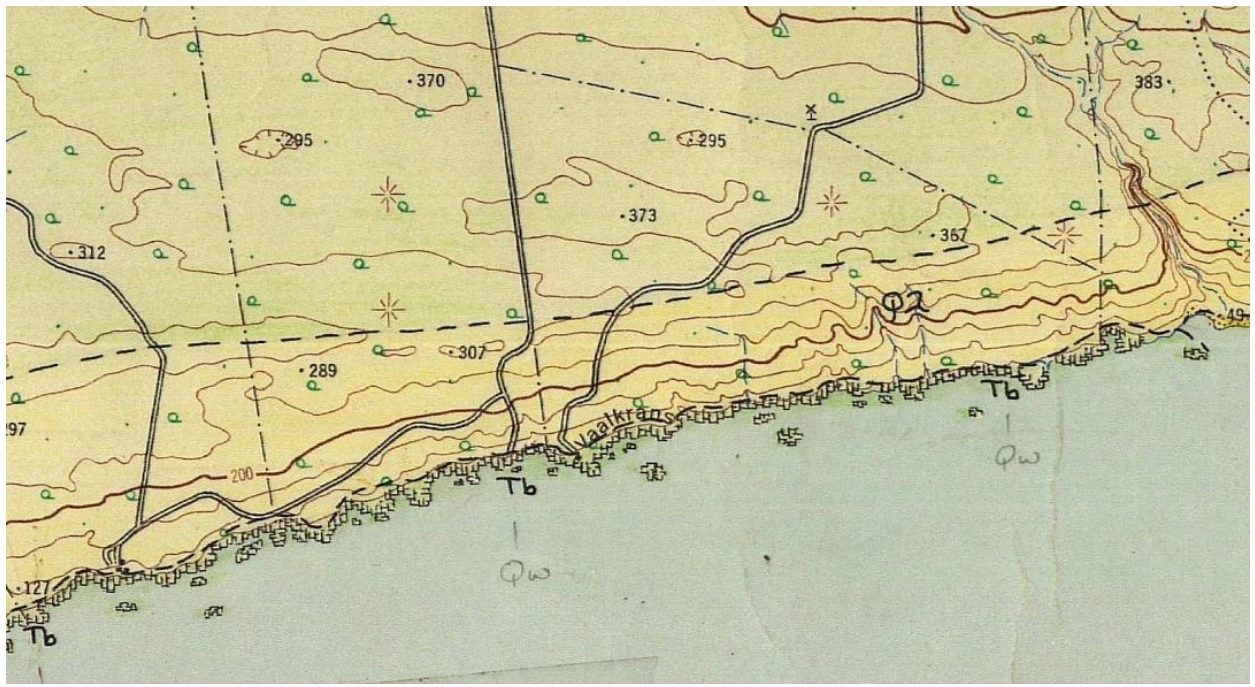
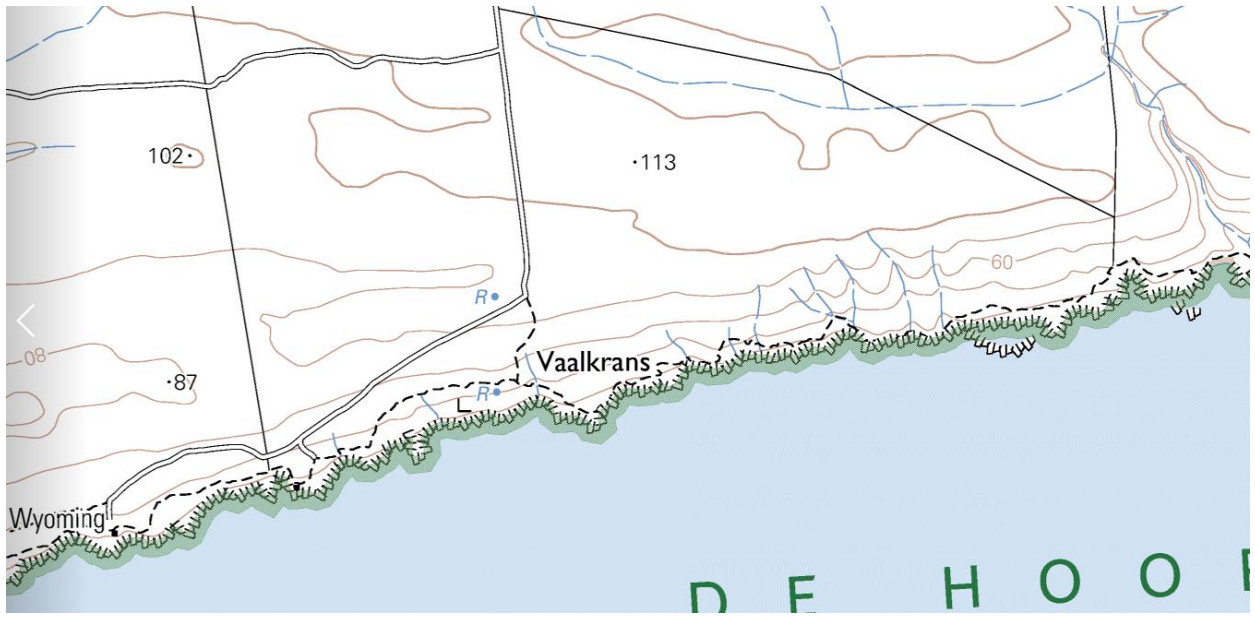
This section is about 6 km long and is characterised by intermittent low sea cliffs and abrasion tables of the Bredasdorp Group Formations and sandy pocket beaches (Figure 4).



**Figure 4. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the Koppie Alleen to Wyoming Shore. 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. 'Q2' denotes Quaternary sand.**

**C. Wyoming and Vaalkrans Shores**

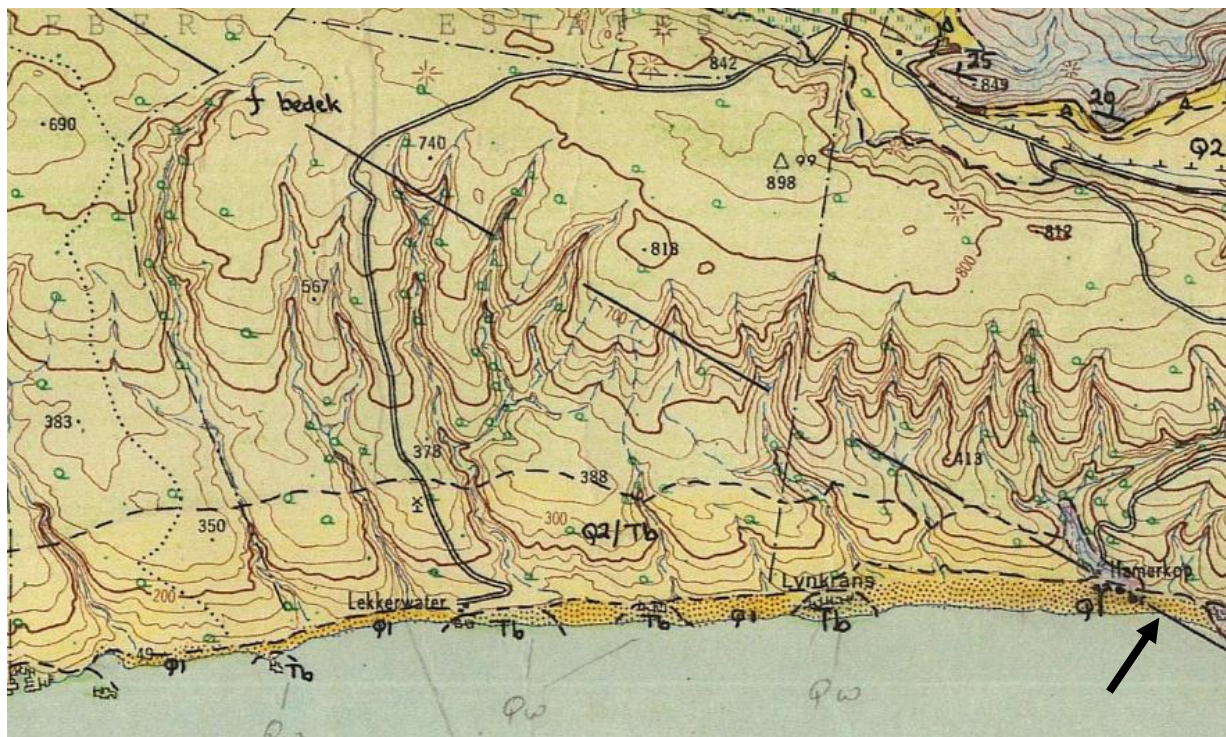
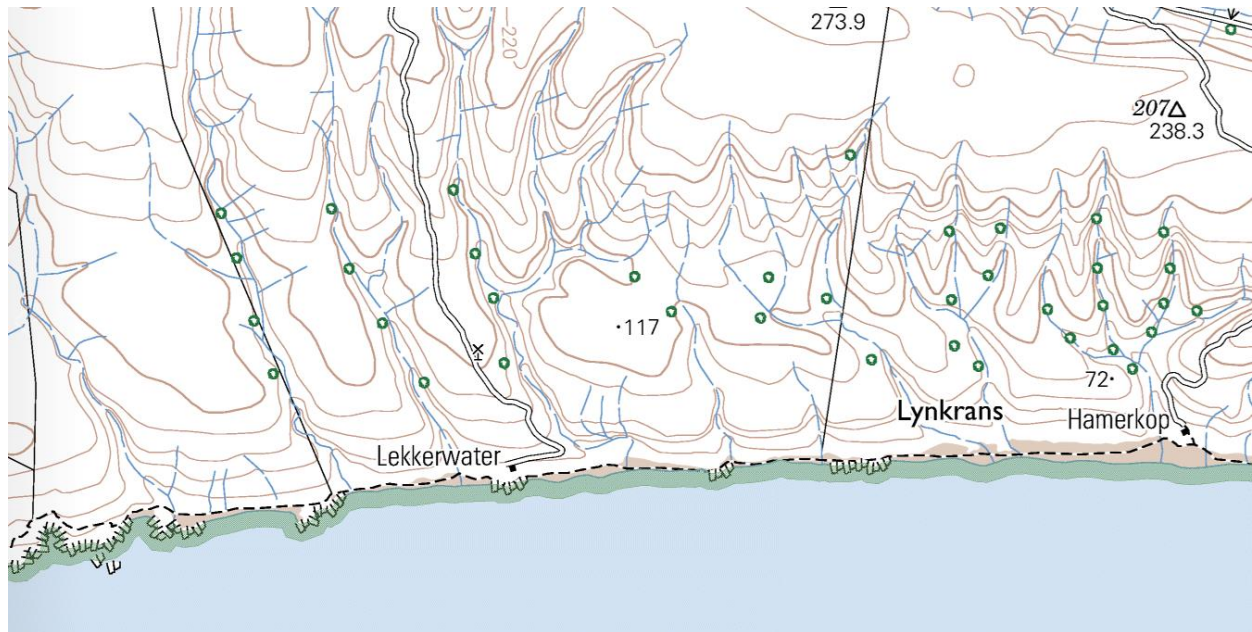
This section is about 4.5 km long and is characterised by high sea cliffs and abrasion tables of the Bredasdorp Group Formations with no sandy beaches (Figure 5).



**Figure 5. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the Wyoming and Vaalkrans Shores. 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. 'Q2' denotes Quaternary sand.**

**D. Lekkerwater and Hamerkop Shores**

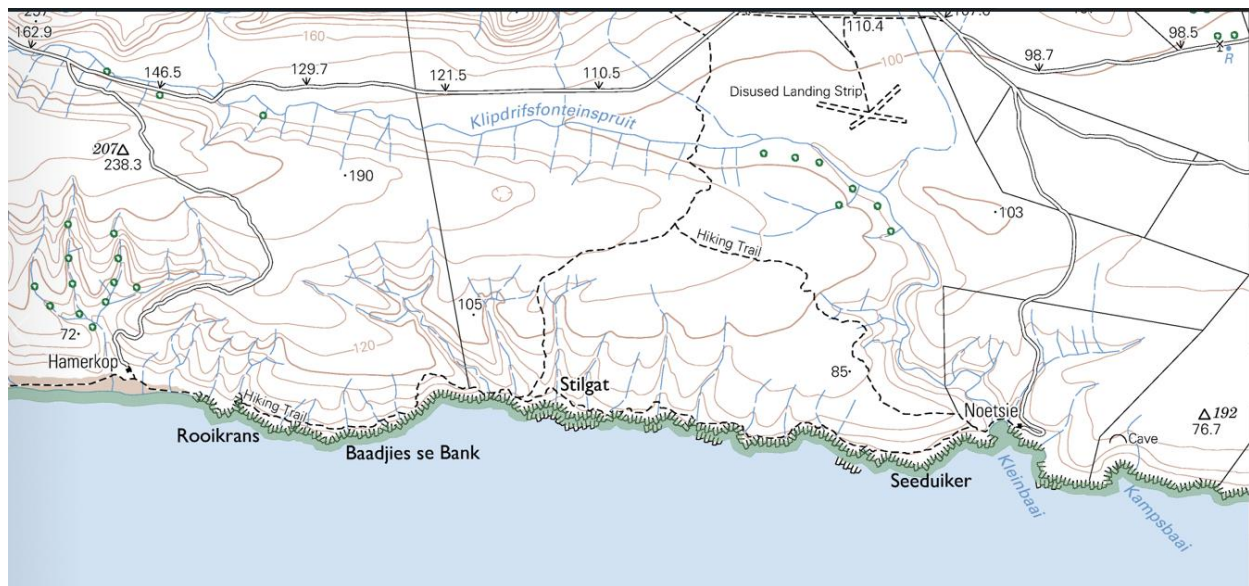
This section is about 4.7 km long and is characterised by sandy beaches with a few low sea cliffs of the Bredasdorp Group Formations (Figure 6).



**Figure 6. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the Lekkerwater to Hamerkop Shores. Note the fault line (arrow) which signifies the east end of the Waenhuiskrans Formation rocks and the sandy shore, and the west end of the Peninsula Formation rocks (see Figure 7). 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. 'Op' denotes Peninsula Formation.**

**E. Hamerkop to Noetsie Shores**

This section is about 6.5 km long and is characterised by high and steep sea cliffs of the Table Mountain Group (TMG) Peninsula Formation, the presence of the De Hoop Vlei Formation of the Bredasdorp Group, and no sandy beaches (Figure 7).

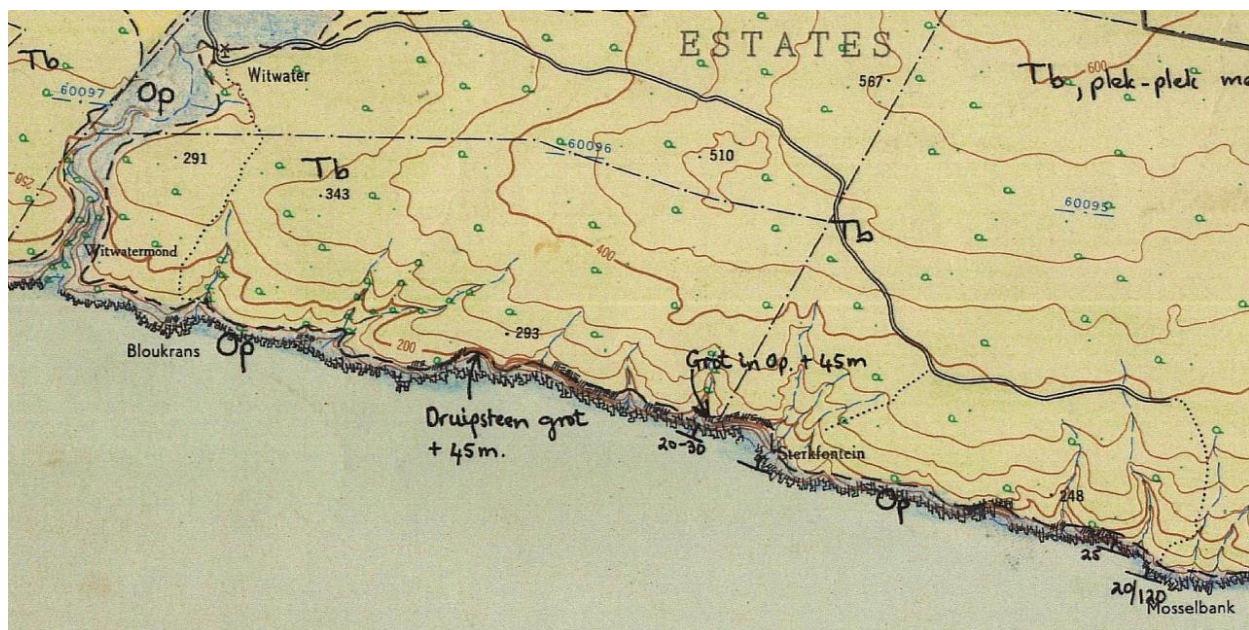
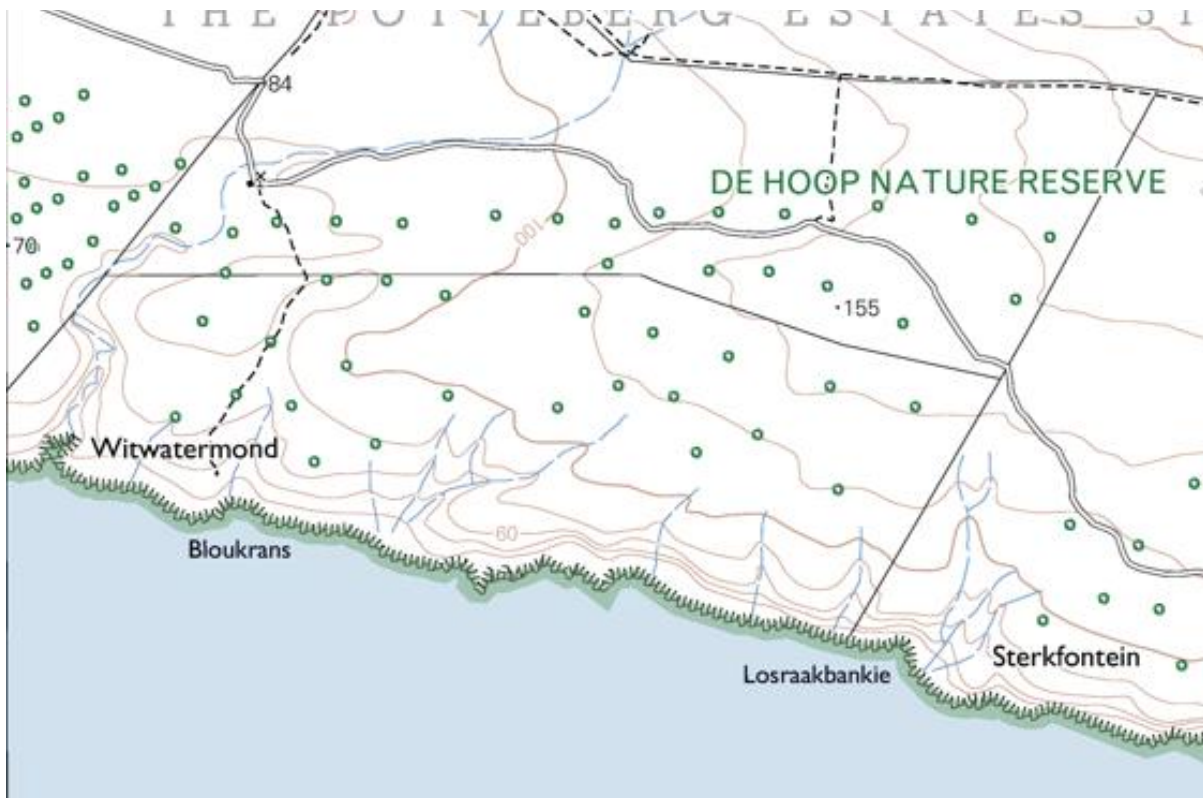


**Figure 7. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the Hamerkop to Noetsie Shores. Note the fault line (arrow), east of which the Peninsula Formation rocks are exposed along the shore. 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. 'Op' denotes Peninsula Formation.**

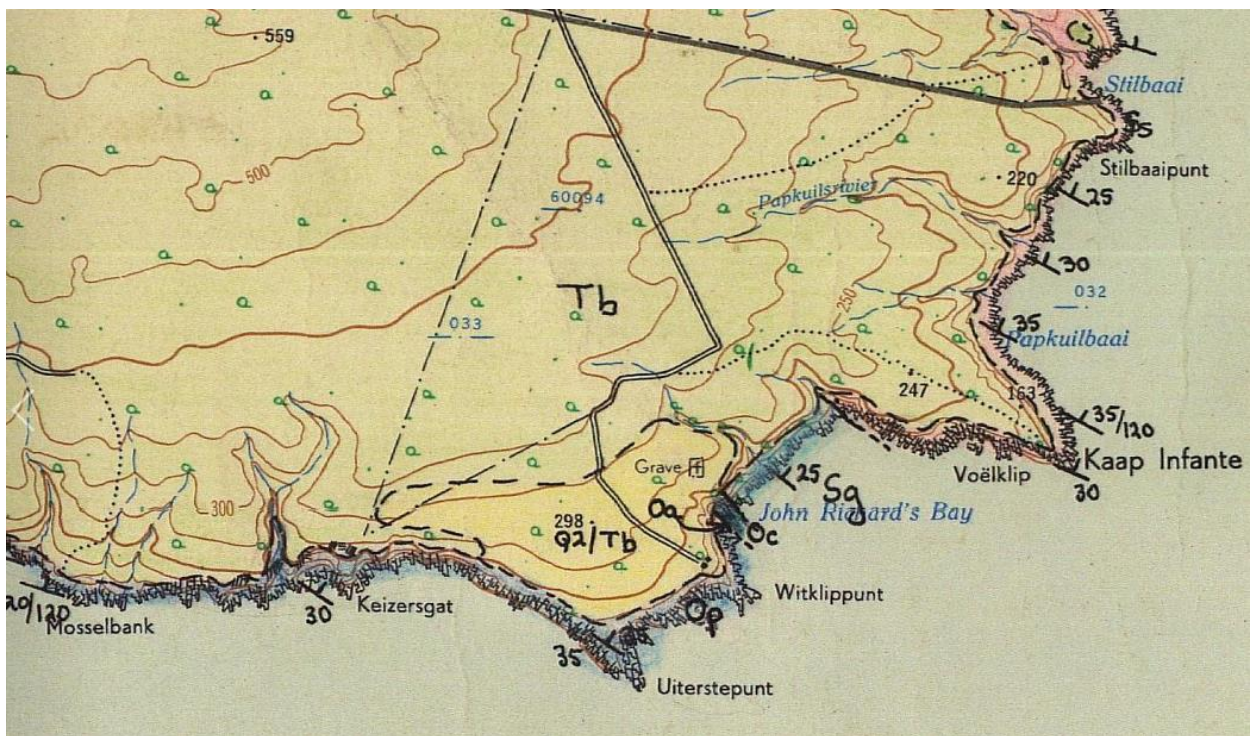
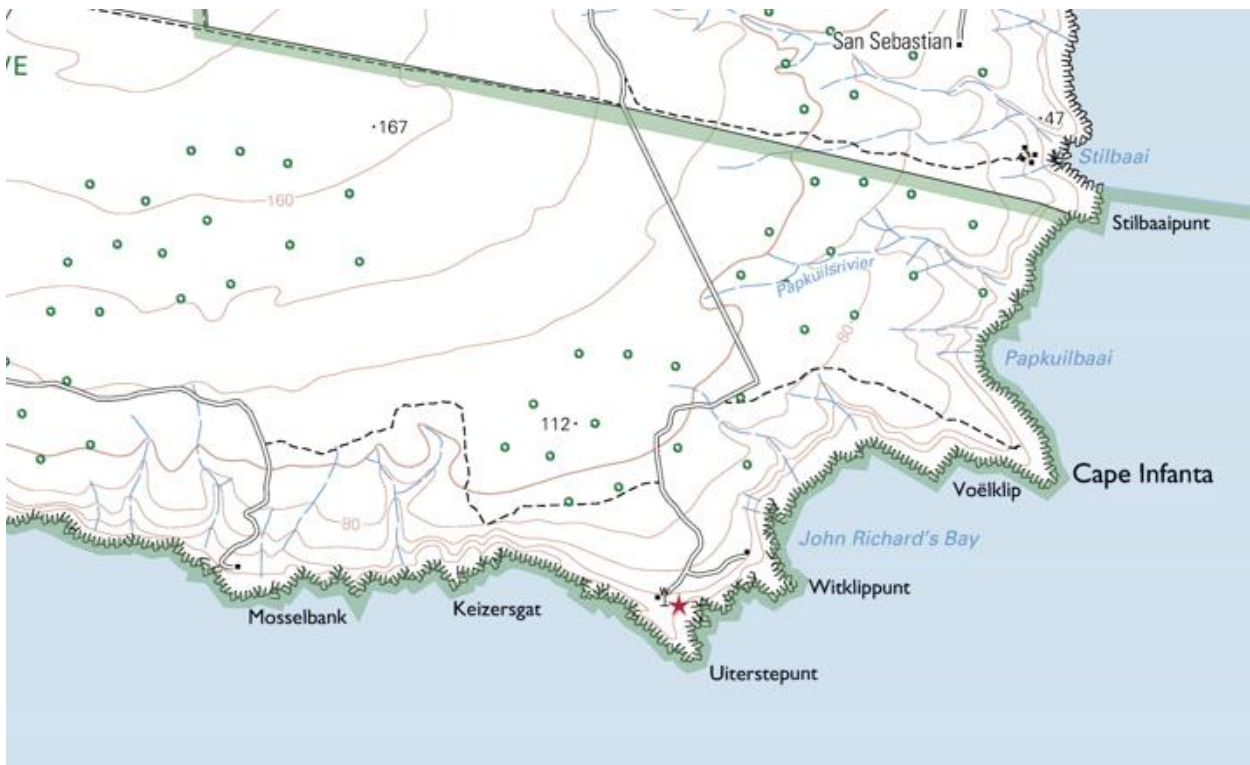


**F. Witwatermond to Stilbaai Point**

This section is about 14 km long and is characterised high and steep sea cliffs of four TMG Group Formations, the presence of the De Hoop Vlei Formation of the Bredasdorp Group, with no sandy beaches (Figures 8 and 9).



**Figure 8. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the western part of the Witwatermond to Stilbaai Point Shores. 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. 'Op' denotes Peninsula Formation.**



**Figure 9. Topography map (top) and geology map (bottom) of the eastern part of the Witwatermond to Stilbaai Point Shores. 'Tb' denotes Bredasdorp Group Formations. 'Op' denotes Peninsula Formation. 'Sg' denotes Goudini Formation. 'Q2' denotes Quaternary sand.**

The above sections will be described, and their features discussed, in the following Field Notes.