

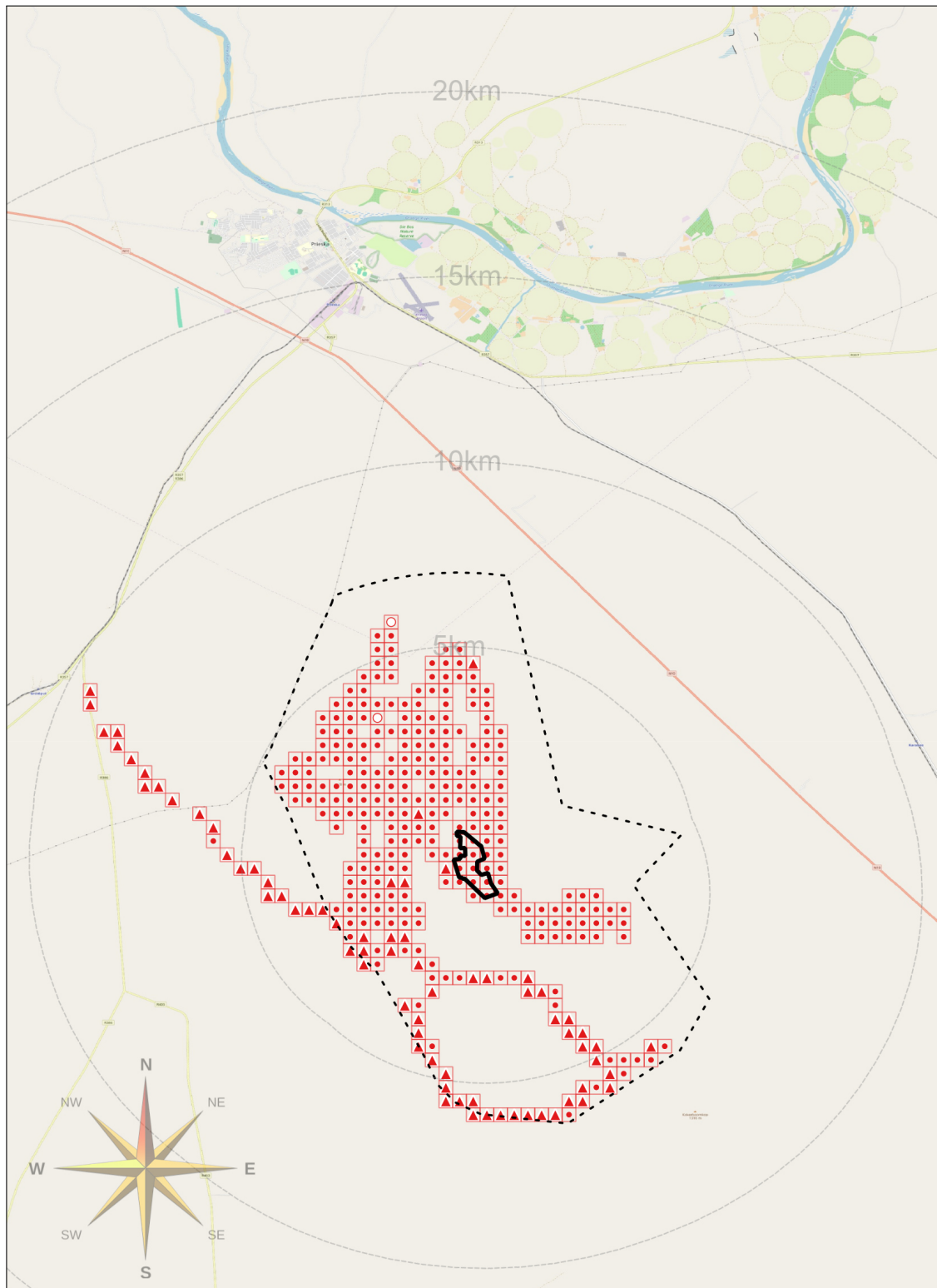


Figure 26: Spatial extent of avifaunal observations in the Prieska region, conducted between 12–20 February 2026. The Doringberg PV development footprint is indicated by the thick black outline, with concentric buffer lines drawn at 5 km intervals. Stippled outline: POPA. Symbols indicate observation effort: red block = 12-second x 12-second cell where observations were conducted; red dot = at least 5 minutes of continuous observation within a 12-second cell; red triangle = at least 5 minutes spent in the larger 1-minute block but <5 minutes in the specific 12-second cell; red circle = other observations.

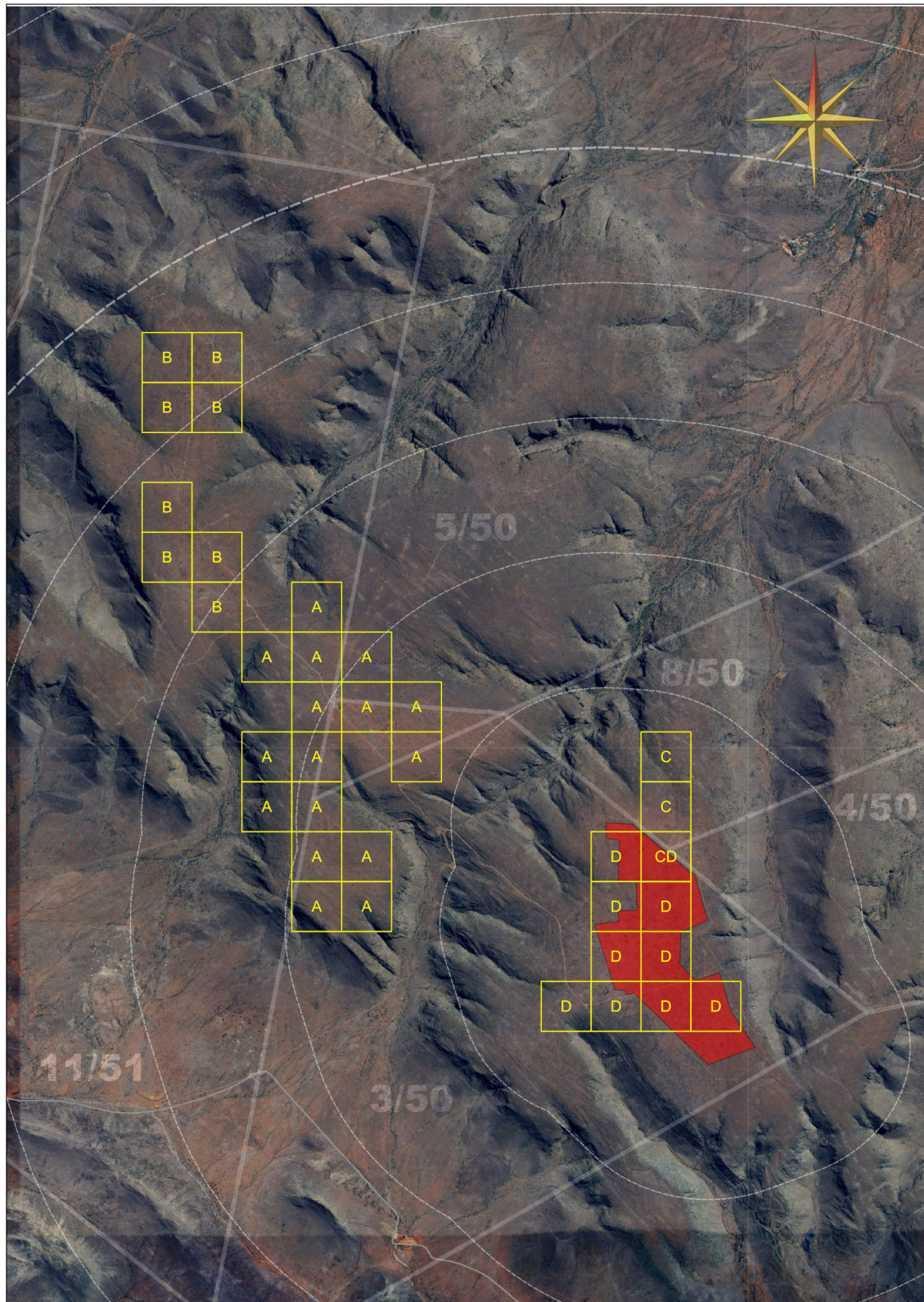


Figure 27: Extent of repeatable 5-minute bird surveys in August 2021. The footprint of the proposed PV2 Facility is shown by the red polygon, with concentric buffer lines drawn at 1 km intervals. Labelled yellow cells indicate 12-second $\times$ 12-second grid cells where observations were sustained for a minimum of 5 minutes. Refer to Table 2 on page 144 for the code key (A–D) and additional information.

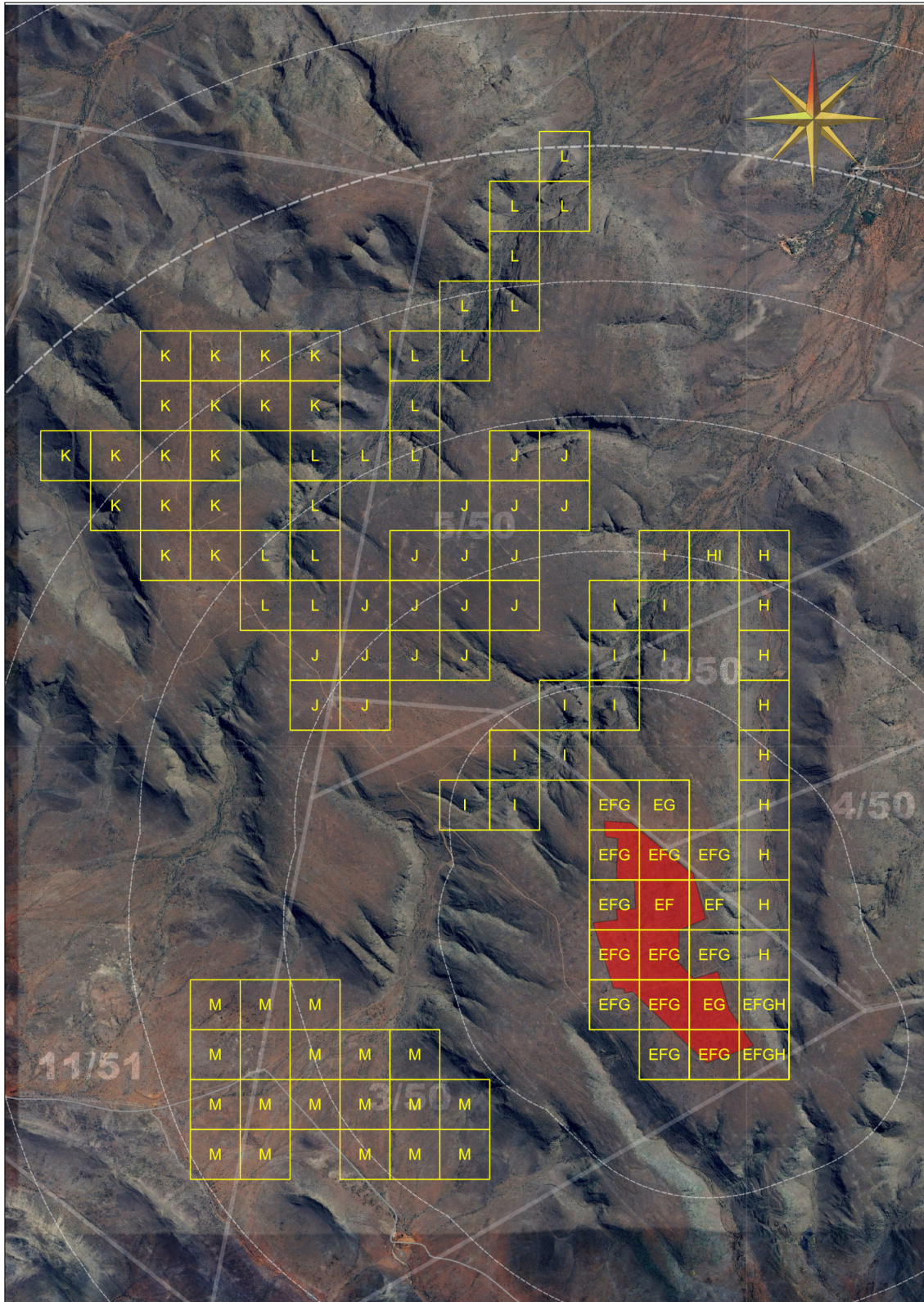


Figure 28: Extent of repeatable 5-minute bird surveys in November 2025. The footprint of the proposed PV2 Facility is shown by the red polygon, with concentric buffer lines drawn at 1 km intervals. Labelled yellow cells indicate 12-second $\times$ 12-second grid cells where observations were sustained for a minimum of 5 minutes. Refer to Table 2 on page 144 for the code key (E–M) and additional information.

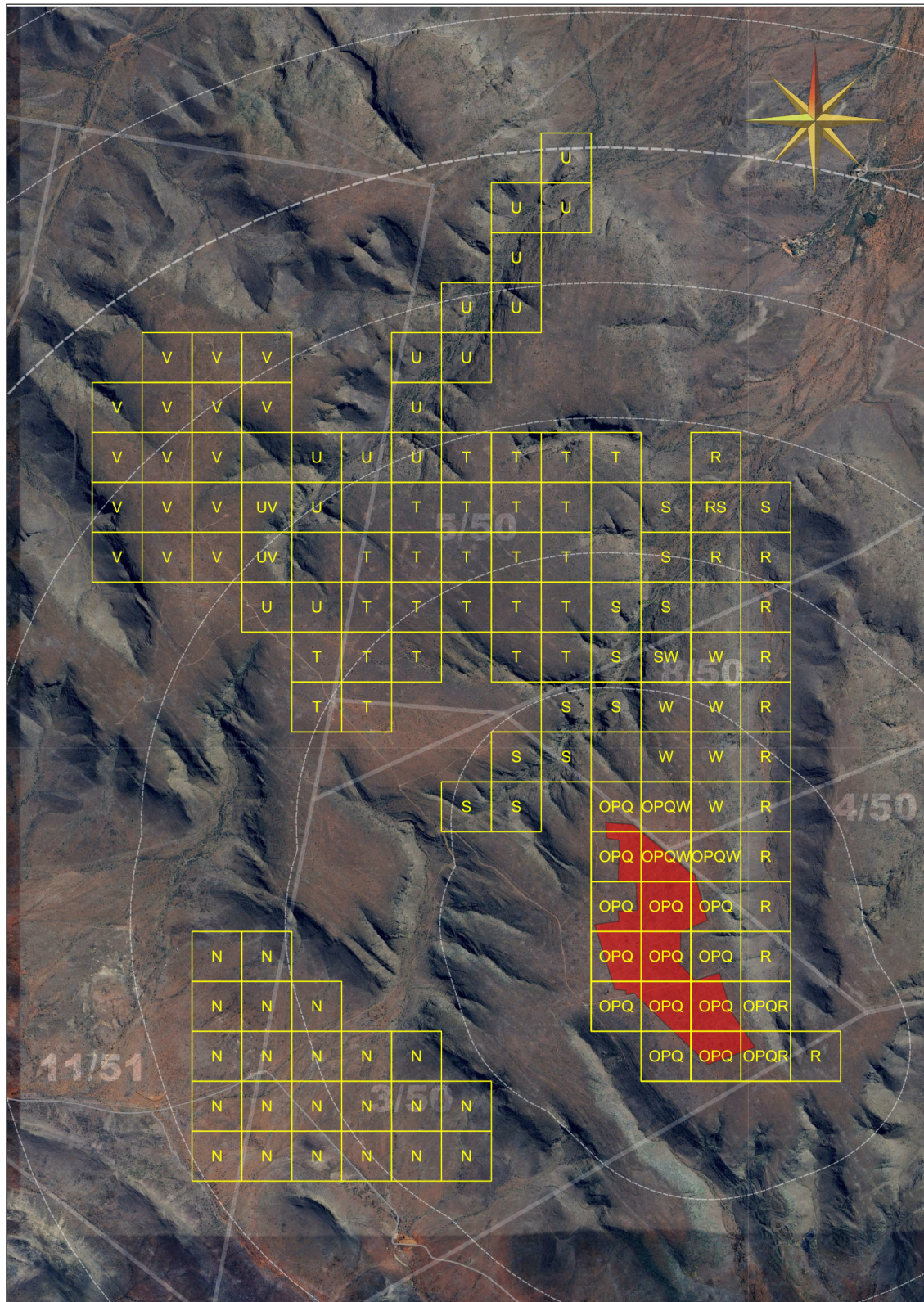


Figure 29: Extent of repeatable 5-minute bird surveys in February 2026. The footprint of the proposed PV2 Facility is shown by the red polygon, with concentric buffer lines drawn at 1 km intervals. Labelled yellow cells indicate 12-second $\times$ 12-second grid cells where observations were sustained for a minimum of 5 minutes. Refer to Table 2 on page 144 for the code key (N–W) and additional information.

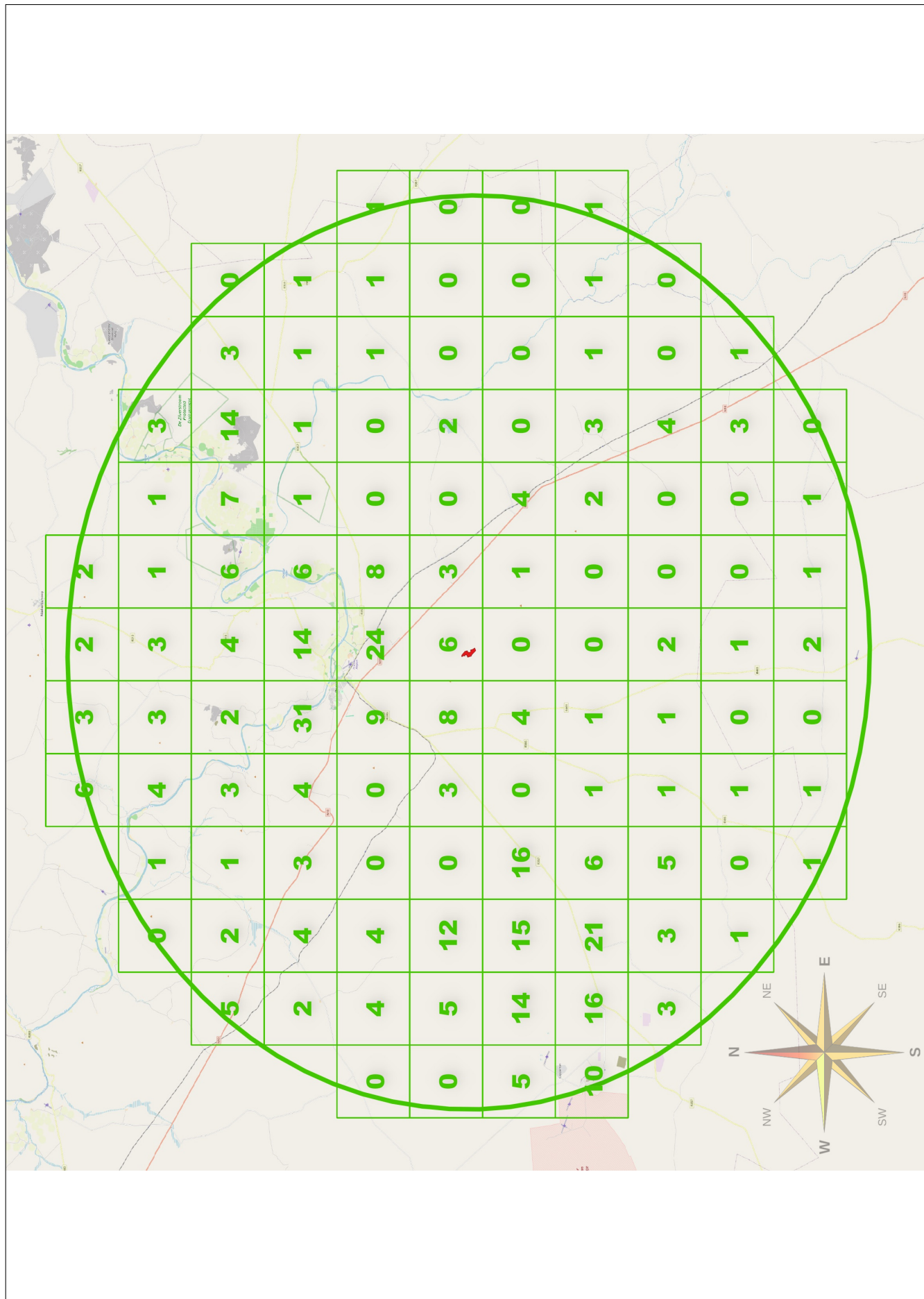


Figure 30: Number of SABAP2 'Full Protocol' submissions for pentads within 50 km of the proposed PV2 development (red polygon in the middle). Data obtained from <https://sabap2.birdmap.africa>.

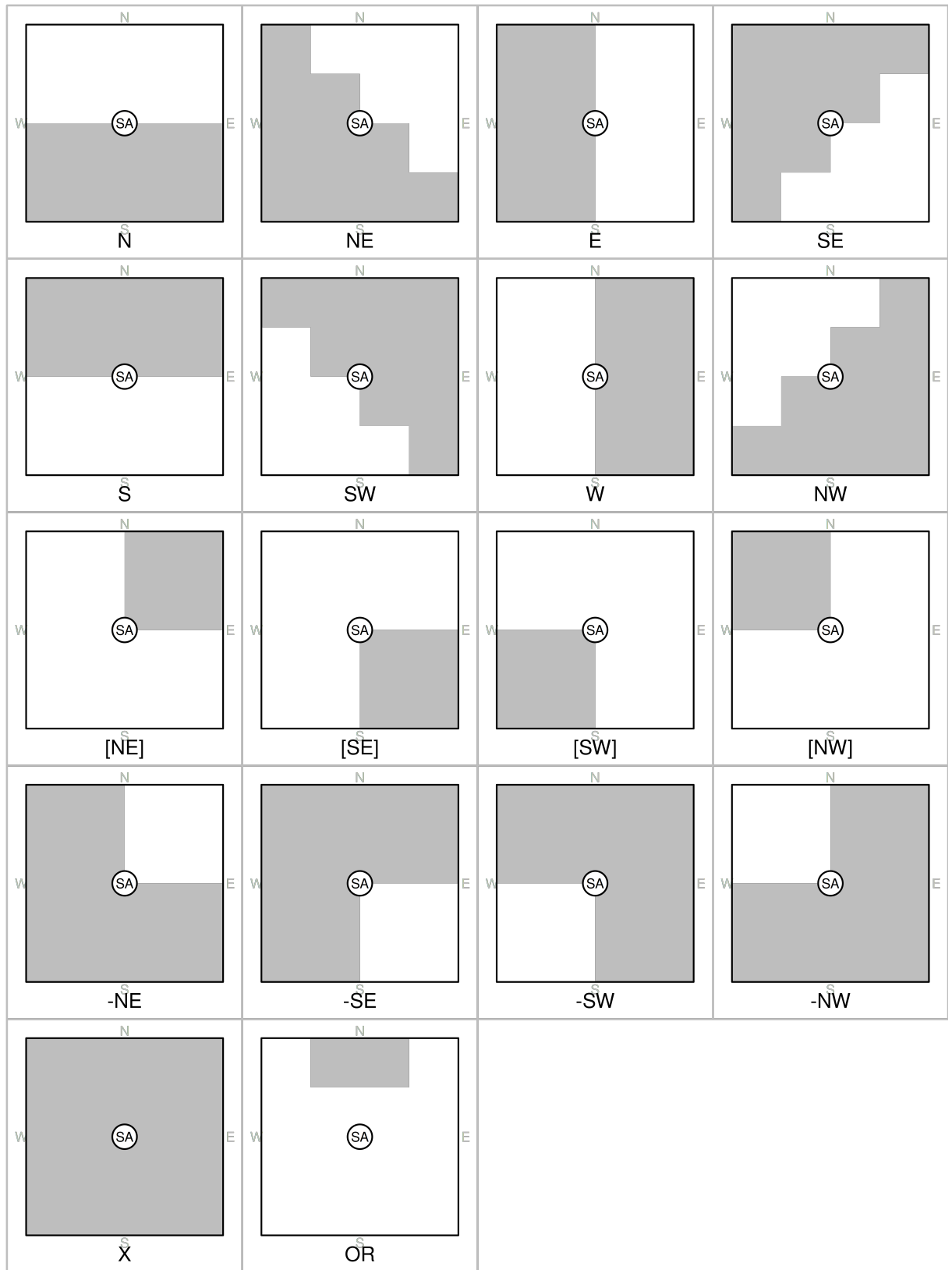


Figure 31: Schematic representation of distribution patterns of bird species around the study area (SA). N: North; E: East; S: South; W: West; : Widespread; OR: Limited or primarily limited to the Orange River. See Section 4.7 on page 45.

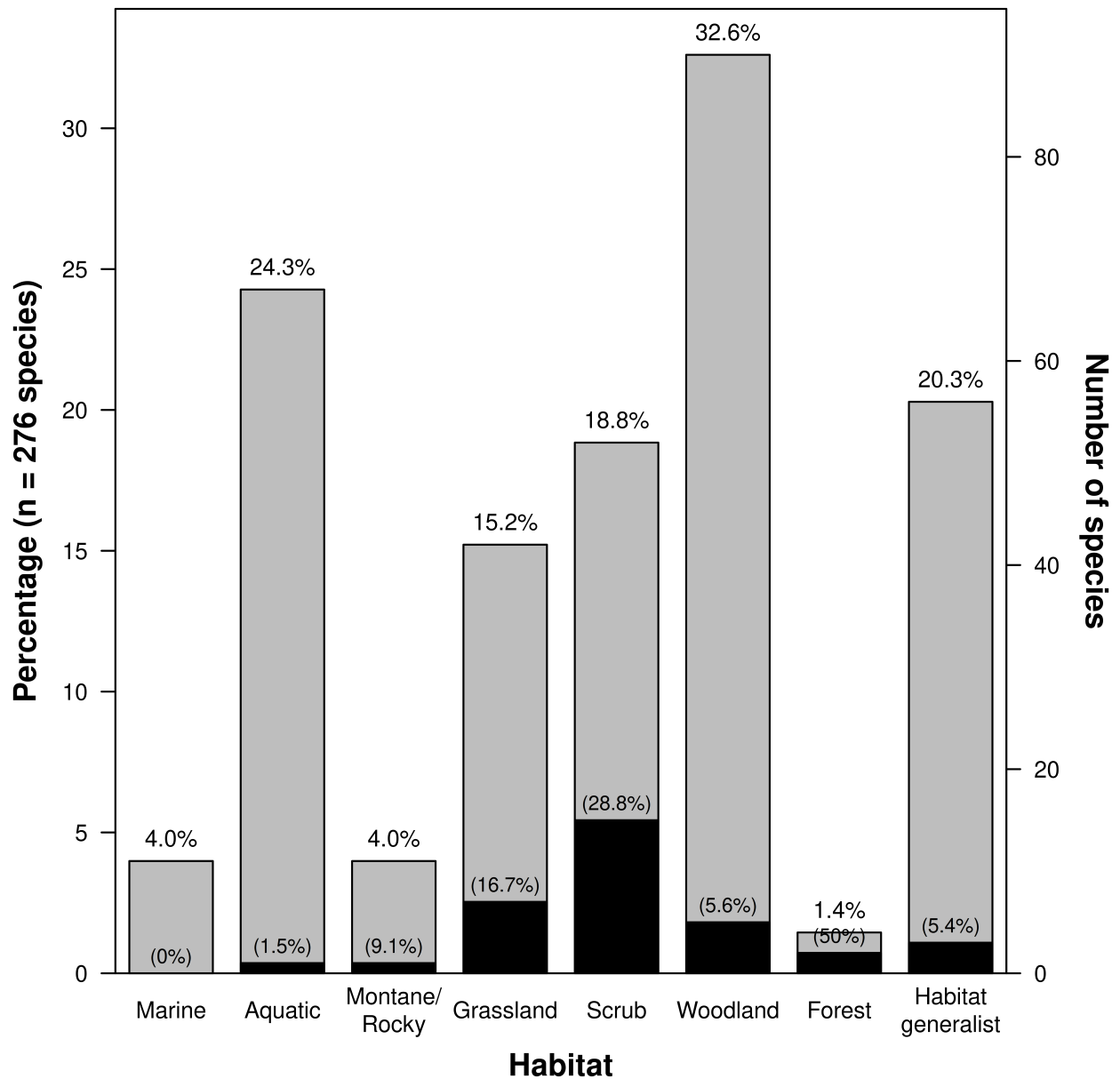


Figure 32: Habitat preferences of bird species with distribution patterns that overlap with the study area. The black bottom part of each bar represents endemic or near-endemic species, with the percentage that they constitute of the respective habitats indicated in brackets. Note that species may be associated with more than one habitat type. Hence the percentages do not add up to 100%. Data from Table 1 on page 130.

Habitat generalist							56 20.3%
Forest				1 0.4%	1 0.4%		
Woodland	1 0.4%		5 1.8%	12 4.3%	68 24.6%	1 0.4%	
Scrub			15 5.4%	20 7.2%	12 4.3%	1 0.4%	
Grassland	4 1.4%		16 5.8%	15 5.4%	5 1.8%		
Montane/ Rocky		10 3.6%					
Aquatic	10 3.6%	52 18.8%	4 1.4%		1 0.4%		
Marine	1 0.4%	10 3.6%					
	Marine	Aquatic	Montane/ Rocky	Grassland	Scrub	Woodland	Forest
							Habitat generalist

Figure 33: Habitat preference combinations of all species recorded in the study area. Numbers represent species totals, while percentages indicate the proportion of all species ($n = 241$). The three horizontal lines represent (from top to bottom) one, two and three species associated with three habitats. The shading of each block is relative to the combination with the highest proportion, woodland.

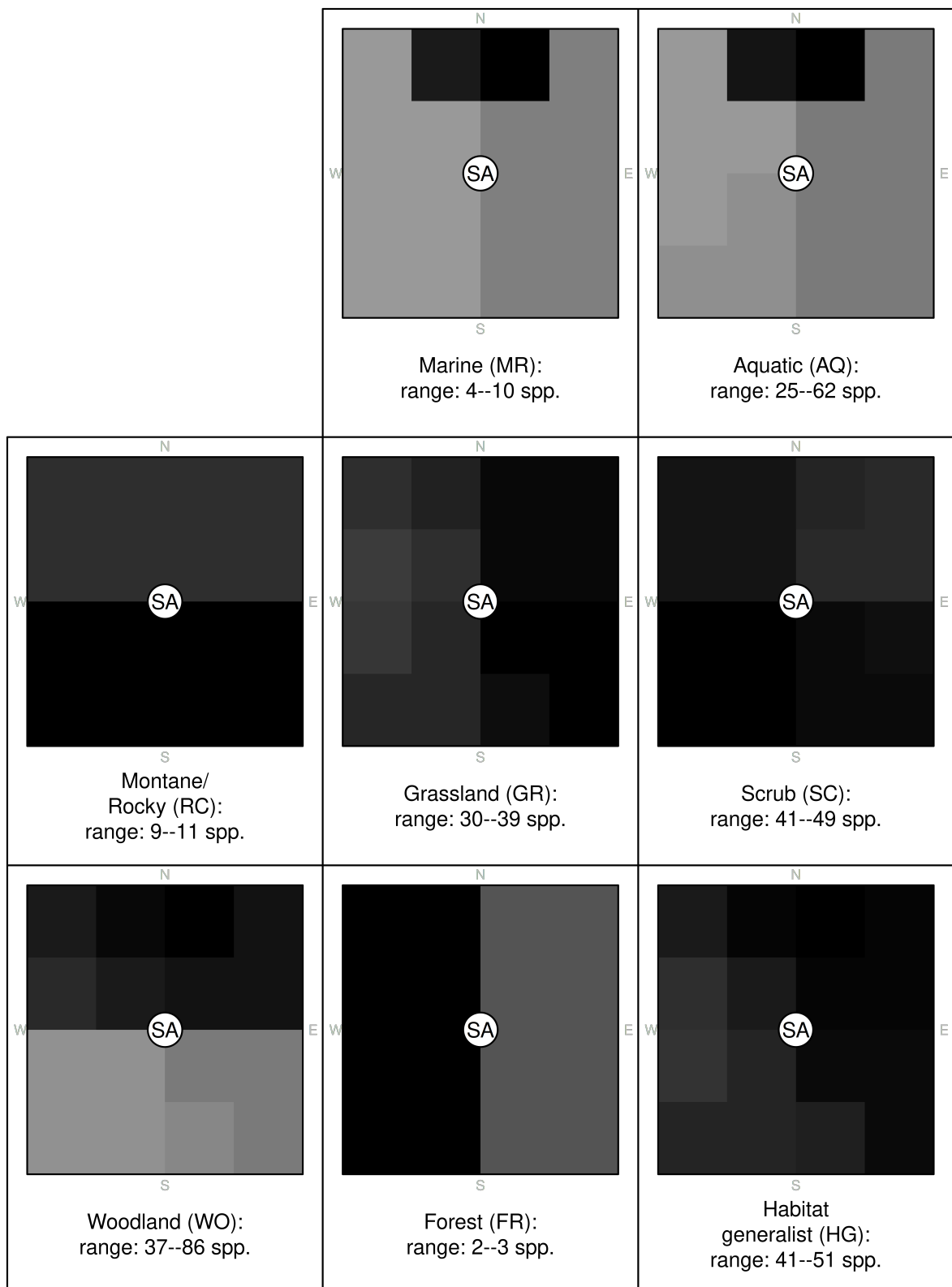
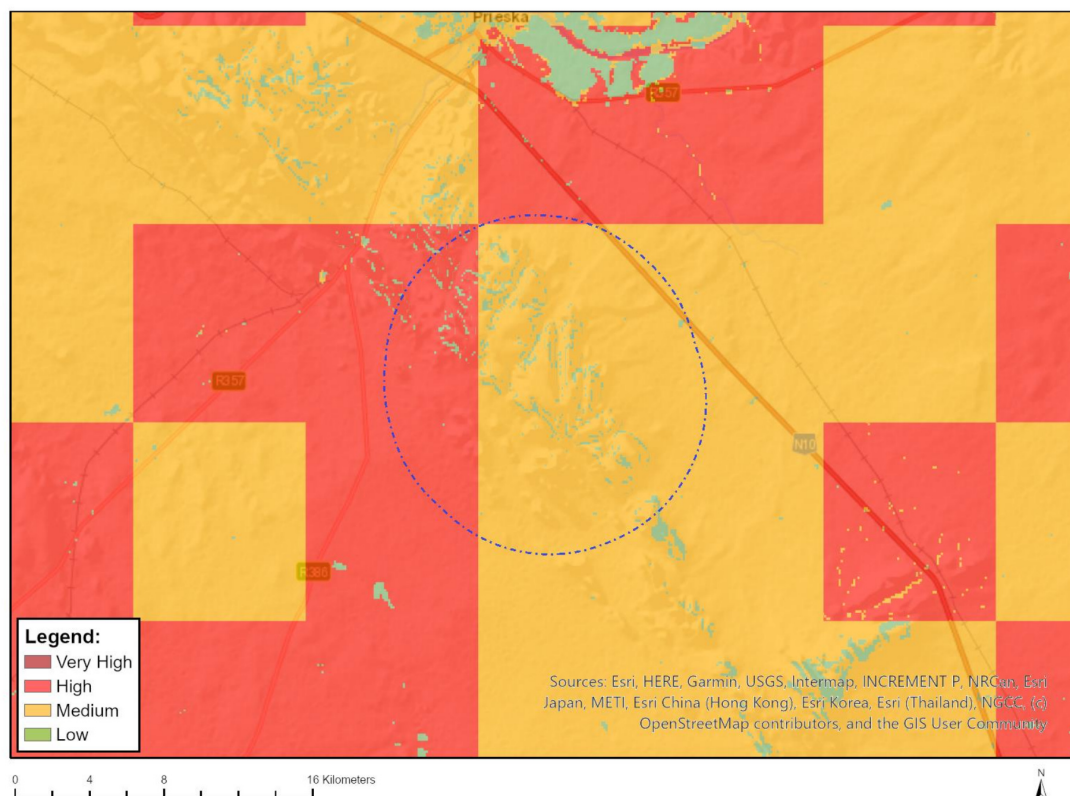


Figure 34: Schematic representation of the distribution of bird species associated with different habitats around the study area (SA). Shading is relative to the maximum number of species (black) for each habitat, as indicated in the range. See Section 4.7 on page 45 and Figure 31.

MAP OF RELATIVE ANIMAL SPECIES THEME SENSITIVITY



Where only a sensitive plant unique number or sensitive animal unique number is provided in the screening report and an assessment is required, the environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) or specialist is required to email SANBI at eiadatarequests@sanbi.org.za listing all sensitive species with their unique identifiers for which information is required. The name has been withheld as the species may be prone to illegal harvesting and must be protected. SANBI will release the actual species name after the details of the EAP or specialist have been documented.

Very High sensitivity	High sensitivity	Medium sensitivity	Low sensitivity
	X		

Sensitivity Features:

Sensitivity	Feature(s)
High	Aves-Neotis ludwigii
High	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Low	Subject to confirmation
Medium	Aves-Aquila verreauxii
Medium	Aves-Neotis ludwigii

Figure 35: The National Web-Based Environmental Screening Tool map of the POPA and environs, indicating sensitivities for the Terrestrial Animal Species theme.

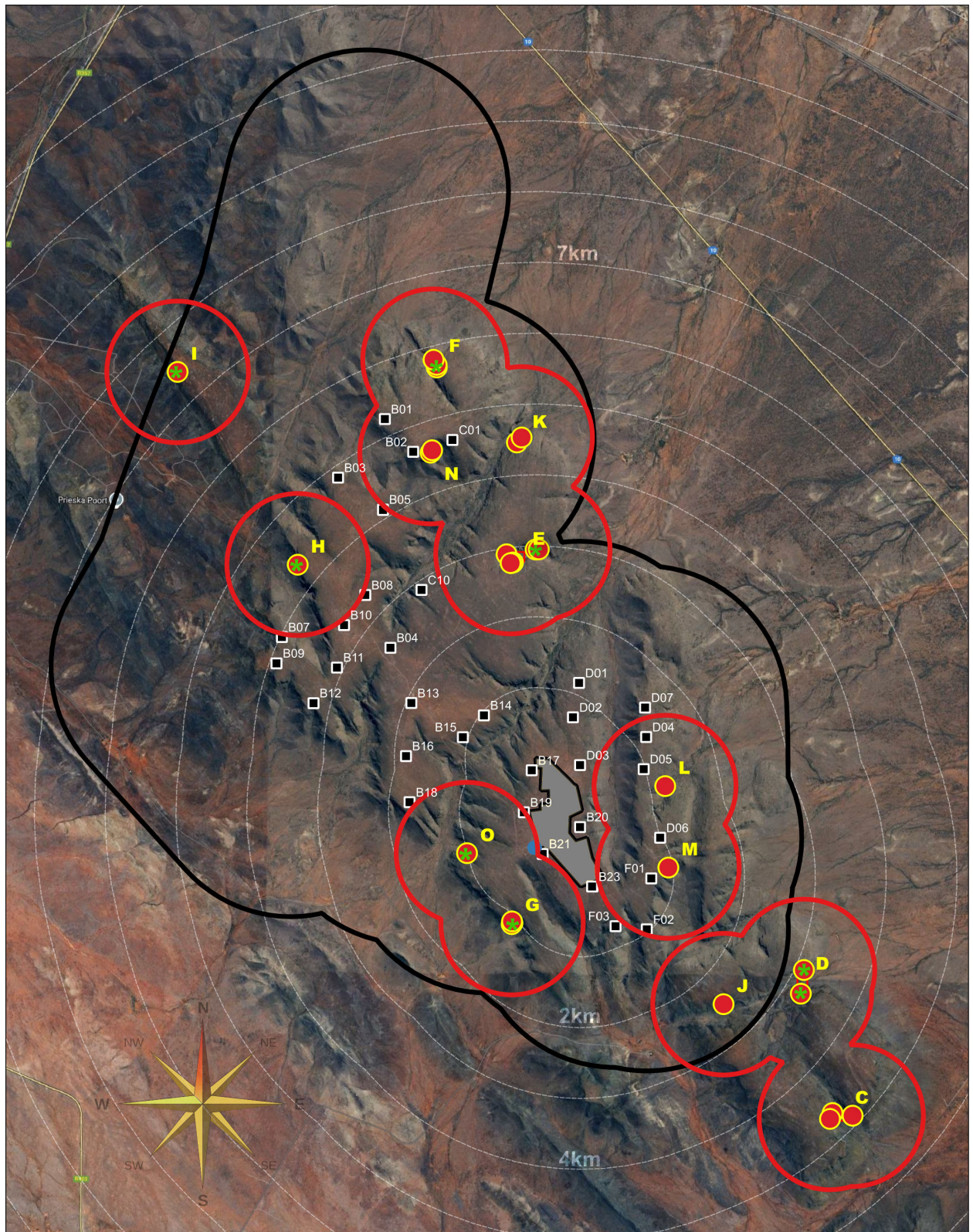


Figure 36: Location of Verreaux's Eagle R131 nest sites (labelled C–O) and confirmed nests (red circles) in relation to the PV2 footprint (grey polygon). Distances from the footprint are indicated by concentric lines at 1 km intervals. Green asterisks (*) mark nests earmarked for 1 km exclusion buffers for all infrastructure in the Avifaunal Impact Assessment report for PPR Wind, with the black line demarcating the PAOI used in that report (Van Rooyen & Froneman 2023a). The labelled black squares indicate the proposed location of wind turbines.



Figure 37: Three juvenile Lanner Falcons R172 engaged in aerial interactions north of Plateau 2 on 18 February 2026.

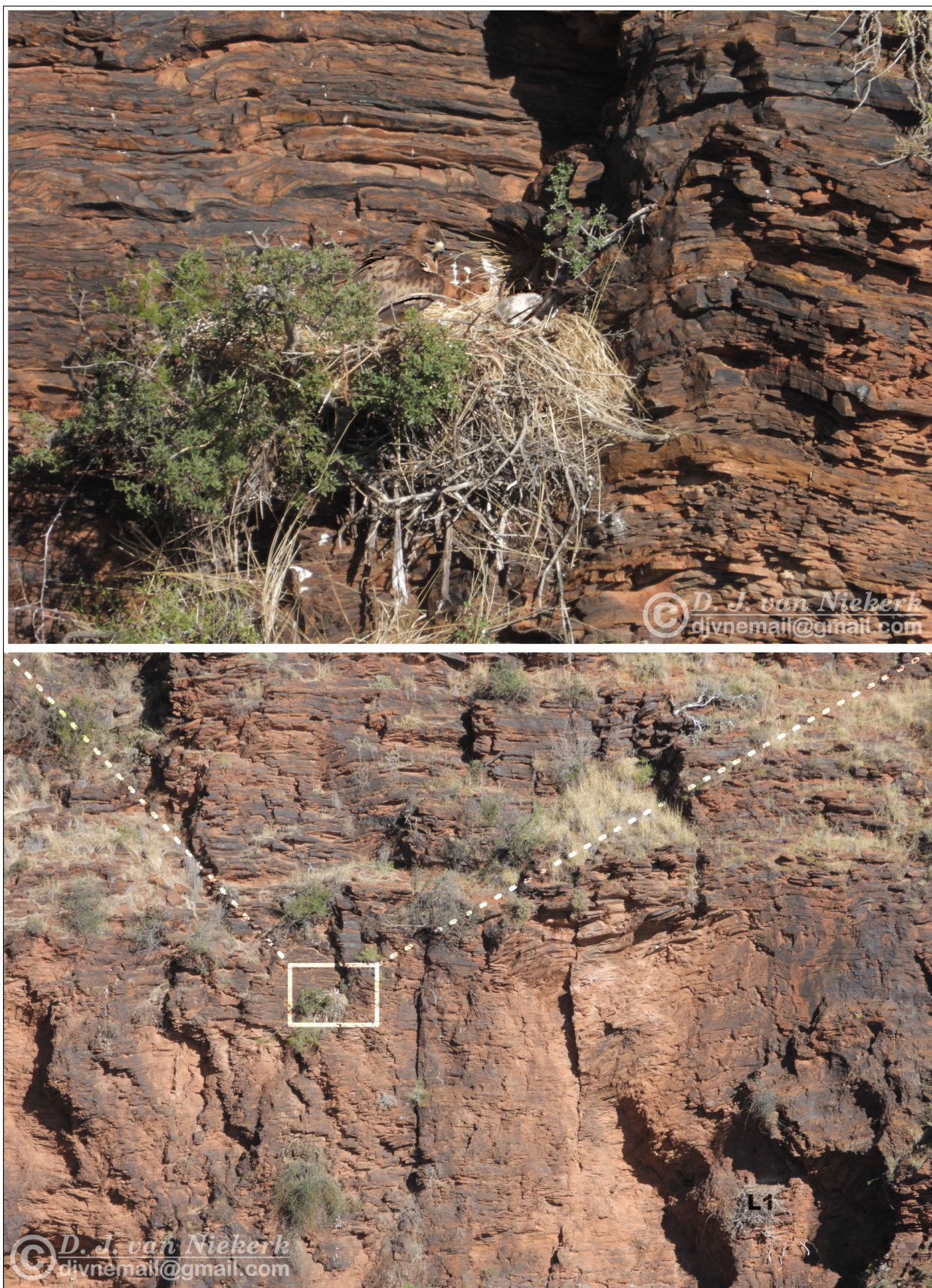


Figure 38: Booted Eagle R136 nest in Lelikekloof. Bottom: Location of the nest on cliff in relation to Verreaux's Eagle R131 nest L1 (bottom right; Figure 36). Top: Close-up of Booted Eagle adult and nestling.



Note the adult Rock Kestrel R181 in the opening of the hollow in the right.

Note the kestrel egg without nesting material in the hollow on the right.



Figure 39: Nests of Pied Crow R548 (left) and Rock Kestrel R181 (right) on a cliff approximately 950 m east of the PV2 footprint (14 November 2025).