

**J**onkershoek Nature Reserve, which includes the smaller Assegaaibosch Nature Reserve, lies near the town of Stellenbosch in the south-western Cape. The Reserve comprises the imposing Jonkershoek mountains and portions of the upper Jonkershoek valley. The Jonkershoek mountains, with their high peaks and deep kloofs, form part of the larger Boland mountain range (part of the greater Hottentots Holland Nature Reserve). The Eerste, Berg, Lourens and Riviersonderend rivers all have their sources high in these mountains, although only the Eerste River actually flows through the Jonkershoek valley. The lower reaches of the valley are a well-known wine-producing area.

Jonkershoek Nature Reserve is 11 000ha in extent and functions as a mountain catchment area, providing water for Stellenbosch and surrounds. Its rugged terrain is ideal for hiking. Assegaaibosch, at 204ha, is much smaller and suitable for shorter walks and picnics. Visitors can explore one or both reserves on a single occasion as they are in easy reach of each other. Both Reserves are approximately 9km from Stellenbosch via the Jonkershoek valley road.

## Climate

The climate of the Jonkershoek area is fairly typical of the south-western Cape. Summers are warm to very hot and strong south-easterly winds prevail, creating a serious fire hazard. The winters are cold, often with gale-force north-westerly winds. The mountainous topography has a significant effect on the rainfall, which is of the highest in South Africa. Snow is not unusual on the higher peaks during the winter months.



Hikers should note that at higher altitudes the weather conditions may be quite different

from lower in the valley and can change rapidly, becoming dangerous.

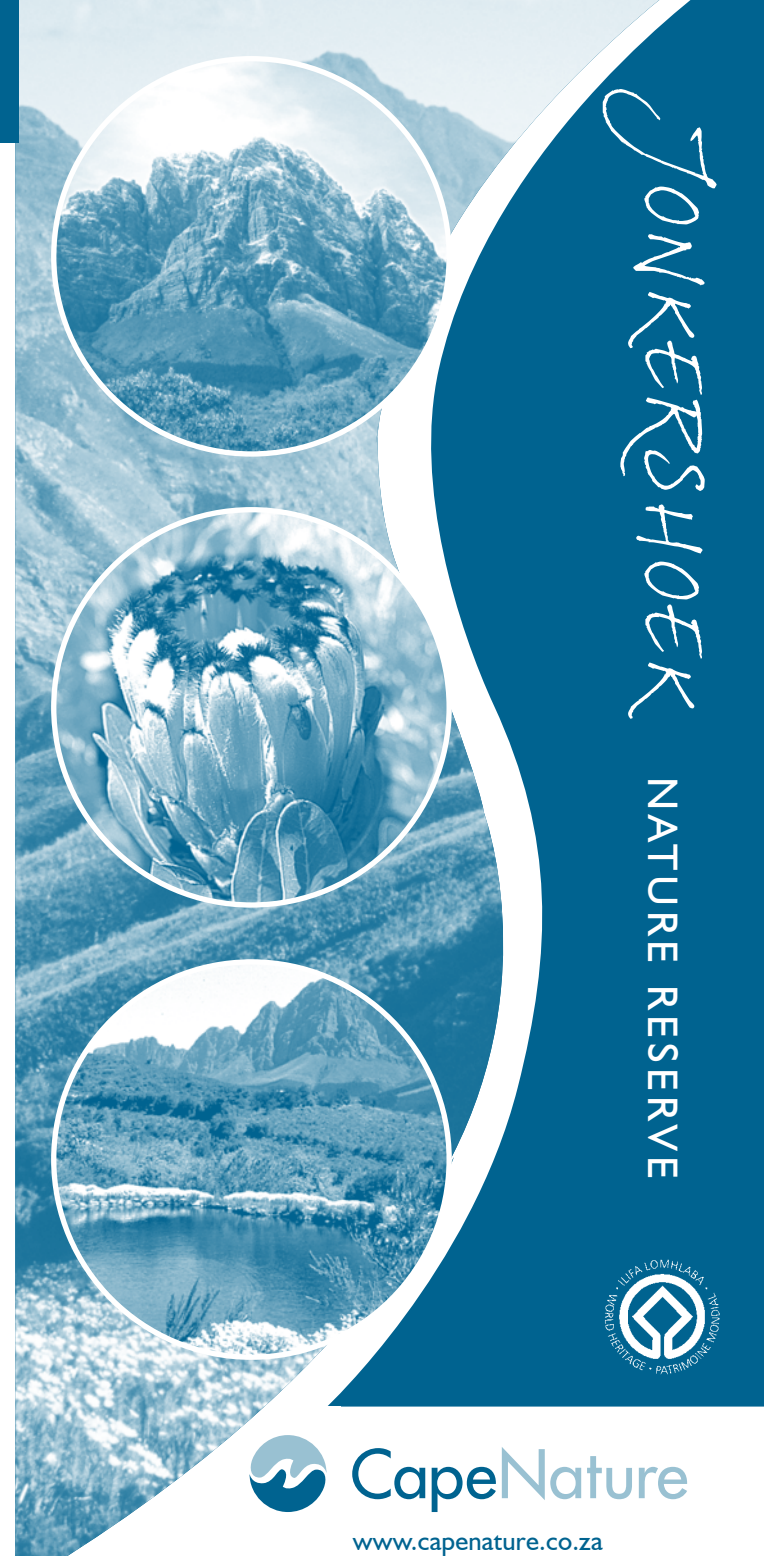
## Vegetation

The natural vegetation of the Jonkershoek area is mainly mountain fynbos. More than 1 100 plant species are known to occur, of which a number are rare and/or endemic to the area. Distinctive species are *Protea repens*, *P. neriifolia*, mountain cypress, as well as various ericas and restios. Several relic forest communities occur in narrow, moist kloofs where they are relatively sheltered from fire. Dense riparian vegetation grows along the banks of the Eerste River. Oak trees, although not indigenous, have been allowed to remain in Assegaaibosch because of their special historical value. Large pine plantations are a distinctive feature of the valley and occur on property neighbouring the Nature Reserves. The Reserves' management programmes include control of hakea and other invasive alien plants that threaten the fynbos.



## Animals

Mammals include leopard, honey badger, baboon, klip-springer, mongoose and numerous smaller animals like mice, shrews and rats. Most of these are shy, however, and seldom seen. Large raptors such as black eagle, the occasional fish eagle and spotted eagle owl occur, while kingfishers and typical fynbos birds (sugarbird, orangebreasted sunbird and protea seed-eater) are more abundant. On warm days rock agama lizards can be seen basking in the sun. Berg adder, puff adder, boomslang and Cape cobra are fairly common and hikers should be alert.



## Activities

The Assegaaibosch Nature Reserve has two hiking routes: a short 3km walk and a longer 5,5km trail. Parking, picnic and braai areas, and toilet facilities are available.

The Jonkershoek Nature Reserve has a circular drive of ±10km, leading around the valley floor. Four hiking trails of varying difficulty and length lead off the circular drive and up the mountain slopes.

**1. Swartboskloof–Sosyskloof:** This easy scenic route ascends along the western slopes of Swartboskloof for about 2 km, passing through a patch of beautiful indigenous forest. It then traverses along a contour to Sosyskloof before winding back to the start. **5.3 km; 2 hours; circular, or 6.9 km; 2.5 hours; circular, if longer route to lookout is taken.**

**2. Swartboskloof Route:** Ascends the steep Swartboskloof, gaining over 900 m in altitude over the first 4.5 km, but the panoramic views are ample reward. The route then traverses fairly level terrain to the top of Kurktrekkernek where there is a steep 2.5 km descent to the Waterfall Route. **18 km; 6 hours; circular.**

**3. Panorama Circuit:** From the bridge on the hairpin bend of the Circular Drive, there is a steep climb to a contour path just below Third Ridge and Banghoek peaks. Following the contour path, you reach Berggrievnek, from where there are amazing views of Assegaaiboskloof. The path then winds across the Dwarsberg Plateau, with its marshy areas and streams surrounded by disas, to Kurktrekkernek. There is a short detour here, to the summit of Guardian Peak (1,227 m), with stunning views of the Cape Peninsula, from Table Mountain to Cape Point, Robben Island, False Bay, Cape Hangklip and the peaks of the Hottentots Holland range. From Kurktrekker the path descends past Second and First waterfalls to the starting point. **17 km; 6 hours; circular.**

**4. Tweede Waterval:** An easy ramble along the Eerste River past Eerste Waterval (First Waterfall), followed by a steep climb along a gorge to the foot of Tweede Waterval (Second Waterfall). The dangerous ascent to this waterfall is closed. **6.4 km; 2 hours; out-and-return.**



### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

All persons entering this conservation area and using its facilities, do so entirely at their own risk. The Western Cape Nature Conservation Board and/or its employees and/or agents and/or its successors in title shall not be liable for any damage, loss, theft, injury, accident or death suffered by any person, howsoever caused.

Right of Admission Reserved.

### ENQUIRIES:

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### RESERVATIONS:

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www.capenature.co.za



## Historical buildings

The Assegaaibosch farmstead was built in 1790 by Jan Andriessen and the huge old oak trees were planted by Wouter Eduard Wium in 1817. The farm changed hands several times over the years, becoming neglected, until the Cape Provincial Administration purchased it in 1960. It has since been renovated, is now a national monument and used as a guest house.

In 1893 the Colonial Government rented a portion of the estate adjacent to Assegaaibosch for the establishment of a trout hatchery. The sturdy, stone hatching house was constructed by John Scott and is now a national monument. Today CapeNature utilises the property as a conservation station.

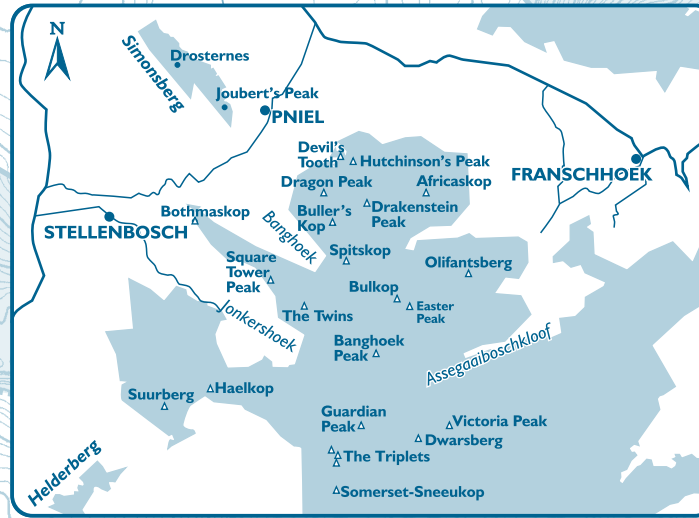


STELLENBOSCH

BOTHMASKOP  
▲ 914

JONKERSHOEK  
MOUNTAINS

# JONKERSHOEK NATURE RESERVE



BULLER'S KOP  
▲

GROOT DRAKENSTEIN

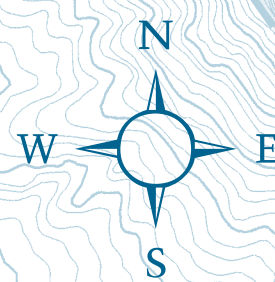
Skelmhoek



▲ 1287  
SPITSKOP

▲  
BULKOP  
1521

▲  
EASTER PEAK  
1526



1126  
▲ SQUARE TOWER PEAK

▲ THE TWINS  
1494  
1504

▲ VIRGIN PEAK  
1460

FIRST RIDGE PEAK  
1517 ▲

BANGHOEK PEAK  
▲ 1516

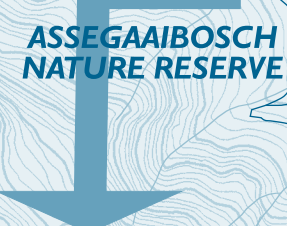
Assegaiboschkloof to Franschhoek Berg

**LEGEND**

- Start of trails
- Parking
- Picnic Site
- Drinking water

**HIKING TRAILS**

- SWARTBOSKLOOF - SOSYSKLOOF
- SWARTBOSKLOOF
- PANORAMA
- TWEEDE WATERVAL



ASSEGAAIBOSCH  
NATURE RESERVE

**ASSEGAAIBOSCH  
NATURE RESERVE**

To Stellenbosch ±9 km

Land Service Camp

Offices  
Herbarium  
Homestead  
Store

Foot bridge

JUNCTION SIGN

Assegaiboschkloof

Baviaanskloof

Protea neriifolia

**LEGEND**

- Reserve Boundary
- Roads
- Route A (3km)
- Route B (6km)
- Proposed trail
- Drinking water
- Parking
- Picnic Site
- Start of trails
- Toilets
- Summer house
- Bridge



Cape cobra

## JONKERSHOEK NATURE RESERVE

▲ 1227  
GUARDIAN PEAK

Tweede Waterval

Eerste Waterval



Kingfisher

▲  
DWARSBERG  
1523

Jonkershoek Traverse (to Landdroskop Hut)

Jonkershoek Traverse (Nuweberg via Boegoekloof)