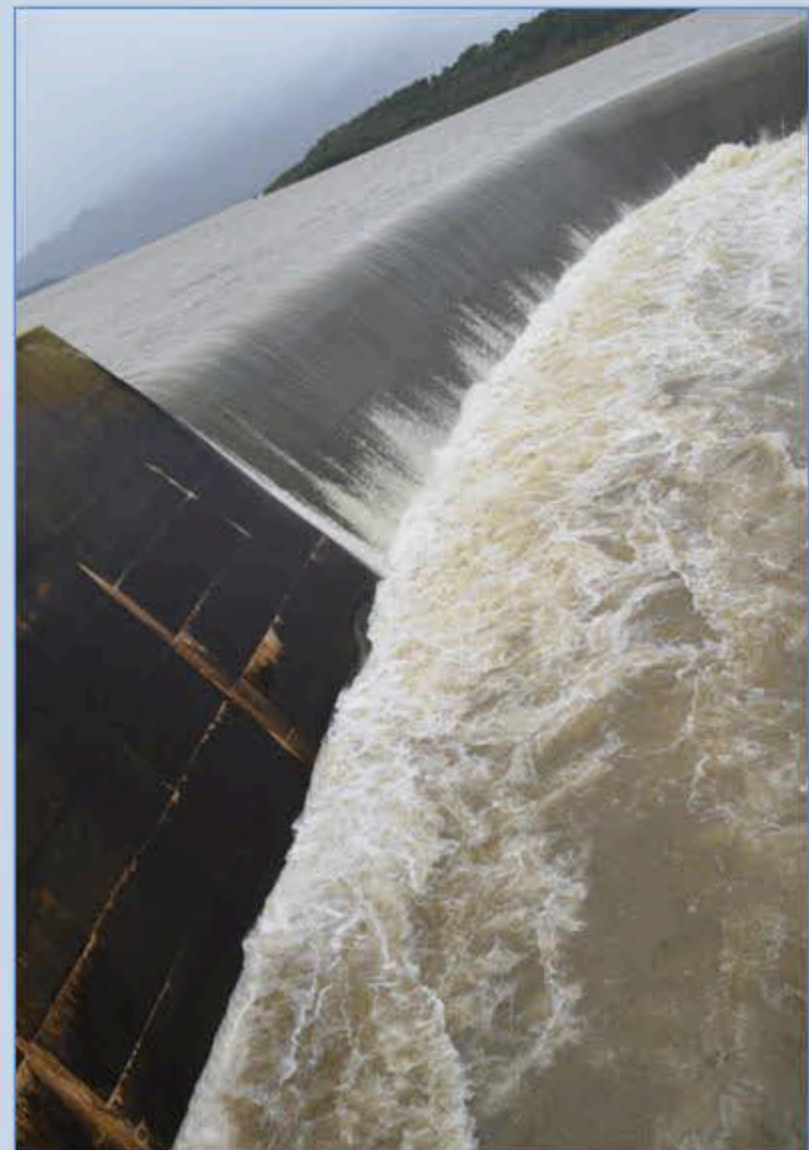




**THEEWATERSKLOOF DAM** (34.07615 S; 19.29071 E)

Completed: <b>1980</b>	Type of dam: <b>Earth fill.</b>	Capacity: <b>480 million m<sup>3</sup></b>
Length of wall (top): <b>646 m</b>	Length of dam (longest distance from wall to inflow): <b>18.5 km</b>	
Nearest town: <b>Villiersdorp</b>	Surface area: <b>5059 ha</b>	
Water use: <b>Domestic supply to Cape Town and other nearby towns . Irrigation.</b>		
Capacity compared to Wemmershoek Dam (also supplying water to Cape Town) : <b>&gt; 8 times</b>		
River: <b>Discharges into the Riviersonderend River.</b>		



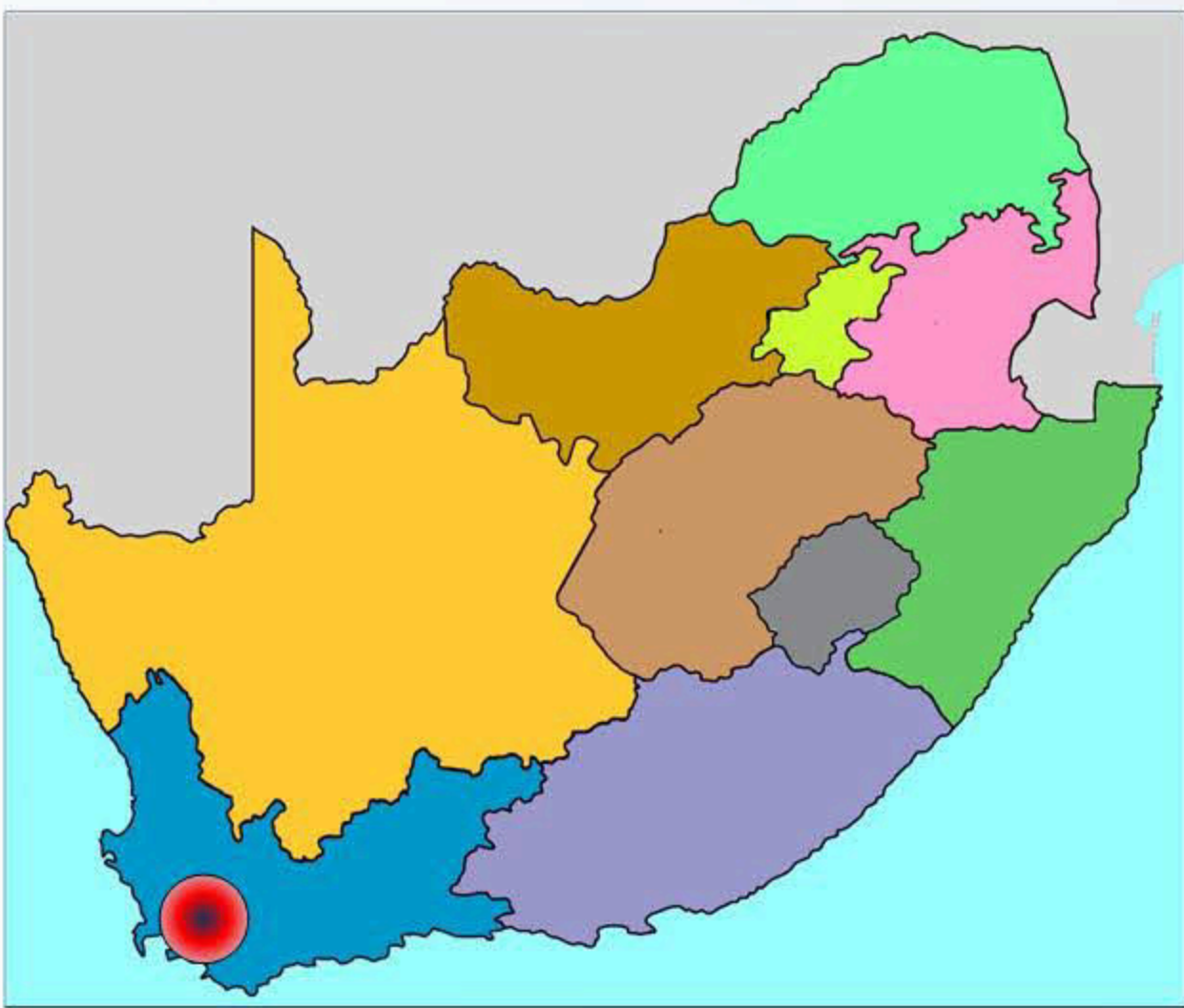
2014



Surplus water from the Theewaterskloof Dam is made available to the Berg River Valley for irrigation, domestic and industrial uses by means of a tunnel (11.94 km; diameter 4.3m) passing through the Franschhoek Mountains. Water is further distributed via the Jonkershoek Tunnel (24 km) through the Jonkershoek and Stellenbosch Mountains for domestic uses in Cape Town and surrounding town as well as for irrigation uses.



2014



Bridge between Grabouw and Villiersdorp

References, literature and photos:  
**References:** [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theewaterskloof\\_Dam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Theewaterskloof_Dam)  
**Literature:** Van Vuuren, L. (2012). In the Footsteps of Giants. Exploring the history of South Africa's large dams. WRC Publication SP 31/12.  
**Photos:** DWA; WAMTechnology cc.