

SOIL MAP OF THE SERENGETI PLAIN

Scale 1:125,000



LEGEND

I Dark aeolis
I.1
I.1.1
I.1.1.1
I.1.1.2
I.1.1.3
I.1.2
I.1.2.1
I.1.2.2
I.1.3
I.1.3.1
I.1.3.2
I.2
I.2.1
I.2.1.1
I.2.1.2
I.2.2
I.2.3
I.2.4
I.3
I.3.1
I.3.2
I.3.3
Int
II Dark granitic
II.1
II.2
II.2.1
II.2.2
II.3
II.3.1
II.3.2
III Gray quartz
III.1
III.1.1
III.1.2
III.2
III.2.1
III.2.2
III.3
III.4
III.5
IV Misc
IV.1

2°30' S

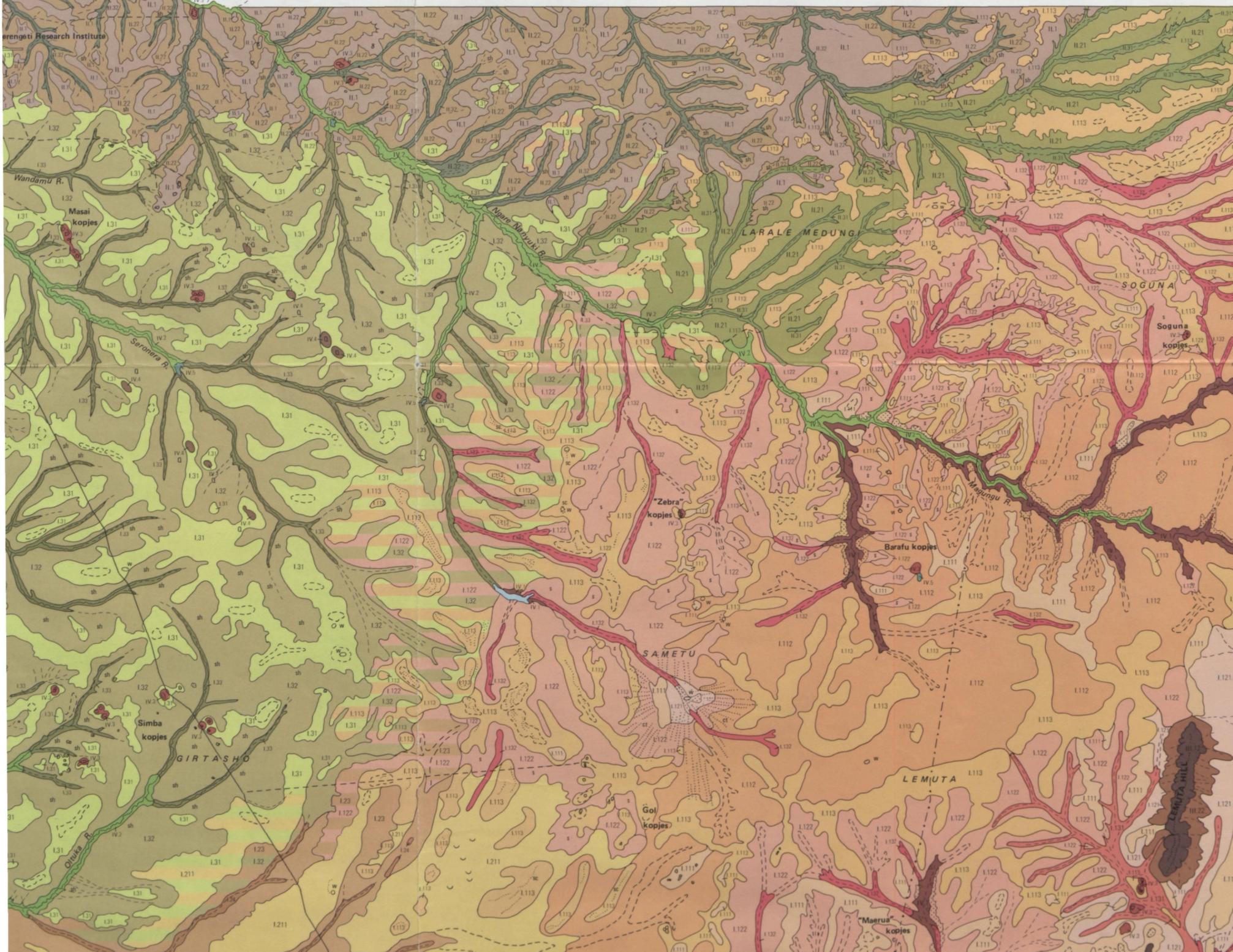
2°45' S

NN08201.729

Soil correlation and map compilation: Ir. H.A. de Wit
Cartography and Lithography : O.D. Jeronimus

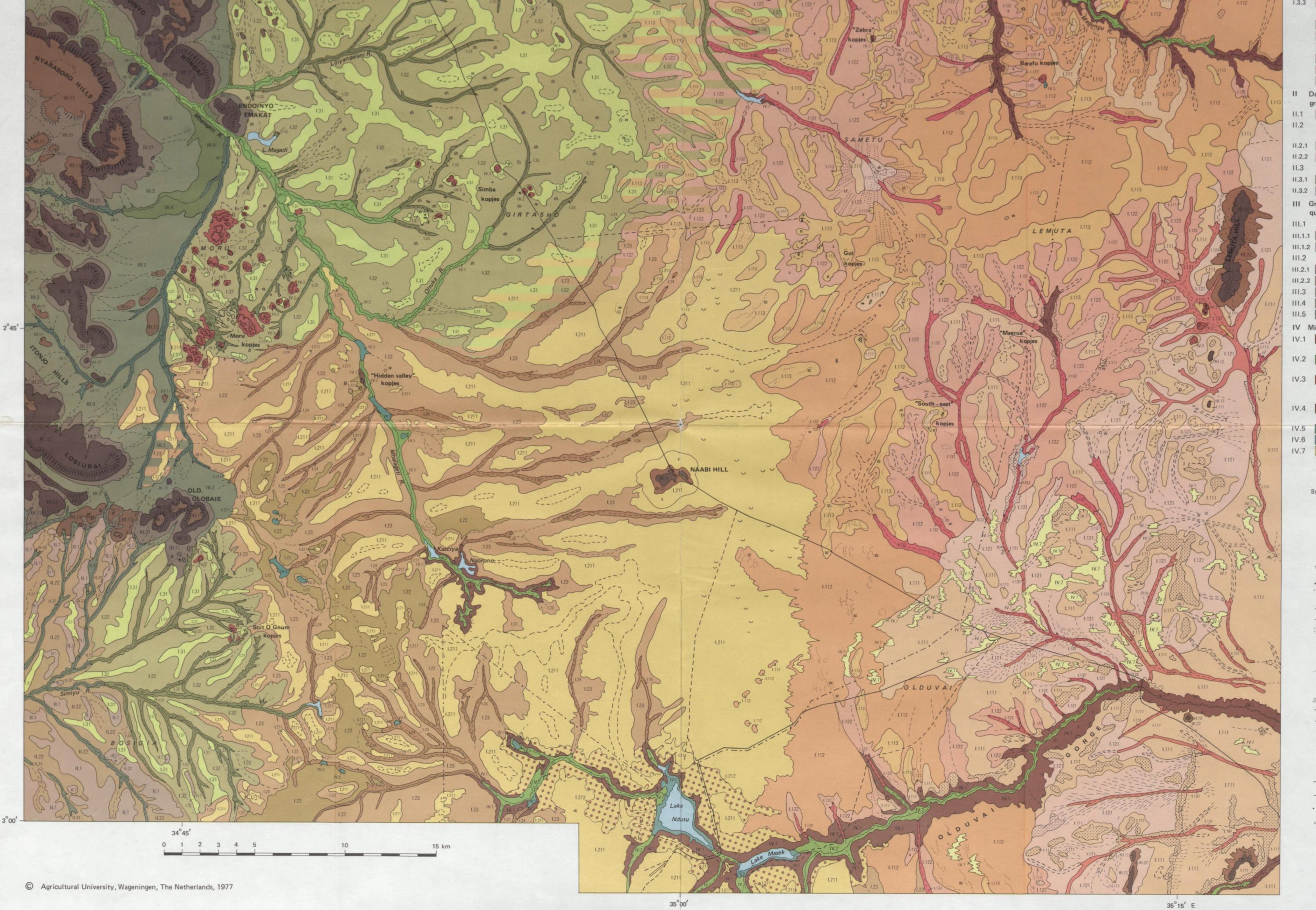
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Scale 1:125,000

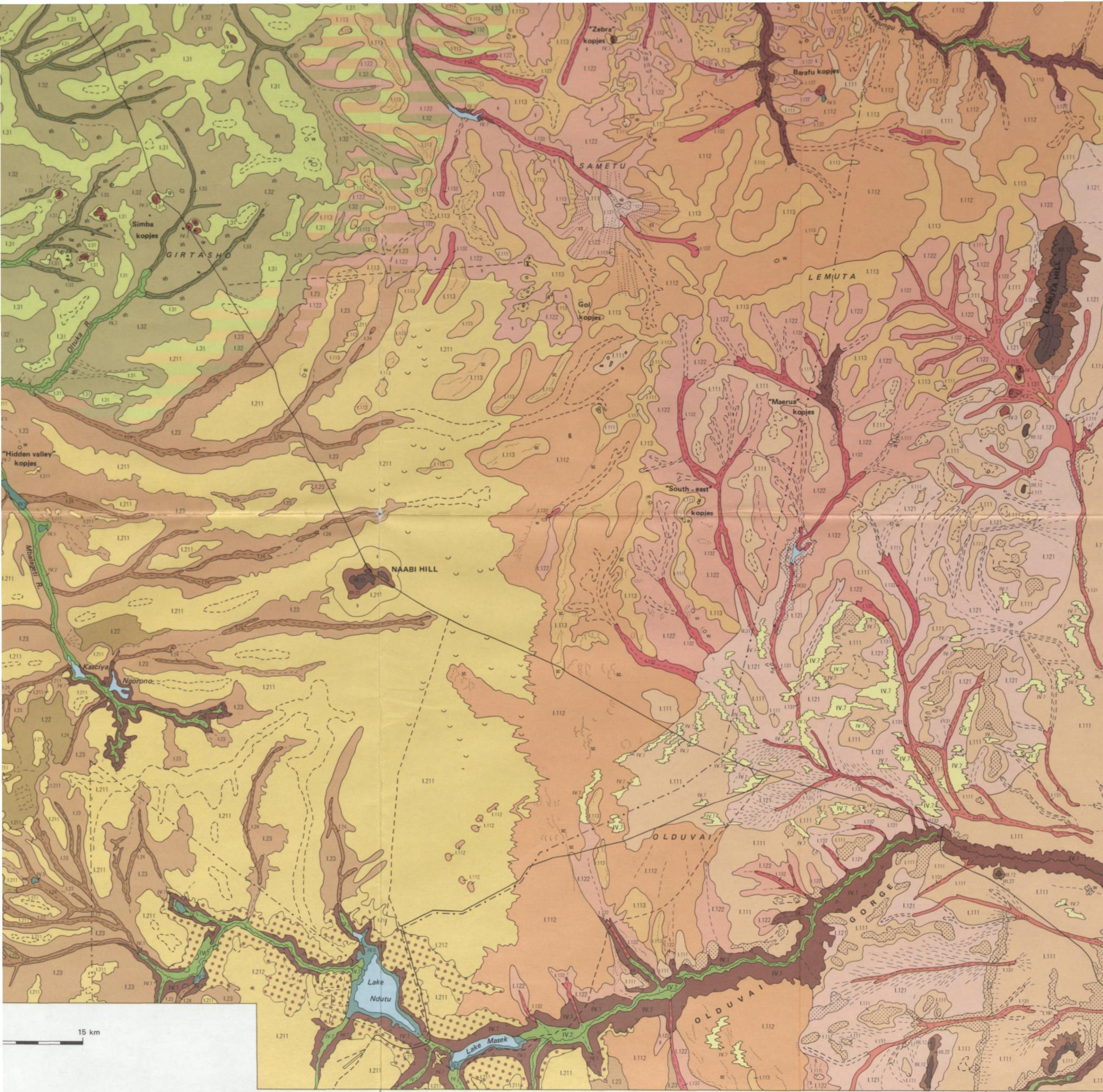


LEGEND

- I Dark grayish brown and black soils of the flat and gently undulating sediment plain (Serengeti Plain), derived from aeolian deposits of volcanic ash.**
- I.1** Loamy and sandy soils with a weak horizon differentiation, predominantly calcareous and saline or alkaline.
- I.1.1** Loamy soils of ridges and the gently undulating or nearly flat plain
- I.1.1.1** with a petrocalcic horizon in the upper 50 cm, locally eroded
- I.1.1.2** with a petrocalcic horizon deeper than 50 cm
- I.1.1.3** with a petrocalcic horizon deeper than 50 cm, or without a petrocalcic horizon, often with a non-calcareous top layer
- I.1.2** Loamy soils of flanks and shallow depressions
- I.1.2.1** with a petrocalcic horizon in the upper 50 cm, locally eroded
- I.1.2.2** with a petrocalcic horizon deeper than 50 cm, or without a petrocalcic horizon, often with a non-calcareous top layer, in some parts of the area marked by "step" erosion (s)
- I.1.3** Loamy and sandy soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds
- I.1.3.1** with a petrocalcic horizon mostly within 50 cm
- I.1.3.2** with a petrocalcic horizon deeper than 50 cm, or without a petrocalcic horizon, often non-saline and with a non-calcareous top layer
- I.2** Loamy and clayey soils with a moderate or strong horizon differentiation with a non-calcareous top layer, locally saline or alkaline.
- I.2.1** Loamy and clayey soils of ridges and the nearly flat plain, well drained
- I.2.1.1** without a petrocalcic horizon, locally marked by "step" erosion (s)
- I.2.1.2** with a petrocalcic horizon, locally eroded
- I.2.2** Clayey soils of imperfectly and poorly drained parts of the nearly flat plain
- I.2.3** Clayey soils of flanks, locally marked by "step" erosion
- I.2.4** Clayey soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds
- I.3** Loamy and clayey soils containing certain amounts of residual materials (derived from weathering granitic, gneissic or quartzitic Pre-Cambrian rock), with a weak to strong horizon differentiation, with a non-calcareous top layer and locally saline or alkaline.
- I.3.1** Loamy and clayey soils of ridges and the gently undulating plain, with a weak or moderate horizon differentiation, locally with a petrocalcic horizon
- I.3.2** Clayey soils of flanks, with a strong horizon differentiation, locally affected by sheet erosion (sh)
- I.3.3** Clayey soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds, with a moderate horizon differentiation
- Intergrades between soils belonging to soil landscapes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3:**
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| (ridges) | I.1.1.3 - I.3.1 |
| (flanks) | I.1.2.2 - I.3.2 |
| (ridges) | I.2.1.1 - I.3.1 |
| (flanks) | I.2.3 - I.3.2 |
| (flanks) | I.2.3 - I.1.2.2 |
| (flanks/lower pediments) | I.2.3 - III.3 |
- II Dark grayish brown and black soils of the dissected plain; for the greater part derived from residual materials (from granitic or gneissic Pre-Cambrian rock), more or less strongly influenced by volcanic ash.**
- II.1** Loamy soils of ridges with a weak or moderate horizon differentiation, weakly influenced by volcanic ash.
- II.2** Loamy and clayey soils of flanks with a moderate or strong horizon differentiation, often saline or alkaline, locally affected by sheet erosion (sh).
- II.2.1** Strongly influenced by volcanic ash
- II.2.2** Weakly influenced by volcanic ash
- II.3** Clayey soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds, with a moderate horizon differentiation.
- II.3.1** Strongly influenced by volcanic ash
- II.3.2** Weakly influenced by volcanic ash
- III Grayish brown or reddish brown soils of the uplands; for the greater part derived from residual materials (mainly from quartzitic Pre-Cambrian rock), more or less strongly influenced by volcanic ash, locally alkaline.**
- III.1** Loamy soils of hills and steep slopes, (very) shallow to moderately deep.
- III.1.1** Shallow or moderately deep, nearly level or gently sloping
- III.1.2** Very shallow to moderately deep, sloping or steeply sloping, rocky or cherty
- III.2** Clayey soils of upper pediments, moderately deep or deep, gently sloping.
- III.2.1** For the greater part derived from residual materials
- III.2.2** For the greater part derived from volcanic ash, often with a petrocalcic horizon
- III.3** Clayey soils of lower pediments and small alluvial fans, deep, nearly level or gently sloping.
- III.4** Deep, clayey soils of backswamps and alluvial plains.
- III.5** Deep, loamy and clayey soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds.
- IV Miscellaneous land types.**
- IV.1** Sandy and loamy soils of valley walls and deeply incised valleys, shallow or very shallow, overlying Pre-Cambrian rock or petrocalcic horizons.



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IV Mi
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IV.6
IV.7
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Intergrades between soils belonging to soil landscapes 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3:

(ridges)	1.1.1.3 - 1.3.1
(flanks)	1.1.2.2 - 1.3.2
(ridges)	1.2.1.1 - 1.3.1
(flanks)	1.2.3 - 1.3.2
(flanks)	1.2.3 - 1.1.2.2
(flanks/lower pediments)	1.2.3 - III.3

- II** Dark grayish brown and black soils of the dissected plain; for the greater part derived from residual materials (from granitic or gneissic Pre-Cambrian rock), more or less strongly influenced by volcanic ash.
- II.1 Loamy soils of ridges with a weak or moderate horizon differentiation, weakly influenced by volcanic ash.
 - II.2 Loamy and clayey soils of flanks with a moderate or strong horizon differentiation, often saline or alkaline, locally affected by sheet erosion (sh).
 - II.2.1 Strongly influenced by volcanic ash
 - II.2.2 Weakly influenced by volcanic ash
 - II.3 Clayey soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds, with a moderate horizon differentiation.
 - II.3.1 Strongly influenced by volcanic ash
 - II.3.2 Weakly influenced by volcanic ash
- III** Grayish brown or reddish brown soils of the uplands; for the greater part derived from residual materials (mainly from quartzitic Pre-Cambrian rock), more or less strongly influenced by volcanic ash, locally alkaline.
- III.1 Loamy soils of hills and steep slopes, (very) shallow to moderately deep.
 - III.1.1 Shallow or moderately deep, nearly level or gently sloping
 - III.1.2 Very shallow to moderately deep, sloping or steeply sloping, rocky or cherty
 - III.2 Clayey soils of upper pediments, moderately deep or deep, gently sloping.
 - III.2.1 For the greater part derived from residual materials
 - III.2.2 For the greater part derived from volcanic ash, often with a petrocalcic horizon
 - III.3 Clayey soils of lower pediments and small alluvial fans, deep, nearly level or gently sloping.
 - III.4 Deep, clayey soils of backswamps and alluvial plains.
 - III.5 Deep, loamy and clayey soils of valley bottoms and riverbeds.
- IV** Miscellaneous land types.
- IV.1 Sandy and loamy soils of valley walls and deeply incised valleys, shallow or very shallow, overlying Pre-Cambrian rock or petrocalcic horizons.
 - IV.2 Sandy, loamy and clayey soils of valley bottoms, riverbeds and small alluvial plains, deep, predominantly saline-alkaline.
 - IV.3 Complexes of sandy, loamy and clayey soils of "kopjes" (inselbergs) and "kopje" pediments, shallow to deep, derived from residual materials (gneissic or granitic Pre-Cambrian rock), strongly influenced by volcanic ash in most places.
 - IV.4 Loamy soils of quartz hills, very shallow or shallow, strongly influenced by volcanic ash, locally overlying a petrocalcic horizon.
 - IV.5 Soils of marshes, predominantly saline-alkaline.
 - IV.6 Soils of mudflats of shallow soda lakes, strongly saline-alkaline.
 - IV.7 Sandy (pseudosandy) soils of dunes, calcareous.

Symbols

- inselberg ("kopje") (granitic or gneissic rock)
- Quartz reef or quartzitic hill
- single dune
- ridge top
- drainage pattern, valley bottom without distinct boundary
- escarpment or very steep slope
- hill crest
- escarpment over 10 m high
- escarpment less than 10 m high
- eroded area, with the petrocalcic horizon at the surface in many places
- "step" erosion: steps well developed, parallel to the contours, up to 1 m high
- "scar" erosion: steps well developed, but not parallel to the contours, often on ridges
- scar or step
- sheet erosion
- cattle track
- river course with well developed riverbed
- river course without well developed riverbed
- lake (saline, alkaline)
- waterhole
- shallow depression
- main road
- major track (seasonal)
- National Park boundary
- airstrip
- disturbed soil (housing)

