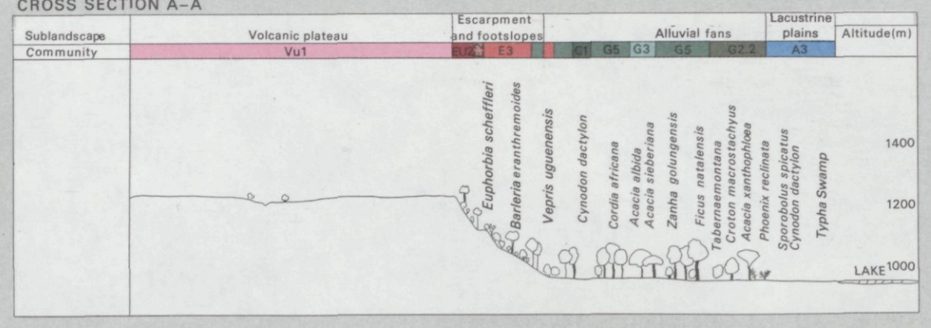
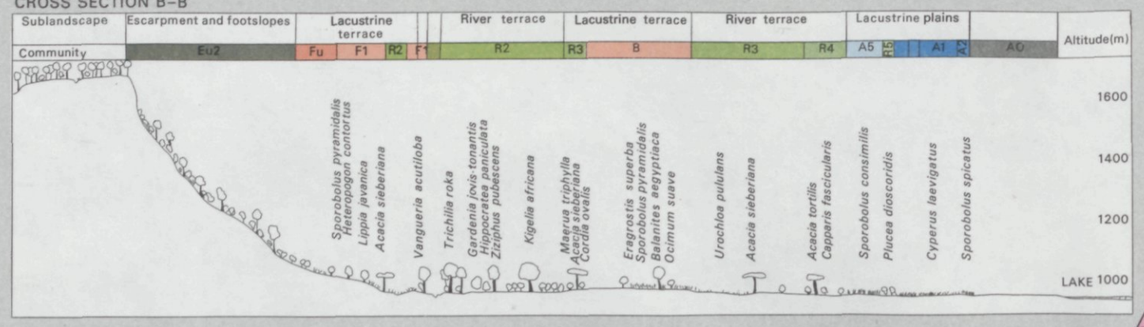
Landscape Ecological Vegetation Map of Lake Manyara National Park, Tanzania

Scale 1:50,000

CROSS SECTION A–A′



CROSS SECTION B–B′



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

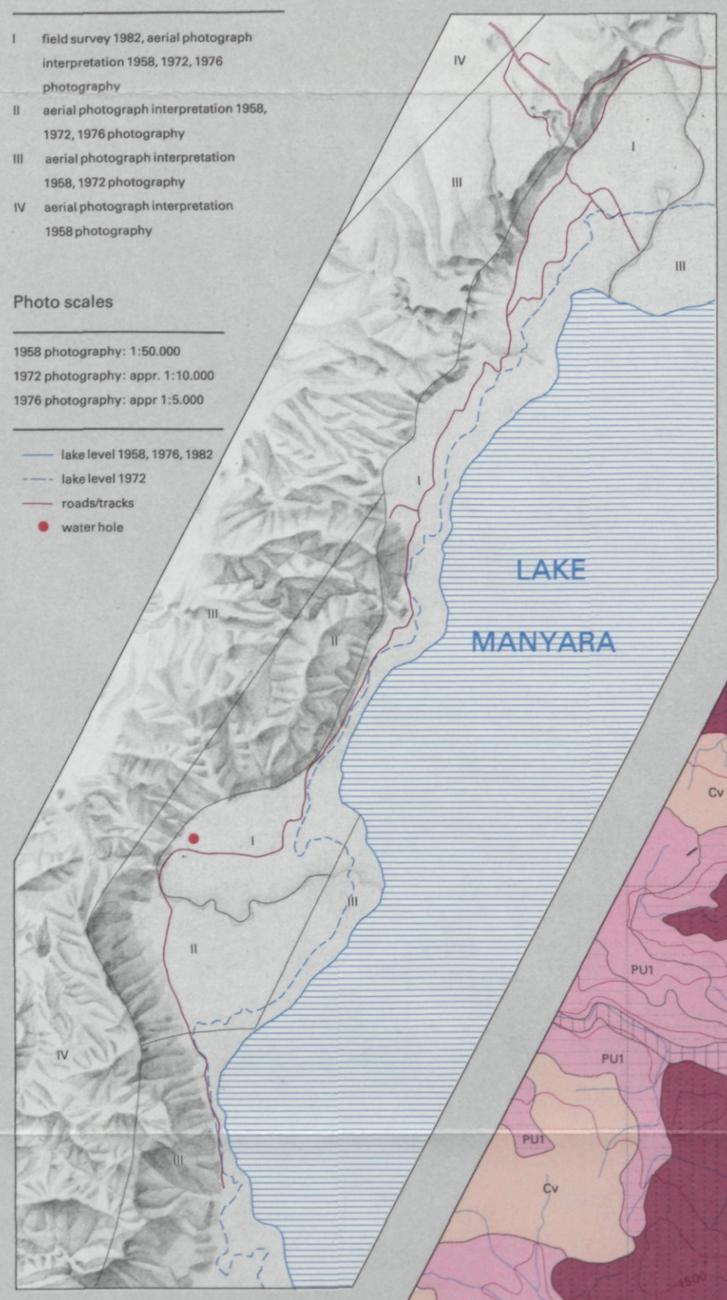
Area Source

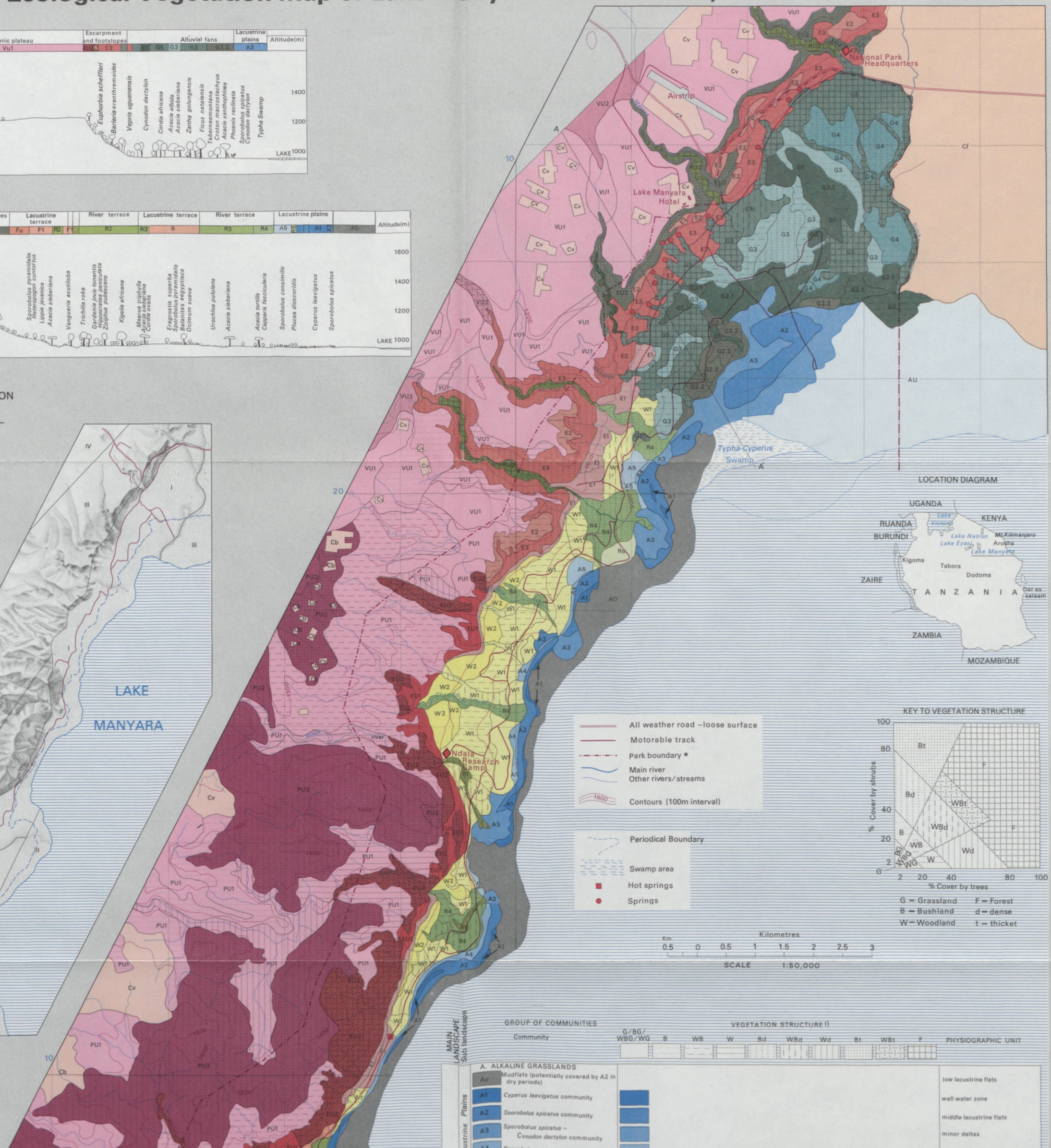
- I field survey 1982, aerial photograph interpretation 1958, 1972, 1976 photography
- II aerial photograph interpretation 1958, 1972, 1976 photography
- III aerial photograph interpretation 1958, 1972 photography
- IV aerial photograph interpretation 1958 photography

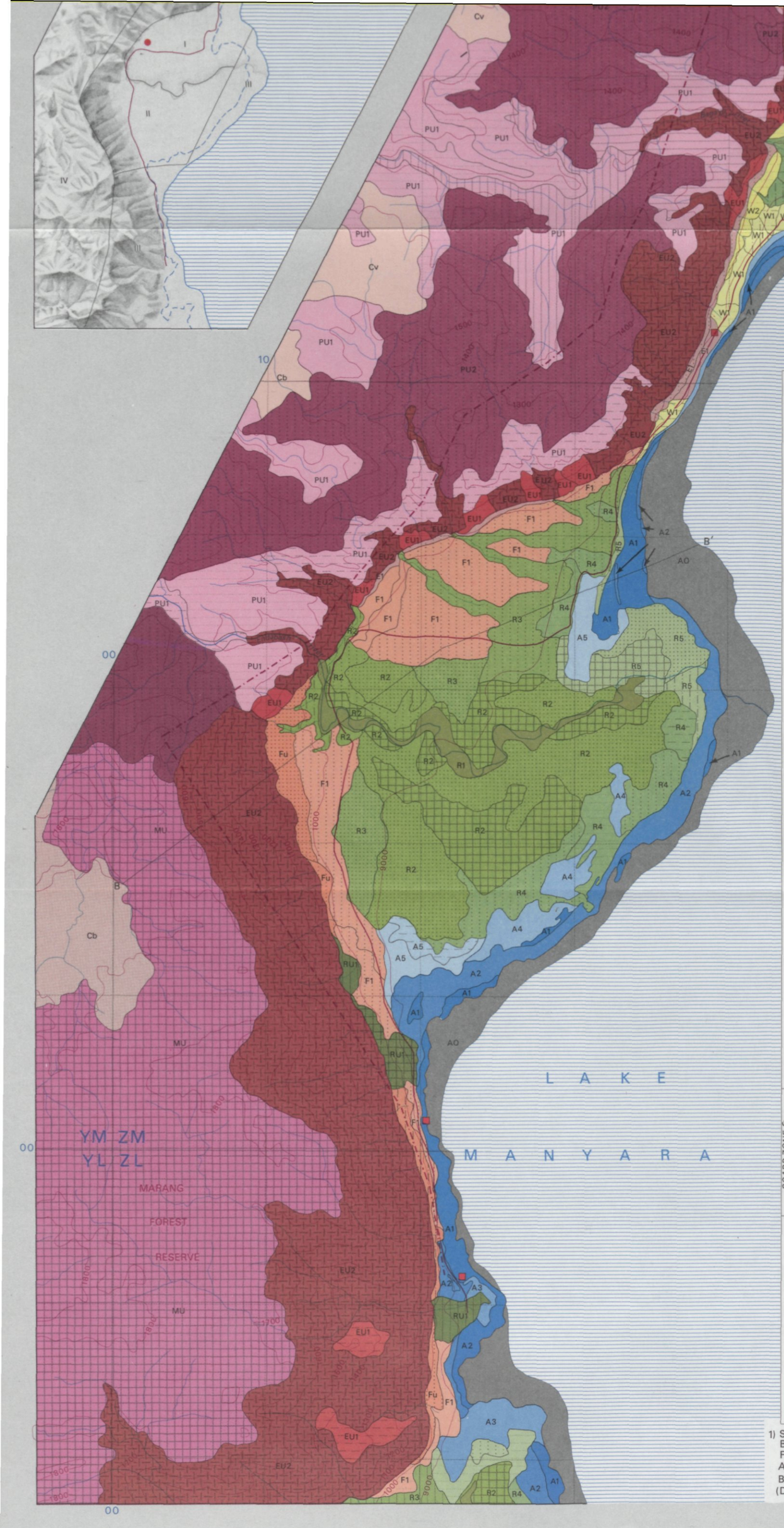
Photo scales

- 1958 photography: 1:50.000
- 1972 photography: appr. 1:10.000
- 1976 photography: appr 1:5.000

- lake level 1958, 1976, 1982
- lake level 1972
- roads/tracks
- water hole







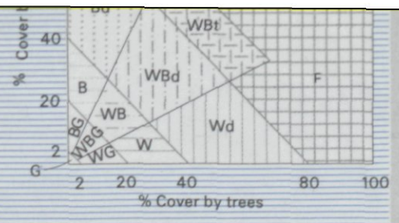
Contours (100m interval)

Periodical Boundary

Swamp area

Hot springs

Springs



G = Grassland F = Forest
B = Bushland d = dense
W = Woodland t = thicket

Km 0.5 0 0.5 1 1.5 2 2.5 3 Kilometres

SCALE 1:50,000

MAIN LANDSCAPE / Sub landscape	GROUP OF COMMUNITIES / Community	VEGETATION STRUCTURE 1) G/BG/WBG/WG	B	WB	W	Bd	WBd	Wd	Bt	WBt	F	PHYSIOGRAPHIC UNIT
LOWLANDS (950–980m a.s.l.) / Lacustrine Plains	A. ALKALINE GRASSLANDS											
	Ao Mudflats (potentially covered by A2 in dry periods)											low lacustrine flats
	A1 *Cyperus laevigatus* community	■										well water zone
	A2 *Sporobolus spicatus* community	■										middle lacustrine flats
	A3 *Sporobolus spicatus – Cynodon dactylon* community	■										minor deltas
	A4 *Sporobolus spicatus – Dactyloctenium aegyptium* community	■										old beaches, beach ridges
	A5 *Sporobolus consimilis* community	■		■								high lacustrine flats
	Au *Sporobolus spicatus – Cynodon dactylon* dominated	■										middle to high lacustrine flats
Alluvial fans	G. GROUND WATER FOREST											
	G1 *Croton macrostachyus – Cynodon dactylon* community	■										inter fan depressions
	G2 *Croton macrostachyus – Phoenix reclinata* community											
	G2.1 *Chloris gayana* variant	■		■								lower fan zone
	G2.2 *Rauvolfia caffra* variant	■	■	■		■			■			lower fan zones
	G3 *Croton macrostachyus – Acacia albida* community		■	■		■					■	middle fan zone
	G4 *Croton macrostachyus – Salvadora persica* community		■			■						upper fan zone
	G5 *Croton macrostachyus – Cordia africana* community							■			■	upper fan zone with seepage
	C. CULTIVATED AREAS											
	Cf Mainly irrigated banana plantings											various fan zone
Other fluvial forms	R. RIVERINE VEGETATION											
	R1 *Capparis tomentosa – Triumfetta rhomboidea* community	■										active flood plain
	R2 *Capparis tomentosa – Hippocratea paniculata* community					■	■		■		■	fluvial terraces
	R3 *Capparis tomentosa – Acacia sieberiana* community					■			■			lacustrine terraces with high moisture availability
	R4 *Capparis tomentosa – Capparis fascicularis* community	■	■	■		■	■					fluvial terraces and deltas
	R5 *Capparis tomentosa – Pluchea dioscoridis* community		■				■		■		■	deltas
	R6 *Capparis tomentosa – Sporobolus cordofanus* community	■										deltas
	RU1 *Ficus wakefieldii* dominated 2)							■			■	small fans with colluvium
	RU2 *Croton megalocarpus – Garcinia livingstonei* dominated 2)										■	ravine bottoms
Lacustrine terraces	W. LACUSTRINE WOODLANDS											
	W1 *Acacia tortilis – Chloris virgata* community and *Acacia tortilis – Hypoestes verticillaris* community (W3)	■	■	■			■					low lacustrine terraces
	W2 *Acacia tortilis – Vernonia cinerascens* community and *Acacia tortilis – Hypoestes verticillaris* community (W3)	■	■									high lacustrine terrace
	NB: W3 occurs locally at incised areas with high moisture availability											
	F. LACUSTRINE BUSHLANDS											
	F1 *Sporobolus pyramidalis – Rhynchosia sublobata* community	■				■						high lacustrine terrace
	Fu *Sporobolus pyramidalis – Vernonia cinerascens* dominated 2)					■	■		■			high lacustrine terrace
SCARP ZONE & FOOTSLOPES (980–1500m) / Escarpments and footslopes	E. ESCARPMENT BUSHLANDS											
	E1 *Grewia tembensis – Justicia cordata* community		■			■	■					sloping escarpment and footslopes
	E2 *Grewia tembensis – Cadaba farinosa* community	■										gently sloping accumulation zones
	E3 *Grewia tembesis – Euphorbia scheffleri* community		■			■						steep escarpment
	EU1 *Grewia tembensis – Terminalia brownii* dominated 2)		■			■						very steep escarpment
	EU2 *Grewia tembensis – Commiphora spp.* dominated 2)								■	■		extremely steep escarpment
UPLANDS (1200–1800m a.s.l.) / Volcanic plateau	V. VOLCANIC PLATEAU GRASSLANDS											
	Vu1 *Themeda triandra* dominated 2)	■	■		■							flat, undissected lava fields*
	Vu2 *Pennisetum mezianum* dominated 2)	■										flat, infilled depressions
	C. CULTIVATED AREAS											
	Cv Rainfed agriculture, mainly maize											flat, undissected lava fields
Basement plateau	M. MARANG FOREST											
	Mu dominated 2)										■	gently sloping, moderatelly dissected
	P. PLATEAU WOODLANDS AND BUSHLANDS											
	Pu1 *Acacia tortilis – Sporobolus pyramidalis* dominated 2)		■	■	■			■				sloping, moderately dissected
	Pu2 *Combretum molle – Commiphora spp.* dominated 2)					■			■			steep, strongly dissected
	C. CULTIVATED AREAS											
	Cb Rainfed agriculture, mainly maize											almost flat parts

1) See key to vegetation structure 2) No detailed floristic data available

Based on Aerial Photograph Interpretation and Field Survey May–July 1982.
Field survey : H.H.Th. Prins (WOTRO) and P.E.Loth, Rural Survey Dept.(ITC) , ITC-Journal 1986-2/3
Accompanying report : Vegetation of Lake Manyara National Park, Tanzania
Base map derived from topographical maps, scale 1:50,000 sheets 53/3.53/4.69/1.69/2 (D.O.S.1965). * Boundaries are not authorized

Designed and Constructed by: Yusuf H.S.R. Mkimwa
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