

# DOWNLOAD PDF WOODY VEGETATION OF THE SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK

## Chapter 1 : Serengeti Conservation Project | Zoologische Gesellschaft Frankfurt

*Get this from a library! Woody vegetation of the Serengeti National Park, Tanzania. [Dennis J Herlocker; Caesar Kleberg Research Program in Wildlife Ecology.]*

Some of the characteristic plants and animals are shown, including the massed herds of wildebeest and zebra that take part in the great Serengeti migration, as well as other large mammals – such as elephants, buffalo, lions, cheetahs and hippos – many of which are threatened species. The slideshow illustrates some of the conservation management issues and shows exhibits at the excellent visitor centre in Seronera as well as some typical safari experiences. The specific attributes which qualify Serengeti National Park for world heritage status can be summarised as follows: Greatest mammal migration on Earth: Complex and complete mammalian community: The mammalian community is the most diverse and complex savanna community on Earth, including 1. The complex community of large grazing mammals is accompanied by an equally impressive diversity of large and small predators including as many as 7, hyenas, 3, lions, 1, leopards, cheetahs and wild dogs. Diversity of savanna communities: These include short-grass plains, Terminalia and Acacia woodlands, gallery forests and communities associated with saline pans, other wetlands and rocky kopjes. The General Management Plan for the park distinguishes 7 major vegetation types and a number of sub-types. Diversity of other fauna and flora: Rare and endangered species: Large, ecologically dynamic self-sustaining ecosystem: Serengeti National Park 14, km<sup>2</sup> lies at the core of the wider Serengeti ecosystem which includes a complex of protected areas covering a total area of 35, km<sup>2</sup>. The protected status of adjacent areas ensures that the entire ecosystem used by the migrating herds is maintained in an ecological viable state. The large size of Serengeti National Park and its location at the core of a trans-boundary complex of protected areas which together cover most of the wider ecosystem should ensure the long-term protection of its values. Recent threats to build a major road through the northern part of the park, and establish other infrastructure corridors, have been averted for the time being, but there remains a possibility that such projects will be re-examined. Tourism brings substantial financial benefits which support management of Serengeti as well as other parks in Tanzania, but associated developments will require continued vigilance to ensure that carrying capacities are not exceeded. Serengeti benefits from a strong policy and legislative environment which enables the Tanzania National Parks Authority TANAPA to raise and retain revenues from a rapidly growing number of visitors. Although there are still some shortcomings this is one of the best managed parks in Africa, maintaining a high degree of ecological integrity. The following issues represent specific threats to the ecology, conservation and values of Serengeti world heritage site. Development of road and other infrastructure corridors: There has been a series of development proposals to link the heavily-populated parts of the Lake Victoria basin to the west of Serengeti with the port city of Dar es Salaam and other areas to the east of the park. The part of this road project which would have traversed the park has now been abandoned. There have been earlier proposals to construct a railway through the park, and to pass fibre-optic cables through the area, but these threats have also been averted. Surface water is scarce throughout Serengeti, the only permanent source being the Mara River in the north. This river is threatened by unsustainable levels of water abstraction and by degradation of forest in the Mau catchment in Kenya. Water for the park headquarters and other infrastructure at Seronera in the centre of the park is extremely limited and is piped a considerable distance from Bologonja Springs. Elsewhere, tourist lodges and other facilities depend on borehole water. Commercial poaching for trophies: There has been a recent surge in commercial poaching for elephant ivory with 12 animals killed in and 33 in Subsistence poaching for meat targets the migration and constitutes a steady drain on the animal population. However, as populations of most target species are stable or increasing, it is clearly not affecting their overall viability. The central part of Serengeti around Seronera appears to be overwhelmed by visitors, partly because tourism infrastructure and facilities are concentrated in this relatively small area. The road network used for game viewing is limited, and much of it is heavily used,

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especially around Seronera. Tourist numbers, distribution and carrying capacity: The park receives approximately , visitors per annum, which would not be excessive if they were well distributed around the park. However, visitors tend to concentrate around Seronera where there is an attractive visitor centre and other facilities. There are few opportunities for visitors to get out of their vehicles elsewhere, and the number of game viewing tracks is limited, so those that exist become quickly over-crowded. Although the Serengeti ecosystem is adapted to fire, hot burns which occur at the end of the dry season and are often lit by poachers to detract attention from their activities can cause extensive long-term damage to woody vegetation. Disease transmission from domestic animals: Disease transmission between domestic stock and wildlife can be catastrophic. The present population of 1. Wild dogs disappeared from the park in , when a rabies outbreak killed the last three packs. Three invasive alien weed species are already established in the park Argemone mexicana, Datura stromium and Opuntia species and two others are reported in neighbouring parts of the wider ecosystem. A total of 68 human-wildlife conflicts was recorded by Serengeti park management in 4 adjacent villages during , of which 31 involved elephants. Insufficient funding for management: The park management notes a shortage of patrol vehicles and heavy plant for road maintenance. Change of land-use in adjacent areas: Human population densities are increasing in all areas around the protected area complex, limiting wildlife migration routes in the buffer zones. The potential impact of climate change is unknown, but may affect critical aspects of ecosystem dynamics including water availability and the quality and quantity of grazing. Insufficient regional and international collaboration: There is insufficient coordination between key institutional stakeholders at several levels. One of the most important issues is international cooperation between Tanzania and Kenya in implementing appropriate measures for the sustainable management of the Mara River.

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## Chapter 2 : Serengeti National Park

*Woody Vegetation of the Serengeti National Park (Kleberg Studies in Natural Resources) on calendrierdelascience.com*  
*\*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. The research for this text focused on a survey of the woody vegetation of the Serengeti National Park and construction of a vegetation map.*

Where time seems to stand still, despite the thousands of animals constantly on the move. Greatest wildlife destination on earth The magic of the Serengeti is not easy to describe in words. The genuine smiles of the Maasai people, giving you an immediate warming glow inside. Already by the late s, this area had been recognised as a unique ecosystem, providing us with many insights into how the natural world functions and showing us how dynamic ecosystems really are. Today, most visitors come here with one aim alone: During this great cyclical movement, these ungulates move around the ecosystem in a seasonal pattern, defined by rainfall and grass nutrients. Whereas other famous wildlife parks are fenced, the Serengeti is protected, but unfenced. Read more about the Great Migration. Having realistic expectations of your chances to witness a river crossing, or a large herd on the move, is crucial. A river crossing for example often only lasts thirty minutes, so can be missed in the blink of an eye. And how about the silent grey giants? Elephants in the Serengeti amble over the plains into the woodlands, feasting on leaves and tree branches. Read more about wildlife in Serengeti wildlife. Tribes in the cradle of human life Even though animals still rule the plains of the Serengeti, this area has an incredibly long history of human occupation. Not only humans, but also human ancestors Australopithecus afarensi lived in this area for almost 4 million years. Today, the Serengeti is still home to several indigenous tribes. One of the most famous tribes is the Kenya Maasai: Despite education, civilization and western cultural influences, the Maasai people have clung to their traditional way of life, making them a symbol of Kenyan culture. Other tribes in the area are the Wakuria, a tribe whose homeland stretches from inside Kenya along the western boundary of the park in Tanzania. The Waikoma tribe replaces Wakuria further south, to give way to the Wasukuma even further south: These tribes are agro-pastoralists: Serengeti is a transition area, with distinct changeovers going from rich flat soils, to poor hilly soils in the north, attracting a wide variety of vegetation and animals. Whether you are looking for big cats, birds or even smaller creatures: Even to understand and experience just a small part of this ecosystem, will change your vision on our world and the environment. After being overwhelmed by the vibrancy, variety and vastness of this land, this place of transition will leave you changed forever. Video What defines an ecosystem? Quick fact Ecosystems are a unique, combined interaction of a community of organisms, not possessed by individual populations that comprise them, but by their combined interaction. The Serengeti is one of the most dynamic and vibrant ecosystems worldwide.

## Chapter 3 : Serengeti National Park - Natural World Heritage Sites

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## Chapter 4 : Serengeti National Park travel information - Tanzania

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## Chapter 5 : Serengeti National Park Tanzania - Africa Wildlife Safaris, Tours

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*The Serengeti national park is made up of various vegetation's such as grassland and woodland, plain grass (plains), kopjes (rock) and the marshes; these build up the Serengeti creating a savanna land.*

## Chapter 6 : African fires wipe out endangered rhino's favorite foods

*Management and Conservation Note The Impact of Horning by Wildebeest on Woody Vegetation of the Serengeti Ecosystem R. D. ESTES,1 International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources/Species Survival Commission, Antelope Specialist Group, 5 Granite.*

## Chapter 7 : Serengeti National Park | calendrierdelascience.com

*Serengeti National Park lies in northern Tanzania between Lake Victoria and the East African Rift Valley. It was established in (and expanded in ) to protect 5, square miles (14, sq. km) of the Serengeti plains ecosystem.*

## Chapter 8 : Serengeti Animals – Wildlife in Serengeti National Park

*Serengeti, despite the importance of vegetation patterns for a general understanding of the ecosystem and over sixty years of active research in the national park and associated protected.*

## Chapter 9 : Serengeti climate: average weather, temperature, precipitation, best time

*Introduction. Endless open plains, the large herds of ungulates and their spectacular migrations have drawn much attention to the Serengeti National Park (SNP).*