



LAND SYSTEM 1

A meander belt landscape of recent alluvium with levees, point bar deposits, flood channels, abandoned channels and meanders (oxbows) and back plain; 2-3 km wide along the main river and 1-2 km wide along the tributaries. Relief 1-2 m except for channels, which are up to 6 m deep.

facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	RIVER CHANNEL. Meandering with (a) <i>Normal water course:</i> 100-150 m wide on main river, 50-100 m on tributaries. Shallow in most parts in late dry season (c. 1 m on main river, 30-40 cm in tributaries), Barıks often near vertical and up to 6m high, and unstable.	Perennial flow with heavy silt load; frequent flash floods during wet season.	Occasional colonies of the shrubs <i>Ficus capreitolia</i> and <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> .
	(b) Sand bar: gently sloping towards water course; commonly about 400 m wide and 1 km long on main river, less on tributaries; mainly confined to inner bends of meanders.	Loose sand; periodically inundated by flood water during wet season.	Sparse cover of a wide range of herbs and grasses, Ammannia auriculata, Argemone mexicana, Chenopodium ambrosoides, Eragrostis spp. Glinus lotoides, Grangea maderaspatana, Heliotropium ovalifolium, Sphaeranthus spp. Abundant seedlings of Acacia albida.
2	FLOOD CHANNEL. Winding or meandering; shallow with steep banks up to 2 m high; commonly 30-50 m wide.	Water perennial but flow seasonal; flash floods during wet season; sand on channel floor.	Single tree wide strip along banks: Adina microcephala, Azanza garckeana, Berchamia discolor, Diospyros mespiliformis, Garcinia livingstonei, Trichilia emetica, Vitex doniana. Short Echinochloa grassland in the channel.
3	ABANDONED CHANNEL. Winding or meandering with steep or moderate banks up to 2m high; commonly 30-50 m wide.	Surface water periodically during wet season. Stratified deposits, usually sandy clay loam over sand, strongly mottled.	Short grass sward, predominantly Echinochloa colonum with Alysicar pus rugosus, Crinum acaule, Cyperus spp., Disperma spp., Hygrophila auriculata, Ipomoea aquatica, Mimosa pigra, Sesbania spp. On wetter sites Oryza barthii associations.
4	LEVEE. Occurs along present river channel (recent) and oxbows (old). (a) <i>Recent:</i> Slightly convex crest, sloping very gradually away from river and about 50 m wide. (b) <i>Old:</i> nearly flat, slope scarcely perceptible	Brown sand to sandy loam to about 1m over deep stratified sands and sandy loam. Freely drained. Freely drained brown sandy loam over deep	Evergreen trees <i>Adina, Diospyros, Khaya</i> <i>nyassica</i> and <i>Ostryoderris stuhlmannii</i> often in small groves, and shade grasses. Woodland savanna with a wide range of trees and
	away from oxbow and diffuse boundary to other facets: about 50 m wide.	stratined sand.	Combretum ghasalense, C. obovatum, C elaeagnoides, Cassia abbreviata, Cordyla africana, Erythrophleum africanum, Ficus sycamorus, F. zambesiaca. Holarrhena febrifuga, Kigelia pinnata Lannea stuhlmannii, Lonchocarpus capassa, Markhamia spp. Ostryoderris stuhlmannii, Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia, Sclerocarya caffra, Tamarindus indica, Terminalia sericea, Ziziphus abyssinica, Z. mucronata. The ground layer is tall Hyparrhenia/Digitaria/Schrebera grassland.
5	POINT BAR DEPOSITS. A series of more or less parallel, curving ridges and depressions with a relief of <i>c</i> . 2 m and widening downstream. (a) <i>Depression:</i> 5-100 m wide, gently concave in transverse section,	Mottled brown clay and silty clay to <i>c</i> . 1.5 m over fine sand. Periodically under water during wet	Short grassland as on 3. On the convex slopes there is a zone of <i>Setaria eylesii</i> grassland.

LAND SYSTEMS

A Land System is a type of terrain with a particular combination of Land Form, Rock, Soil and Vegetation. Each occurs with other types in a more or less regular pattern. The pattern of terrain types and their individual components together characterize the landscape.



LAND SYSTEM 2, DISSECTED ALLUVIAL AREA

LAND SYSTEM 2

A variable nearly flat landscape in which rivers branch into a number of winding channels separating broad interfluves of old alluvium. Sinuous strips of distinct soil and vegetation mark the positions of former channels. Relief a few metres only.

facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	CHANNEL. Winding, irregular in plan; 5-50 m wide with gently sloping banks and flat or concave floor.	Variable, more or less stratified, sand to sandy clay loam, usually mottled. Water-logged for all or part of the year. In any one channel water flow varies greatly from year to year depending on the position of the river feeding it.	Single tree wide strip along the banks, Adina microcephala, Diospyrus mespiliformis, Trichila emetica, Khaya nyasica. Grassland in the channel, Oryza/Echinochloa spp.
2	CLAY INTERFLUVE. Flat, extensive.	Dark mottled cracking clays or silty clays (vertisols), frequently calcareous and sodium influenced. Waterlogged during wet season and occasionally under water for a few days,	Colophospermum mopane deciduous woodland with few woody associates, Acacia erubescens, A. mellifeia, Commiphora spp., Dalbergia melanoxylon, Sterculia africana. Ground layer of Echinochloa spp. grassland with various associates notably Disperma spp. On wetter sites trees are absent.
3	SAND STRIP. Flat; ribbon-like in plan and usually c. 500 m wide; with large termite mounds (4 m high).	Stratified coarse and fine sand with water-worn pebbles at depth. Freely drained.	Woodland savanna with those species found on land system 1, facet 4b.
4	SAND INTERFLUVE. Flat; irregular in plan with diffuse boundaries to facet 3; 1-5 km across.	Stratified coarse and fine sand occasionally with small rounded pebbles. Freely drained.	Deciduous thicket, Combretum obovatum, Diospyros senensis, D. quiloensis, Holarthena febrifuga, Markhamia acuminata, Tricalysia allenii.
5	SOLONETZ INTERFLUVE (a) Level to very gently sloping (up to 1°), slightly convex; extensive (1-7 km across); with numerous low mounds (30 cm high and 5 m across).	10-15 cm of greyish-brown sand over very hard compact alkaline sandy loam or sandy clay loam, calcareous (Solonetz).	Tall Mopane woodland with occasional shrubs, Combretum obovatum, C, 'elaeagnoides and Hukarheria, mainly confined to the mounds, and short grass cover of Setaria pallidefusca, and Panicum hippothrix.
	(b) As (a) above but without mounds, occurring as small pockets (c. 5 ha) within (a).	0-3 cm of greyish-brown sand over compact alkaline sandy clay loam, calcareous (Solonetz). Drainage impeded.	Scrub Mopane and sparse cover of annual grasses, <i>Sporobolus, Eragrostis</i> and <i>Chloris</i> spp.





LAND SYSTEM 3, DISSECTED VALLEY FLOOR

LAND SYSTEM 3

A finely dissected landscape of low, many branched interfluves, separated by narrow drainage lines arranged in a dendritic network. The country rock is siltstone, or locally sandstone, and the relief 5-10 m. The intertluve crests are concordant and represent an earlier erosion surface,

facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	LOW INTERFLUVES. Narrow (100-200 m wide) elongated and branched, with straight moderately sloping (8-14*) sides and convex crests; locally gently sloping convex. Occasional large termite mounds.	Dark brown or grey sandy loam over red, reddish- brown or grey-brown sandy clay loam to clay to <i>c</i> , 1 m over partially weathered interbedded white and red, occasionally calcareous, siltstone. A surface stone mantle is usually present and may be up to 30 cm thick on crests. Locally on gently sloping terrain soil generally sandier, and overlying coarse sandstone. Soils are compact and run-off appreciable.	Semi deciduous scrubland with occasional tall trees, Acacia goetzii, A.hoçkii, Afrormosia angolensis, Brachystegia allenii, B.boehmii B.stipulata, Colophospermum mopane, Combretum apiculatum, Dalbergiella nyassae, Diospyros kirkii, Diplorhynchus condylocarpon, Julbernardia globiflora, Monotes katangensis, Ochna spp., Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia, Terminalia sericea, T. stenostachya, Xeromphis obovata. A short grass cover of Bracharia serrat Aristida spp., Loudetia simplex,
2	VALLEY HEAD. Very narrow 43-4 m wide), concave, widening to c. 30 m, becoming flat bottomed and leading into facet 3; but locally v- shaped; commonly 0-5-1 km long, occasionally up to 2 km.	Brown sandy or sandy loam to 2 m, weakly mottled in upper parts, becoming stratified with sands, clays and gravels in lower parts. Seasonally high ground water.	Loudetia simplex grassland with scattered trees, Afrormosia angolensis, Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia; Hyparrhenia spp., Themeda triandra grassland in lower parts with scattered trees, Piliostigma thonningil and Combretum ghasalense.
3	VALLEY WITH STREAM. Third and higher order valleys; concave or flat in transverse section and varying from almost zero in upper portions to 300 m wide in lower parts; includes winding or meandering channel widening from <i>c</i> . 2 m to 30 m downstream and with sandbanks up to 100 m wide in lower reaches.	Stratified black or very dark brown clay over brown sand. Seasonally high ground water. Alluvial sand and gravel. Seasonal flow, sandbanks occasionally flooded.	Grassland, Hyparrhenia spp. with Themeda triandra; trees flanking the river, Piliostigma thonningii, Afrormosia angolensis, Vitex doniana Syzygium sp., Adina microcephala.
4	RIVER. Winding or occasionally meandering in lower reaches; includes (a) channel; occasionally braided and widening from <i>c</i> . 20 m to 150 m including sandbars, lies between steep to vertical banks usually 4-10 m high.	More or less stratified sands and clay loams. Seasonally high ground water.	Occasional trees along the banks, Adina micro- cephala, Diospyros mespiliformis, Khaya nyasica, Trichilia emetica, Vitex doniana.
	(b) valley flats; level or very gently sloping, flanking river, from 10 to 500 m wide; discontinuous downstream.	More or less stratified sands and clay loams with seasonaily high ground water or above ground water influence.	Woodland or woodlands savanna, <i>Isoberlinia</i> angolensis, Erythrophiceum africanum, Kigelia pinnata, Pillostigma thonningii; where influenced by high ground water, grassland, Hyparthenia spp. or Setaria spp. on the wettest sites.



	(b) <i>Ridge:</i> 5-100 m wide, gently convex in transverse section.	c. 1 m of brown clay loam over sandy loam. Free draining.	Woodland savanna with those species found on 4b.
6	OXBOW LAKES. Arcuate in plan; up to 150 m wide and gently concave but asymmetric in transverse section with moderately sloping banks and gentle inner slopes.	c. 2 m of dark brown strongly mottled clays and silty clays over fine sand. Under water during wet season and retain water for varying length of time into dry season. The biggest lakes perennially inundated.	Aquatics and semi-aquatics, the extent of vegetative cover depends on the length of time since last flooded. <i>Pistia stratiodes</i> is the characteristic species, also occuring are the ferns Azolla and Marsilea spp., Ceratophyllum demersum, Ipomoea aquatica, Neptunia oleracea, Nymphaea caerulea, Nymphoides indica, Scirpus cubensis, Spidorella polyrhiza, Utricularia sp.
7	BACK PLAIN. Flat, extensive (up to20 km ²); with scattered low (30 cm high) mounds <i>c</i> . 5 m in diameter.	Dark mottled cracking clays (vertisols) water- logged during wet season and occasionally flooded: On mounds brown sandy clay loams, freely drained.	Short <i>Echinochloa</i> grassland with occasional Mopane and <i>Combretum imberbe</i> near margins. Shrubs of <i>Capparis tomentosa</i> or <i>Combretum</i> <i>obovatum</i> on mounds.

LAND SYSTEM 5, DOMED GRASS PLAINS

LAND SYSTEM 5

A broad domed landscape dissected by a dendritic drainage network into a series of low interfluves with a relief of c. 15 m. Overall relief 80-100 m. Country rock mudstone,

facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	INTERFLUVE, Smooth with rounded crests and straight, frequently weakly indented, gently sloping (4-5°) sides; rare very small mounds.	Dark reddish-brown to black, cracking plastic clay, with small CaCO ₃ concretions (vertisol); deep (2 m); strongly developed blocky or prismatic structure, over partially weathered mudstone; seasonally waterlogged.	Grassland, <i>Hyparrhenia rufa</i> on the reddish-brown soil, <i>Setaria eylesii</i> on the black soil; scattered shrubs, <i>Combretum obovatum</i> and trees, Mopane.
2	MINOR UPPER VALLEY. Very narrow (3 m, widening downstream to 50 m), with floor concave or flat in transverse section; gullies 3 m deep and 5-10 m wide occupy portions of most valleys and are particularly frequent in valley heads; branched; commonly 1-2 km long.	Dark reddish-brown to black, cracking plastic clay with CaCO ₃ concretions (vertisol) 2-3 m deep over partially weathered mudstone. Wet with isolated small pools for much of year. Sporadic stream flow,	Grassland, <i>Paspalum commersonii, Cynodon dactylon;</i> heavily grazed areas, the rhizomatous grass species probably encroaching as a result of grazing pressure.

Dark brown to black cracking clay, wet for much 3 LARGER VALLEY. 50-150 m wide; flat bottomed Grassland, Setaria eylesii, with winding or meandering stream channel c. 5 m of year. Stream flow seasonal. wide, with banks 2-3 m high.



LAND SYSTEM 6, BROAD INTERFLUVES ON GRIT

LAND SYSTEM 6

A low undulating landscape of broad convex interfluves and broad depressions, some of which contain permanent lakes. Relief 6-10 m. Country rock silicified grit.

Land facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	INTERFLUVE. Flat or very slightly convex with slopes up to 1°; extensive (usually 3-4 km across).	Deep yellow-brown soil varying from sand in the topsoil to sandy loam or sandy clay loam at depth (c. 2 m). Freely drained.	Miombo woodland canopy to 20m, good grass cover.
2	PAN. Flat or very slightly concave, low lying; usually 100-200 m across, rarely up to 600 m across and 1000 m long.	Black or dark grey mottled stratified clays and sands. Shallow water, perennial in centres of larger pans.	Water grass associations, Oryza/Echinochloa; aquatic and semi-aquatic herbs on perennial water.
3	DAMBO. Flat of very nearly so; commonly several hundred metres across and several kilometres long.	Deep dark grey cracking clay, mottled in topsoil or grey-brown fine sand to sandy loam over cemented sand at c . 0.5 m. Seasonally high water table.	Short grassland, <i>E. colonum</i> , with <i>Oryza barthii</i> on wetter sites.
4	DRAINAGE HEAD. Flat in transverse section, very gently sloping in longitudinal section; <i>c.</i> 1 km wide and several kilometres long.	Light brown sand to <i>c</i> . 1 m over brown or light grey brown mottled sandy clay, with iron concretions at about 1 · 5 m. Seasonally high water table.	Short grassland, <i>Loudetia simplex</i> on sandier soils, tall grassland, <i>Hyparrhenia</i> spp. on sandy clay.
5	STREAM, Long narrow; with (a) channel meandering or winding; 5.50 m wide and banks 1-3 m high.	(a) Flow seasonal. Sand bed and sand bars.	Miombo woodland along the banks.
	(b) flats; 30-300 m wide flanking channel,	(b) Deep sands. High water table or flooding for short periods during wet season.	Woodland savanna. Terminalia sericea, Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia, Combreturn spp. if flooding then short grassland, Loudetia simplex.

LAND SYSTEM 4, DISSECTED VALLEY FLOOR WITH RIDGES

LAND SYSTEM 4

A finely dissected landscape of low, many branched interfluves, with upstanding ridges and plateaux c. 50 m high. Drainage network dendritic and closely spaced except where ridge crests extensive. The country rock is interbedded grits and siltstone. The low interfluve part of the landscape is equivalent to land system 3. As there the interfluve crests represent an erosion surface. The ridge and plateau crests are mutually concordant and may either be structural features or an earlier erosion surface.

Land facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	PLATEAU. Level to very gently sloping (up to 2°); even; generally several kilometres long and 1-2 km wide, occasional large termite mounds.	Deep (more than 2 m) yellow-brown sand to sandy loam over grit, usually without a stone mantle. Locally densely packed quartz stones to 3 m with sandy matrix over weathering grit, or weathering grit to surface.	Semi-deciduous Miombo woodiand; predominantly Brachystegia/Julbernardia/ Combreturn/Terminalia spp., B. allenii, B. manga, J. globiflora, C. apiculatum, C. ghasalense, C. molle, C. Zeyheri, Crossopteryx febrifuga, Dalbergia nitidula, Dalbergiella nyassae, Diospyros kirkii, Diplorhynchus condylocarpon, Erythrophleum africana, Flacourtia indica, Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia, Strychnos spp. Swartzia madagascariensis, Terminalia sericea, Vangueriopsis lanciflora. The ground layer is Hyparrhenia/Andropogon/Digitaria grassland.
2	RIDGES AND HILLS. Long, nearly straight ridges and isolated rounded hills with very narrow 'less than 50 m) flat or convex crests and fluted steep or very steep sides (25-50 m high). Includes steep plateau sides.	 a) In crest sites deep quartz stone mantle over gritty loamy coarse sand to c. 2 m over grit. (b) On slopes loamy sand over coarse red sandy clay loam to c. 1 m over weathering grit; or red sandy clay loam over red clay over weathering siltstone. Patchy thin mantle of quartz stones. 	Sparse Julbernardia globillora semi deciduous woodland with Brachystegia bussei, Ochna spp. and Monotes africana. Loudetia simplex and L. superba are common in the ground layer.
3	LOW INTERFLUVE	Equivalent to facets 1, 2 and 3 respectively of land	
4	VALLEY HEAD	system 3; they overlie siltstone and are interrelated	
5	VALLEY WITH STREAM	in the same way.	
6	RIVER	Equivalent to facet 4 of land system 3.	





LAND SYSTEM 8, BELOW ESCARPMENT

LAND SYSTEM 9, MUCHINGA ESCARPMENT

LAND SYSTEM 9

A long escarpment, frequently straight in plan over many kilometres, deeply dissected into a series of spurs and v-shaped valleys, and with occasional long re-entrant valleys. Relief 700-800 m. On Pre-Cambrian crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks. This escarpment follows the line of major faults of late Karroo and later times.

Land	Farm		M
Tacet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	SLOPES AND RIDGES. Steep and very steep (20-30°) straight slopes meeting in angular or rounded, moderately sloping (c. 15°) ridge crests; slopes boulder strewn with occasional precipitous rock faces.	Shallow (less than 1 m), of medium-textured brown or reddish-brown soil with numerous fragments of weathering rock. Large outcrops and many boulders of Pre-Cambrian crystalline igneous and metamorphic rocks.	Sparse woodland, c. 12 m high, of Julbernardia globiflora, Brachystegia allenii, B. boehmii, Diplorhynchus condylocarpon with short grass cover of Bewsia biflora, Piptostachya inamoene Pogonarthria squarrosa.
2	VALLEY BOTTOM. Narrow (up to 50 m wide), with moderately sloping (c. 15°) longitudinal profile; includes:		
	(a) Stream bed; up to 10 m wide and with occasional vertical falls (waterfalls),	Rock bed; perennial water flow.	
	(b) <i>Riparian strip</i> a few metres up to 50 m wide.	Alluvial sands and gravels; permanenty moist.	Riparian forest, sometimes with bamboo (Oxytenanthera abyssinica) on lower slopes.

LAND SYSTEM 8

A variable landscape consisting of undulating plateaux on grit and lower, finely dissected terrain on siltstone (cf.land system 3). Long re-entrant valleys finger from the lower areas into the plateau to produce rounded or flat-topped hills and ridges. Locally, adjacent to the escarpment (land system 8) there are fans, which coalesce in some places.

Land facet	Form	Soils, materials and hydrology	Vegetation	
1	PLATEAU. Level to very gently sloping (up to 2°), locally undulating; may be broad (1-2 km across) or occur as crests to long ridges; occasional large termite mounds.	Brown sand or loamy sand over reddish-yellow sandy clay loam to 2 m or more over grit, Freely drained,	Miombo woodland, canopy to 25 m, good grass cover, <i>Hyparrhenia, Andropogon</i> spp.	
2	DAMBO. Long, narrow (c. 100 m wide), gently concave in transverse section; low lying with very sharp boundaries,	Greyish-brown over mottled greyish-brown clay to at least 2 m. Seasonally high ground water.	Grassland, Hyparrhenia filipendula, Themeda triandra.	
3	RIDGES AND HILLS. Long, straight, narrow (200-300 m wide) ridges and isolated hills with convex crests and moderate to steep sides, c 20 m high. Includes very narrow (5-10 m wide) valley floors.	Deep quartz stone mantle (up to 1 m) over weathering grit. Freely drained. Valley floors have black to dark brown, loose sand to 2 m; sporadic flow of water during wet season but rapidly draining.	Brachystegia bussel woodland with Miombo woodland associates; sparse grass cover on the slopes, Piptostachya inamoena; better cover in the valleys.	
4 5	LOW INTERFLUVE VALLEY HEAD	Equivalent to facets 1, 2 and 3 respectively in land system 3; they overlie siltstone and are interrelated		
- 7	BIVER	In the same way.		
8	FAN. Gently or very gently sloping, weakly concave; smaller ones (c. 300 m wide) triangular with base lying along foot of escarpment; larger ones fan-shaped and locally coalescing; frequent winding stream channels 3-30 m wide.	Deep dark brown sand to sandy loam and gravel. Sporadically inundated for short periods; lower slopes waterlogged during wet season.	Woodland savanna on drier areas, <i>Combretum</i> ghasalense, <i>Pseudolachnostylis maprouneifolia</i> over Hyparrhenia spp, Grassland on wetter sites, Hyparrhenia spp.	

LAND SYSTEM 7, FLAT VALLEY BOTTOM

Sandstone Siltstone interbedded

LAND SYSTEM 7

An almost flat landscape of recent alluvial deposits with slightly more relief on adjacent older deposits and on sandstone or siltstone of the Karroo. Very rarely there are isolated hills of basement rocks.

Land facet	Form	Soils, rnaterials and hydrology	Vegetation
1	RIVER CHANNEL Winding with (a) <i>Normal water course</i> (b) <i>Sand bar</i>	Equivalent to facet 1 of land system 1.	
2	LEVEE. Slightly convex crest, sloping gradually away from the river.	Equivalent to facet 4a of land system 1.	
3	CLAY ALLUVIUM. Flat	Equivalent to facet 2 of land system 2.	
4	SAND ALLUVIUM. Flat, extensive (a) Woodland savanna (b) Thicket	Coarse to fine sand.	Equivalent to facet 3 of land system 2. Equivalent to facet 4 of land system 2.
5	TRIBUTARY RIVER. (a) <i>Channel</i> (b) <i>Valley Flats</i>	Equivalent to facet 4 of land system 3	
6	LOW INTERFLUVE. Gently sloping with occasional low rounded rises	Locally variable soil both in colour and texture, sandy loams or clay loams, seasonally wet. Often with a shallow stone mantle.	Semi-deciduous scrubland with local variation in species composition. A <i>Mopane and Terminalia</i> stenostachya association on the flatter sites, <i>Brachystegia stipulata, Combretum apiculatum,</i> <i>Julbernardia globiflora</i> association in areas of greater relief.
7	HILLS. Steep sided with narrow flat or convex crests.	Shallow loamy sands over quartz or granite.	Sparse Miombo woodland

Babbler, Arrowmarked, Barbet Black-crested, Batis, Whiteflanked, Bee eater, Carmine, European, Collared, Little, Whitefronted, Bishop, Blackwiriged, Bulbul, Blackeyed, Buzzard, Lizard, Steppe; Cisticola, Fan-tailed, Rattling, Redfaced, Coucal, Senegal, Whitebrowed, Crake, Black, Crowned, Cuckoo, Black, Didric, Stripe Crested, Darter, Dikkop, Water, Dove, Emerald Spotted, Laughing, Mourning, Namaqua, Red Eyed, Turtle, Drongo, Forktailed, Duck, Knob-billed, Whitefaced, Eagle, Bateleur, Fish, Martial, Tawny, Western Banded Snake, Egret, Cattle, Great White, Firefinch, Red billed, Flycatcher, Ashy, Black, Francolin, Rednecked, Swainsons, Goose, Egyptian, Spurwing, Goshawk, African, Guineafowl, Helmeted, Hawk, Bat, Heron, Blackheaded, Goliath, Greenbacked, Grey, Hoopoe. African, Red billed, Hornbill, Crowned, Grey, Ground, Red-billed, Ibls, Hadeda, Sacred, Jacana, African, Kingfisher, Brown-hooded, Chestnut belliet, Giat t, Malachite, Pied, Kite, Yellow-billed, Loerie, Grey, Purple-Crested, Lovebird, Lilians, Oriole, Blackheaded, Owl, Pel's Fishing, Oxpecker, Red-billed, Yellow-billed, Parrot, Brown-necked, Meyer's Pigeon, Green, Plover, Black-shouldered Wattled, Blacksmith, Senegal Wattled, Prinia, Tawny-flanked, Pytilia, Greenwinged, Quail, Harlequin,

Birds. There are 602 species on the Park Cheek List compiled by A.J. Scott, ZCS. Of these most commonly seen are >----Quelea, Red-billed, Reedhen, Lesser, Robin, Whitebrowed, Scrub, Roller, Lilac-breasted, Rackettailed, Ruff, Sandmartin, African; Shrike, Boubou, White Helmet, Tehagra, Black-crowned, Skimmer, Sparrow, Grey-headed, Sparrow Weaver, White-browed, Spoonbill, Starling, Blue-eared, Long-tailed, Stllt, Black winged, Stork, Abdims, White, Marabou, Openbill, Saddiebill, Yellow-billed, Sunbird, Collared, Scarlet-chested, Whitebellied. Swallow, European, Lesser Striped, Wiretailed. Swift, Palm, Vulture, Hooded, Lappetfaced, White-backed, White-headed, Wagtail, Pied, Warbler, Moustached, Willow, Waxbill, Southern Blue Weaver, Masked, White-eye, Yellow, Whydah, White-winged. Widow, Long-teiled Paradise, Woodpecker, Bearded, Bennett's.

Less common but of interest are:-Heron, Rall, Whitebacked Night, Stork, Wooly-necked, Secretary Bird, Eagle, Blackbreasted Snake, Falcon, Red-necked, Kestrel, Dickinson's Grey, Finfoot, African, Korhaan, Black-bell ed, Snipe, Painted, Courser, Three Banded, Sandgrouse, Double-banded, Cuckoo, Great Spotted, Emerald, Coucal, Black, Owl, Scops, Giant Eagle. Owlet, Pearl Spotted, Spinetail, Bat-like, Nightjar, Gaboon, Swift, European.

Animals/Reptiles. Common large mammals are listed overleaf, other mammals, roden ts, and reptiles are :-Antbear, Bushbaby, Bushpig, Cheetah, Civet, Duiker(Common), Grysbok, Hare (Scrub), Honey Badger, Hyrax (Rock), Jackal (Side striped), Klipspringer, Monkey (Moloney's), Mongoose, Banded, Slender, Whitetailed, Bushy tailed, Large grey, Mellers, Marsh, Dwarf, Oribij Otten (Clawless), Porcupine, Sable, Serval, Squirrel (Bush), Crocodile, Monitor Lizard.

Notes for Visitors. Tour operators offer 'satari trails' which are combined walking and driving tours; visitors travel in open vehicles driven by an experienced guide, garties on foot are escorted by an armed Wildlife Scout. Night drives are also offered.

Travel Agents.
A.T.S. Box 3013, Lusaka, Tel.211582, Tlx.ZA40104
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Zambia	National Teurist Board
Lusaka	Box 30017, Tel.217761, Tlx.41780
Bonn	53000 Bonn Bad Godesburg/Mittel Strasse 39
	Tel, 376811/3
London	2 Palace Gate, Kensington, W8 5NG

Tel. 01 589 6343, Tlx.28956 New York 237 East 52nd Street, NY 10155

Tel.212 7589450, Tlx.620605

Rome

Via Ennio Quirino Viscont B, 00193 Rome Tel.3213696

Tokyo 9-19 Eblsu 3 chome Shibuya-Ku,C.P.O.Box 1738,Tokyo 150

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