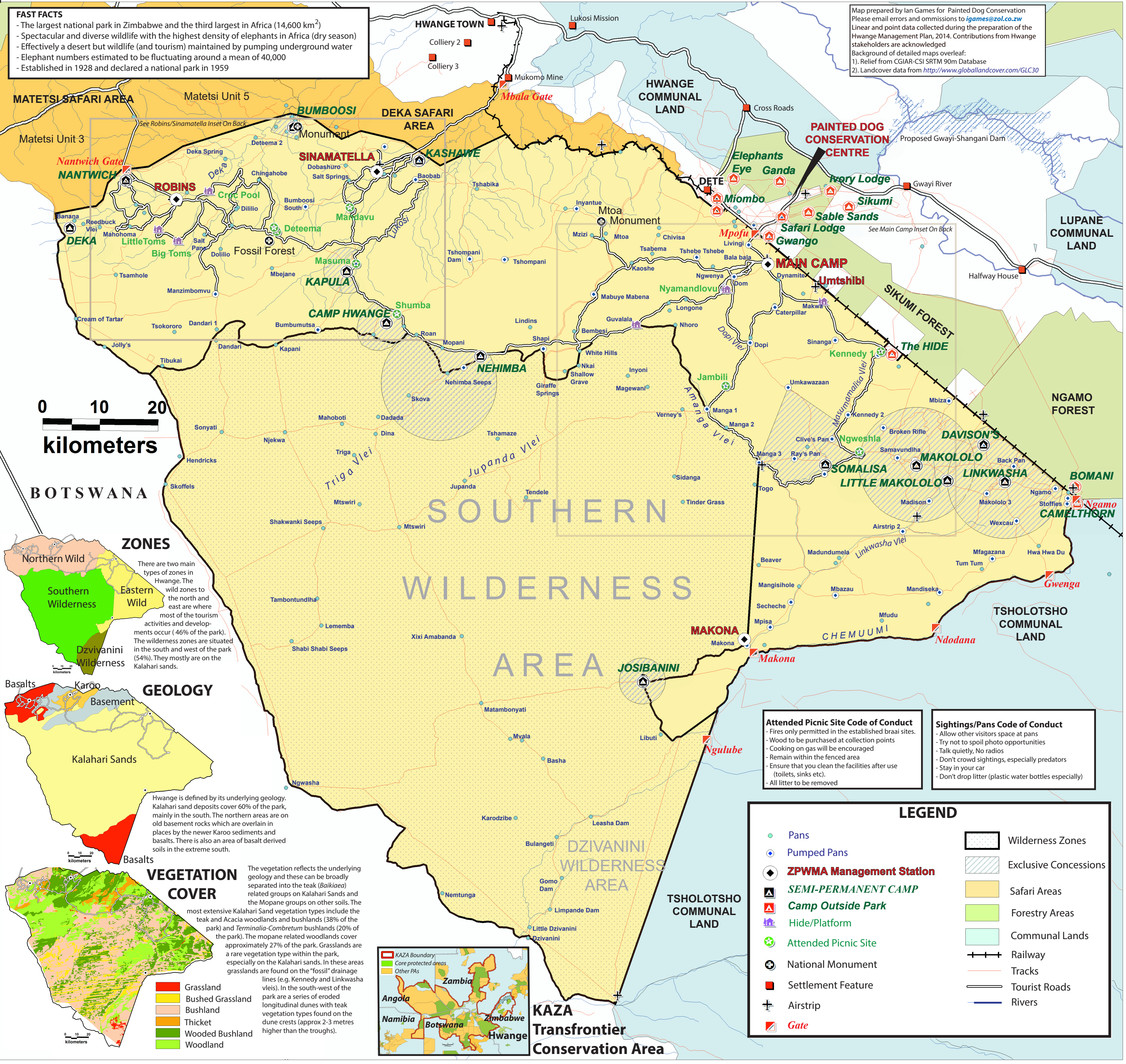


FAST FACTS

- The largest national park in Zimbabwe and the third largest in Africa (14,600 km²)
- Spectacular and diverse wildlife with the highest density of elephants in Africa (dry season)
- Effectively a desert but wildlife (and tourism) maintained by pumping underground water
- Elephant numbers estimated to be fluctuating around a mean of 40,000
- Established in 1928 and declared a national park in 1959

Map prepared by Ian Games for Painted Dog Conservation
Please email errors and omissions to igames@zol.co.zw
Linear and point data collected during the preparation of the Hwange Management Plan, 2014. Contributions from Hwange stakeholders are acknowledged
Background of detailed maps overlaid:
1). Relief from CGIAR-CSI SRTM 90m Database
2). Landcover data from <http://www.globallandcover.com/GLC30>



ZONES

There are two main types of zones in Hwange. The wild zones to the north and east are where most of the tourism activities and developments occur (46% of the park). The wilderness zones are situated in the south and west of the park (54%). They mostly are on the Kalahari sands.

Geography

Hwange is defined by its underlying geology. Kalahari sand deposits cover 60% of the park, mainly in the south. The northern areas are on old basement rocks which are overlain in places by the newer Karoo sediments and basalts. There is also an area of basalt derived soils in the extreme south.

GEOLOGY

Basalts Karoo Basement Kalahari Sands

VEGETATION COVER

The vegetation reflects the underlying geology and these can be broadly separated into the teak (*Baikiaea*) related groups on Kalahari Sands and the Mopane groups on other soils. The most extensive Kalahari Sand vegetation types include the teak and Acacia woodlands and bushlands (38% of the park) and *Terminalia-Combretum* bushlands (20% of the park). The mopane related woodlands cover approximately 27% of the park. Grasslands are a rare vegetation type within the park, especially on the Kalahari sands. In these areas grasslands are found on the "fossil" drainage lines (e.g. Kennedy and Linkwasha vleis). In the south-west of the park are a series of eroded longitudinal dunes with teak vegetation types found on the dune crests (approx 2-3 metres higher than the troughs).

Grassland Bushed Grassland Bushland Thicket Wooded Bushland Woodland

Attended Picnic Site Code of Conduct

- Fires only permitted in the established braai sites.
- Wood to be purchased at collection points
- Cooking on gas will be encouraged
- Remain within the fenced area
- Ensure that you clean the facilities after use (toilets, sinks etc).
- All litter to be removed

Sightings/Pans Code of Conduct

- Allow other visitors space at pans
- Try not to spoil photo opportunities
- Talk quietly, No radios
- Don't crowd sightings, especially predators
- Stay in your car
- Don't drop litter (plastic water bottles especially)

LEGEND

Pans Pumped Pans ZPWMA Management Station SEMI-PERMANENT CAMP Camp Outside Park Hide/Platform Attended Picnic Site National Monument Settlement Feature Airstrip Gate

Wilderness Zones Exclusive Concessions Safari Areas Forestry Areas Communal Lands Railway Tracks Tourist Roads Rivers

