

TRANSECTS part 2 MAPS



Fig.8.

HOW to READ the TRANSECT MAPS

Spread out over 7 transects (see overview) 51 square kilometres have been mapped according to our established vegetation units.

We have selected 7 stretches of approximately 3 kilometres in length. They are presented in a combination of an aerial photograph and a vegetation map of the same area on the same scale (1: 10,000)

TRANSECT A

- A1** An example of the Morro grande landscape: large hills and narrow depressions with Mauritia Swamp and Mauritia Forest along small creeks.
A2 Dotted all over this area are ‘islands’ of rainforest. Granitic outcrops show clearly on the aerial photo.

TRANSECT B

- B1** This transect covers part of the 4 Gebroeders Mountain Massif. This explains the large red areas of unit 2 and the brown granitic plates.
B2 Further to the South in this transect we encounter a large number of Paspalum albidulum hills. Both Trypsacum and Paspalum pulchellum zones are present. Mark the position of the ‘Kawfutu’ vegetation bordering the Mauritia Swamps.

TRANSECT C

Here Paspalum albidulum hills are intersected with meandering creeks, some with accompanying Gallery Forest (dark green). Note the typical position of the Byrsonima crassifolia Orchards at the ‘head’ of valleys.

TRANSECT D

- D1** A typical Sipaliwini landscape near the Western border of the great savanna. Please take note of the extensive Axonopus gentilis zone with adjacent Kawfutu area towards the North of this segment,
D2 The forest boundary is very clear cut thanks to the position of a large creek where savanna fires are ‘stopped in their tracks’. Fragments of Paspalum pulchellum vegetation on flat valley floors are present throughout. Curatella Orchards seem to prosper close to the forest margin.



LEGEND Transect Vegetation Maps

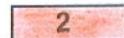
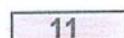
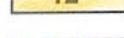
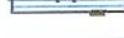
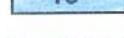
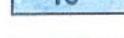
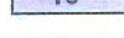
-  Granitic outcrops and plates
-  1 Sipaliwini Hills 1.a. Dry
 1.b. Moist
-  2 '4 Gebroeders' Mountain Massif 2.a. Slope
 2.b. 'Toe'
-  3
-  4 Tabebuia car. Slope
-  5 Paspalum albidulum Hill 5.a. high hill
 5.b. low hill
-  6 Paspalum albidulum Hill
-  7 Schizachyrium - Dioclea Hill
-  8 Byrsinima crass. Orchard
-  9 Axonopus gentilis Zone 9.a. dry
 9.b. moist
-  10 Transition Zone with 'facies' vegetation of Echinolaena inf. , Axonopus pub. & Helicteres pentandra
-  11 Paspalum plicatulum Zone 11.a. Psidium guianense var.
 11.b. High creek bank var.
 11.c. Tabebuia car. Orchard var.
-  12 Curatella americana Orchard
-  13 Trypsacum dactyloides 'facies'
-  14 Paspalum pulchellum Zone (clay) Rhynchospora graminea var.
-  15 Paspalum pulchellum Zone (sand) Bulbostylis lanata var.
-  15 Kawfutu' vegetation in Transect B
-  16 Mauritia flexuosa Swamp
-  17 Mauritia flexuosa Forest
-  18 Tropical Rainforest + 23 Gallery Forest
-  19 - Kawfutu' vegetation (except in transect B)

Fig.9.

EXPLANATION of LEGEND Units (Fig. 9)

In broad outline the Legend Units, applied to map out the transects, are in accordance with the formations described in 'Ecological Investigations ...' (EI) and the vegetation units or plant communities in 'The Vegetation of the Sipaliwini Savanna....'(VS).

For every single Legend Unit we mention three conspicuous plant species used as 'markers' for filling in our transect maps in the field.

At the same time we refer to relevant pages from the two articles mentioned above (See section 'VEGETATION' elsewhere on this site).

0. Granitic Outcrops and Plates

Furcraea foetida, Melocactus sp., Philodendron acutatum.
(EI 22,23)

1. Sipaliwini Hills

Bulbostylis spadicea, Salvertia convallariodora, Paspalum contractum.
(EI 17,18 + VS 4-6)



2+3. 4Gebroeders Mountain Massif

Raddiella nana, Himatanthus articulatus, Roupala montana.
(EI 21,22)

4+11c Tabebuia Orchard

Tabebuia caraiba (dense stand), *Paspalum plicatulum, Eriosema violaceum.*
(VS 8)

5+6 Paspalum albidulum Hill

Paspalum albidulum, Byrsonima verbascifolia, Rhynchospora globosa.
(VS 5)

7. Schizachyrium – Dioclea Hill

Dioclea glabra, Schizachyrium riedelii, Thrasya petrosa.
(often found next to retreating forest margins)

8. Byrsonima crassifolia Orchard

Byrsonima crassifolia (dense stand), *Scleria micrococca, Miconia alba.*
(VS 6)

9. Axonopus gentilis Zone

Axonopus gentilis, Leptocoryphium lanatum, Scleria bracteata.
(EI 18,19 + VS7)



10. Transition Zone with ‘facies’ vegetation

Echinolaena inflexa, Axonopus pubivaginatus, Helicteres pentandra.
(VS 8)

11. Paspalum plicatulum Zone

Paspalum plicatulum, Arundinella hispida, Melochia villosa.
(VS 8)

12. Curatella Orchard

Curatella americana, Trachypogon plumosus (both in dense stands)
(VS 8)

13. Trypsacum ‘facies’

Trypsacum dactyloides (dominant), *Cordia schomburgkii*.
(VS 8)

14. Paspalum pulchellum Zone (Clay)

Paspalum pulchellum, *Rhynchospora graminea*, *Axonopus chrysites*.
(EI 19,20 + VS 11,12)

15. Paspalum pulchellum Zone (Sand)

Paspalum pulchellum, *Bulbostylis lanata*, *Mesosetum tenuifolium*.
(EI 19,20 + VS 11,12)

15+19 ‘Kawfutu’ Vegetation

Coelorachis aurita, *Ludwigia rigida*, *Eriochrysis cayennensis*.
(EI 20,21 + VS 9,10)

16. Mauritia Swamp

Mauritia flexuosa, *Ischaemum guianense*, *Hibiscus furcellatus*.
(EI 20,21 + VS10)

17. Mauritia Forest

Mauritia flexuosa (high density), *Costus arabicus*, *Panicum pilosum*.
(VS 10)

18. Rainforest

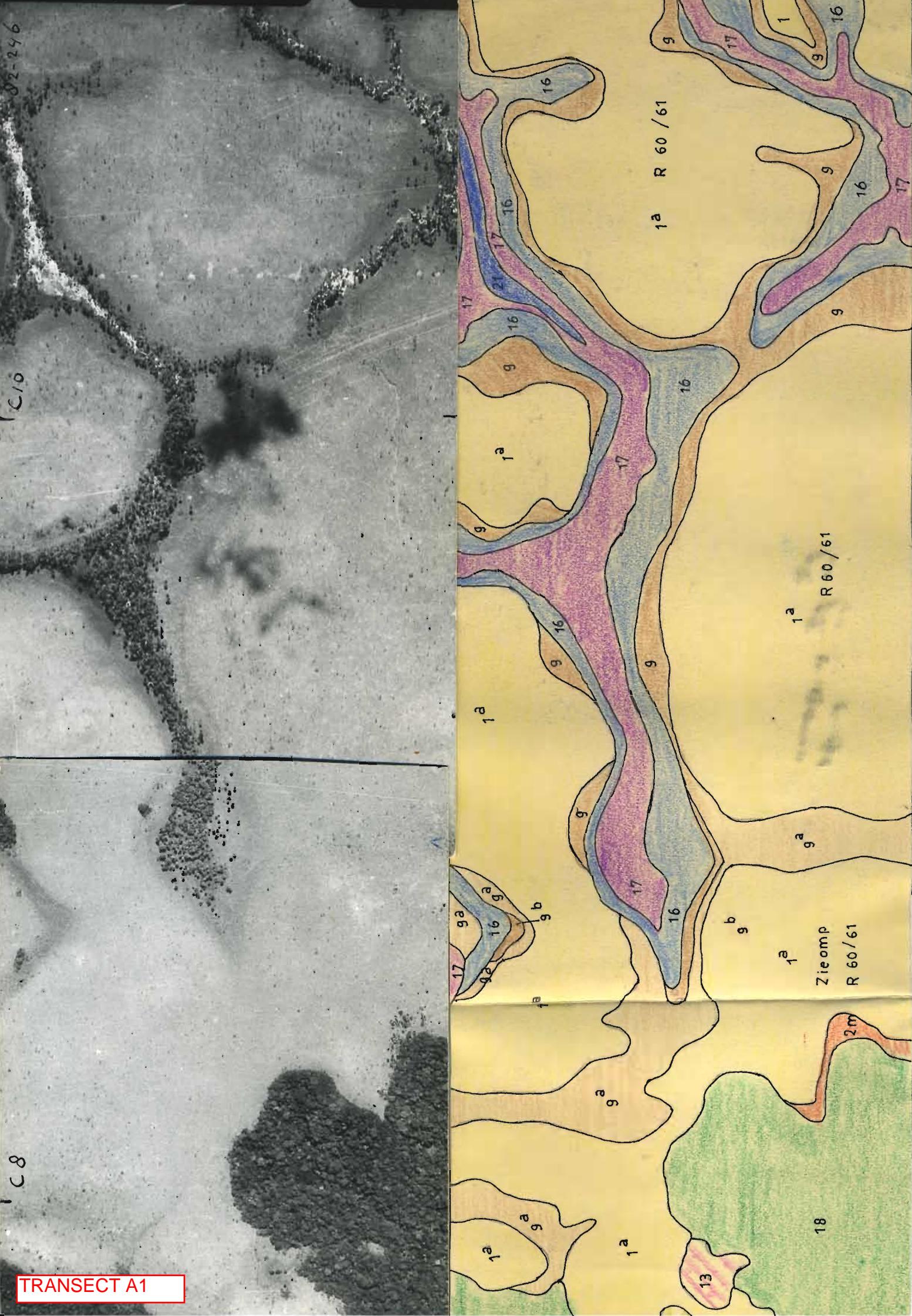
(EI 23,24)

23. Gallery forest

Macairea pachyphylla, *Mikania amara*, *Cassia multijuga*.
(EI 23)



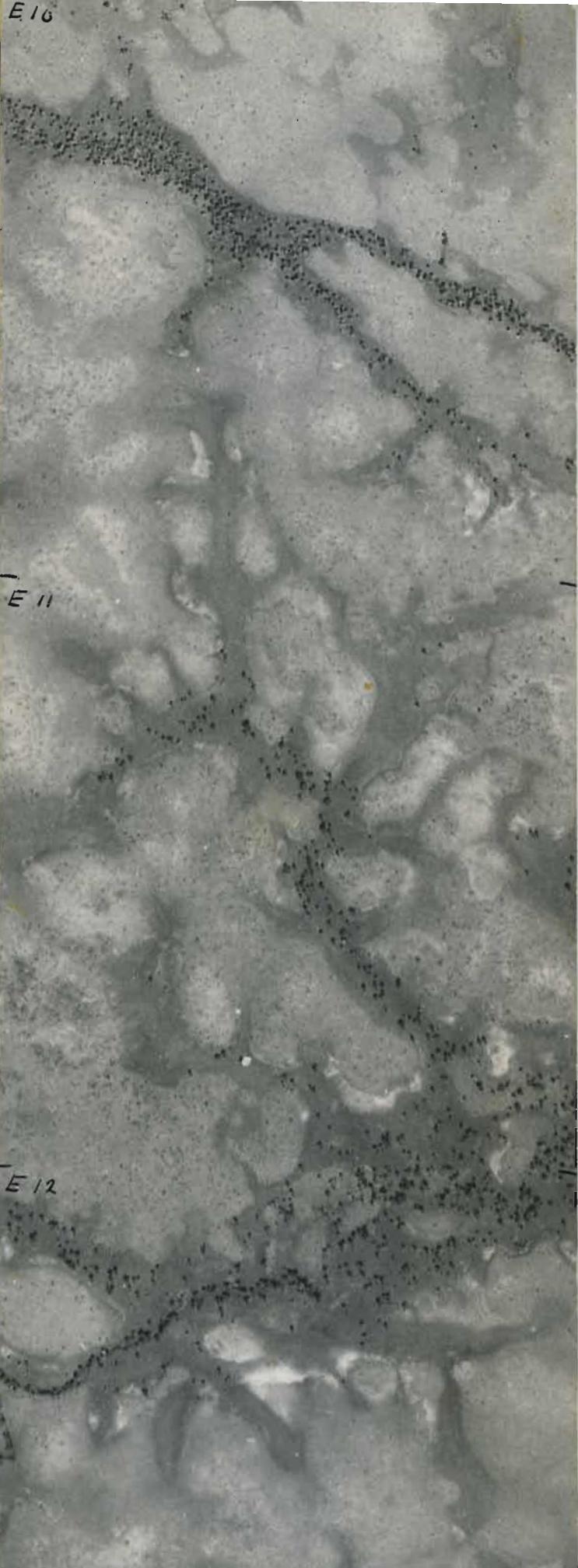
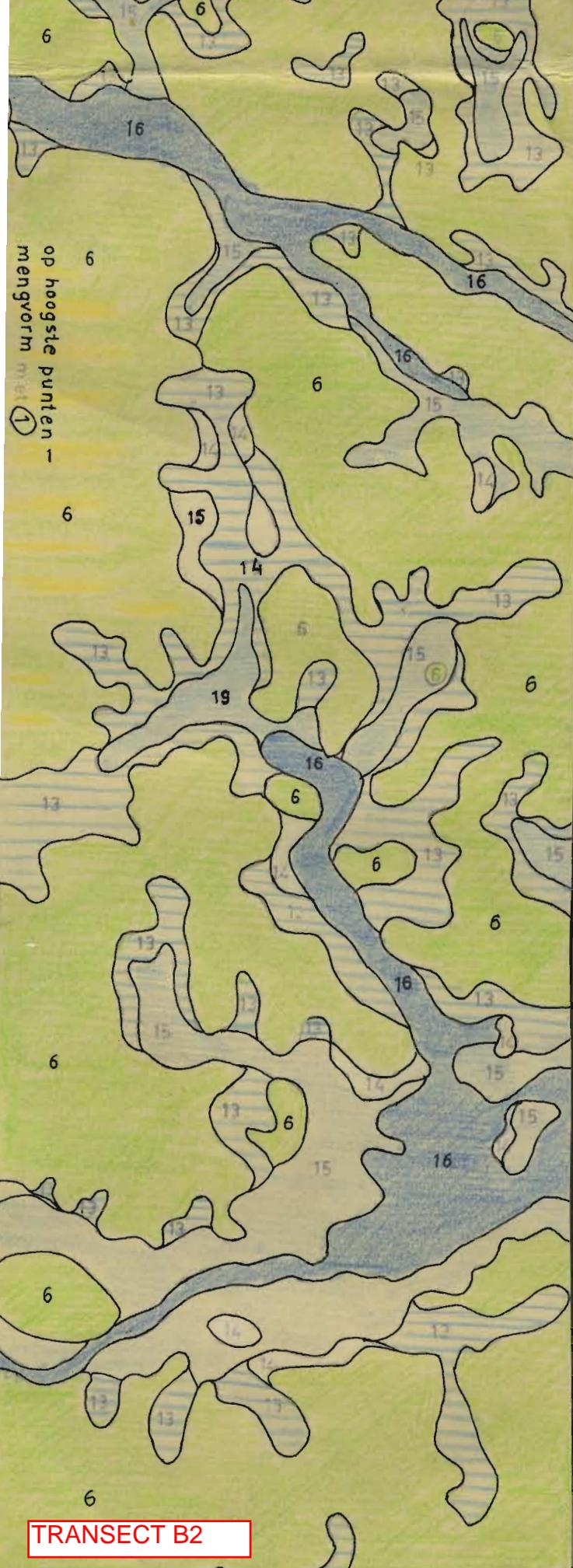
Please see next pages for Transect Maps A1D2



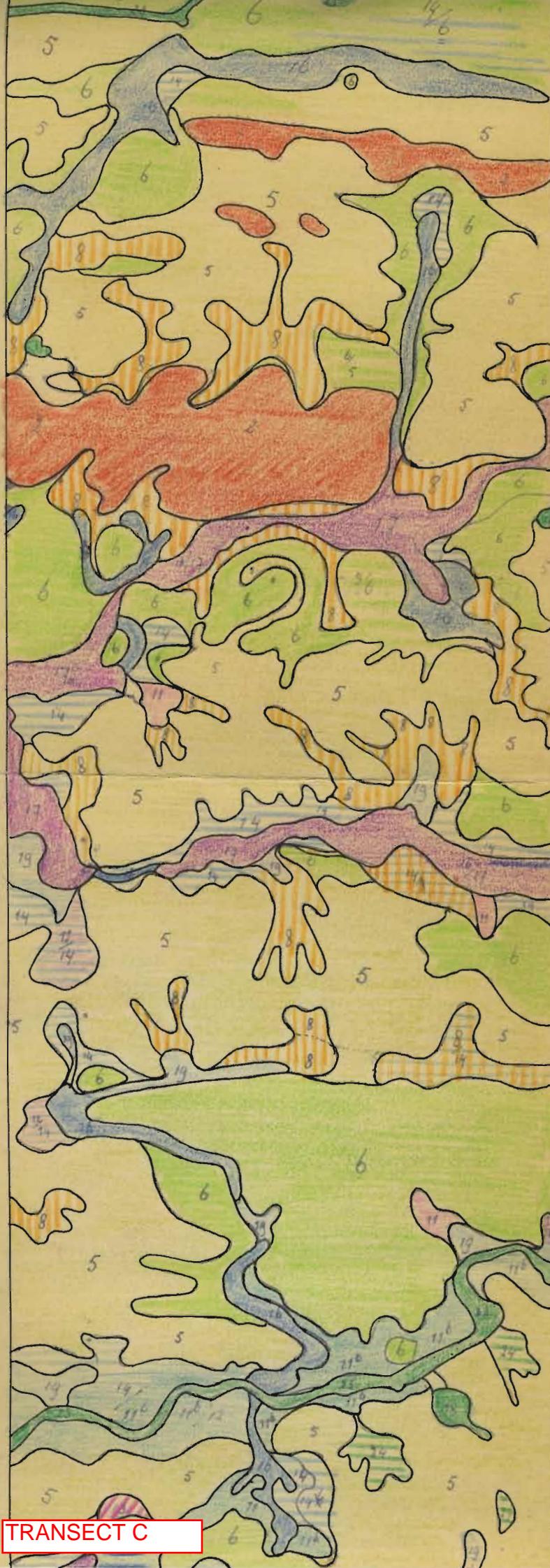
TRANSECT A1



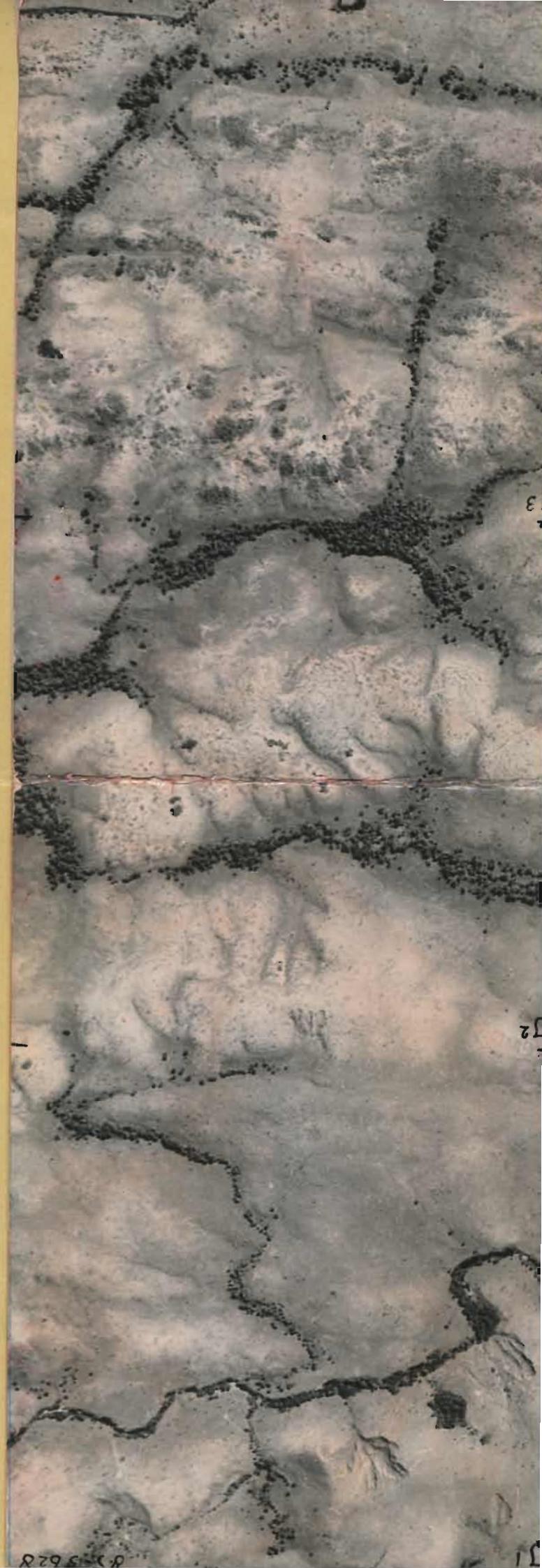


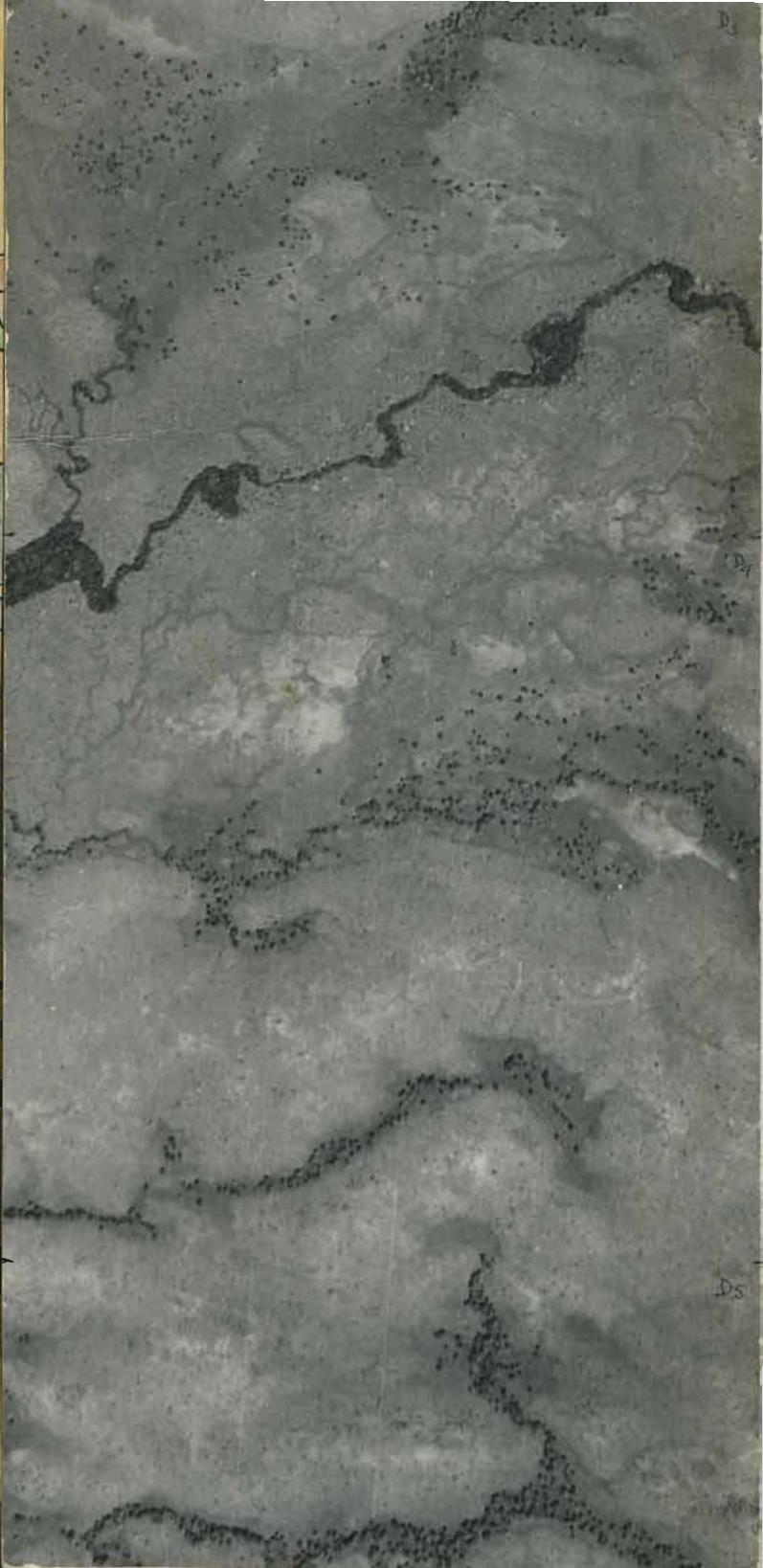
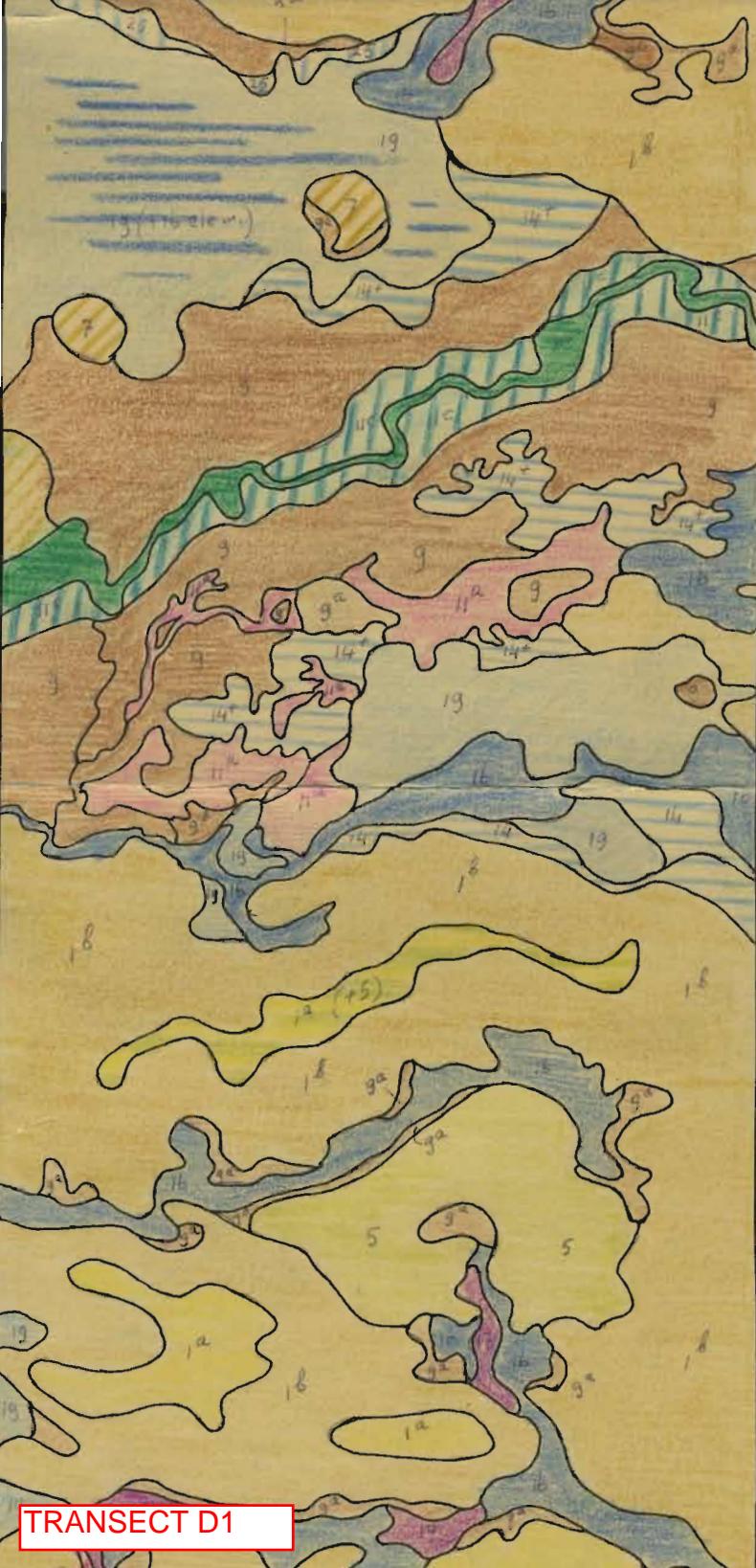


TRANSECT B2



TRANSECT C





TRANSECT D1



TRANSECT D2