

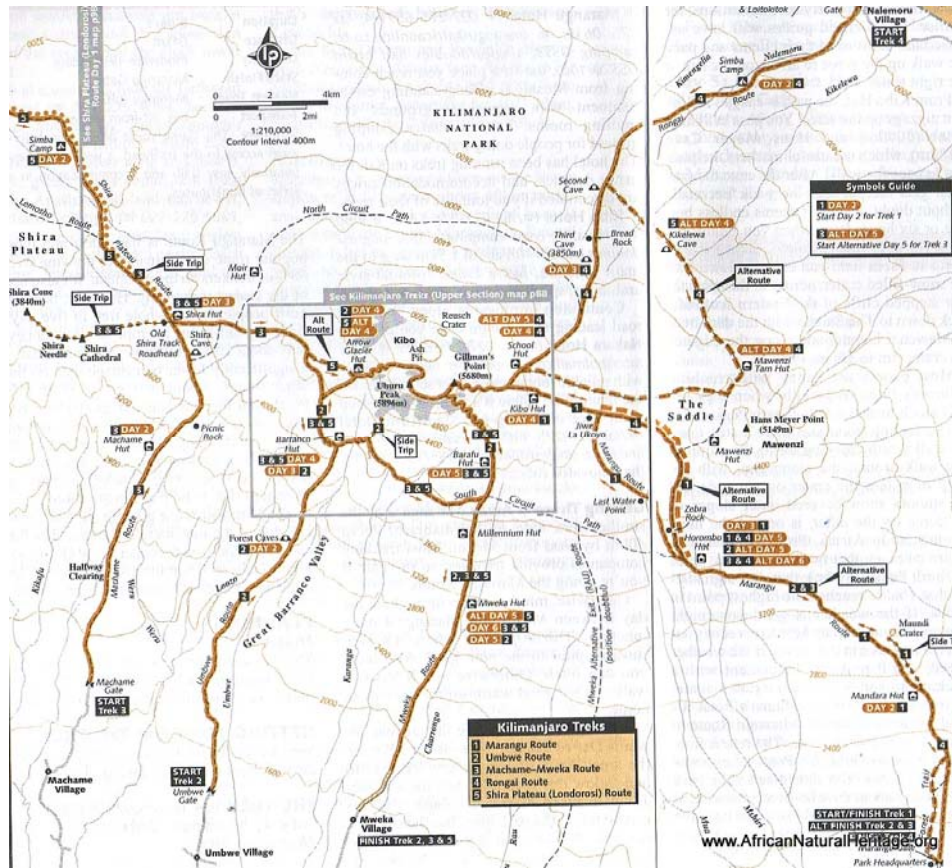
Maps and Satellite Images of Kilimanjaro National Park



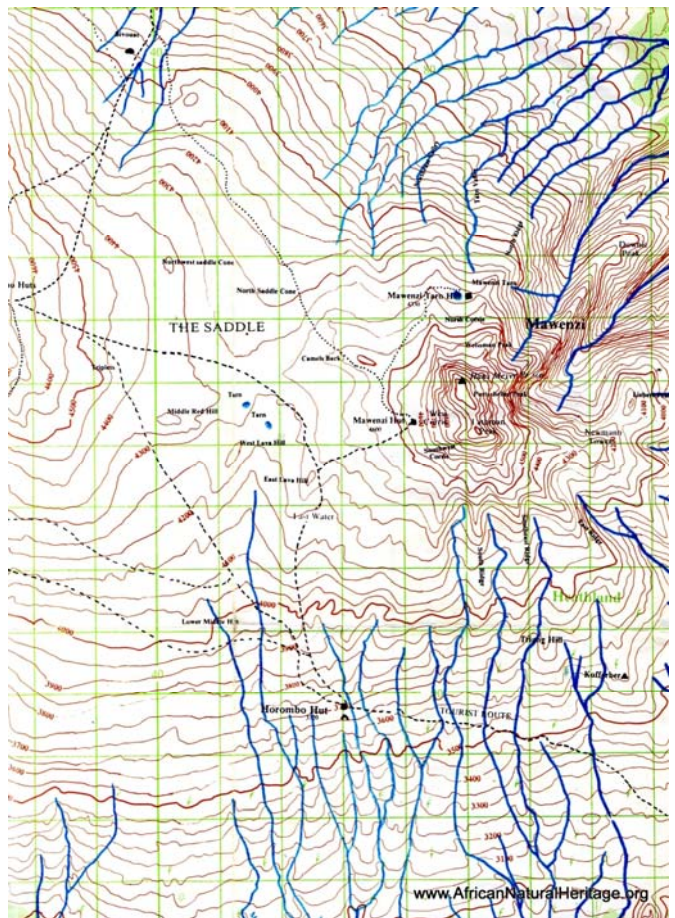
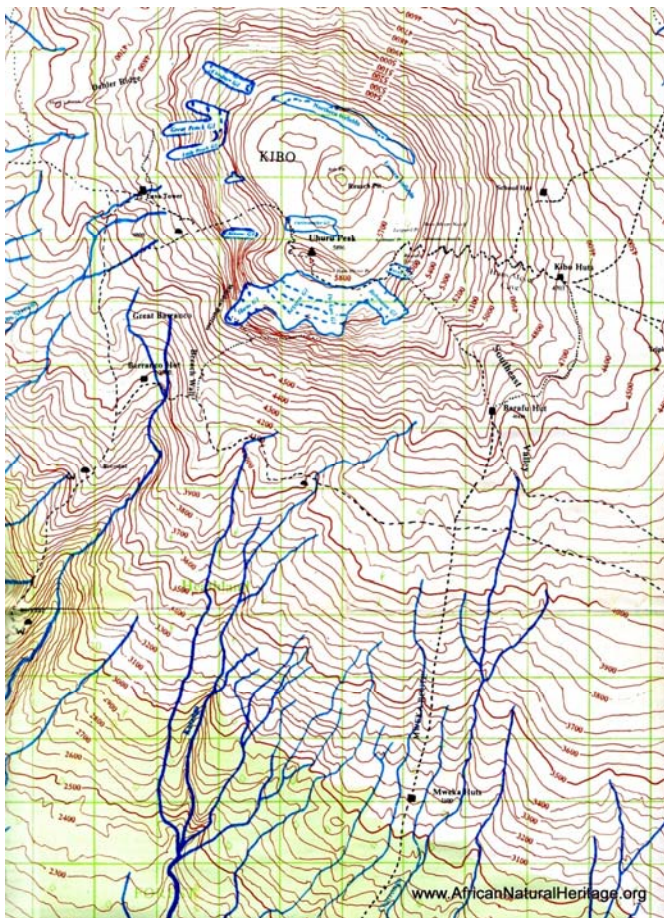
Above: Kilimanjaro National Park in relation to neighbouring areas of northern Tanzania and southern Kenya (from the Rough Guide Map of Kenya and northern Tanzania)

Right: Location of the Ngorongoro Conservation Area in East Africa (from: www.AfricanNaturalHeritage.org)

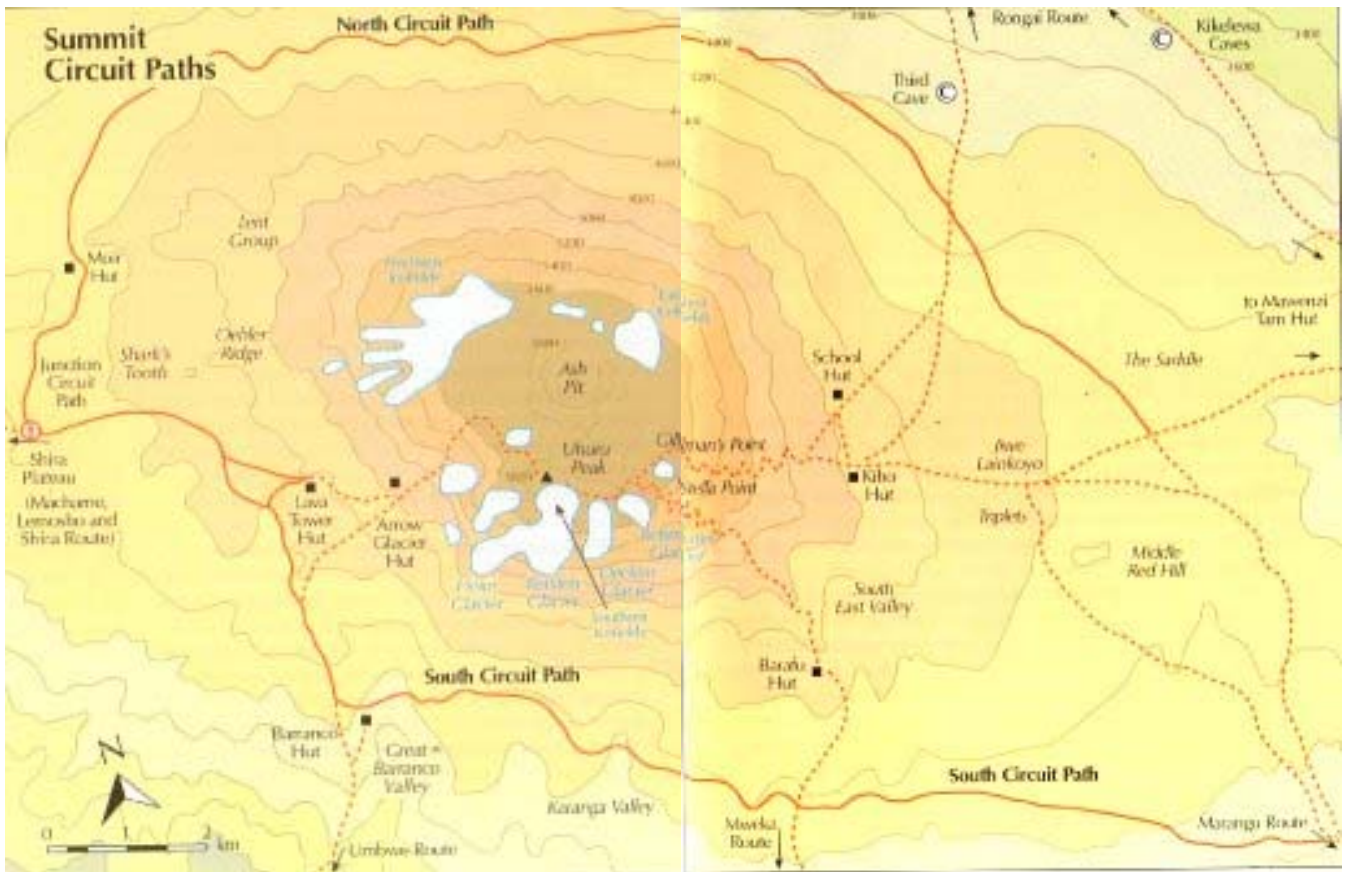




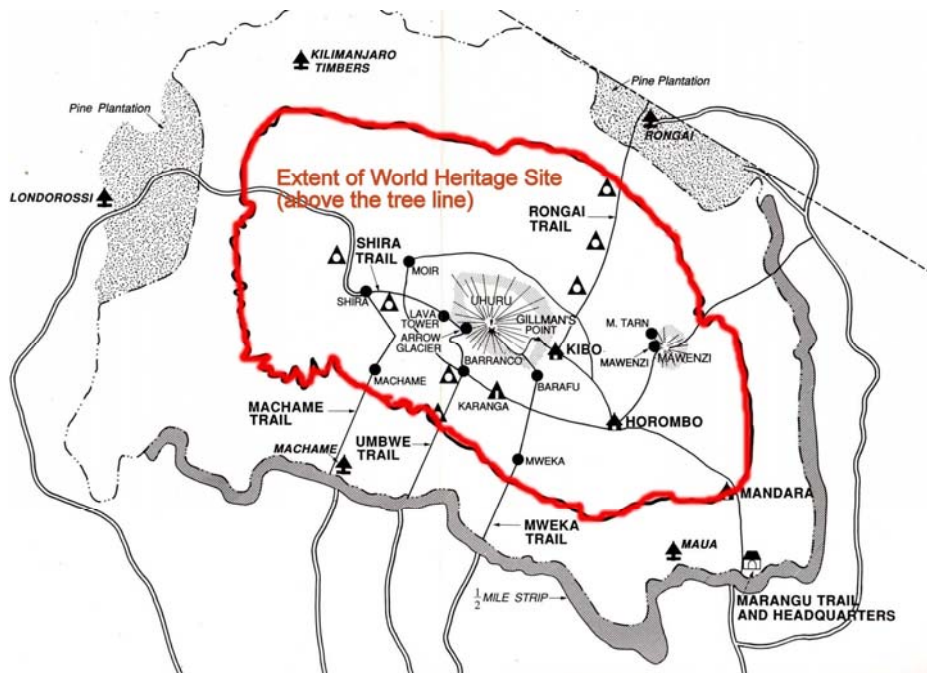
Principal hiking trails and trekking routes on Mount Kilimanjaro (from the Lonely Planet Guide to Trekking in East Africa)



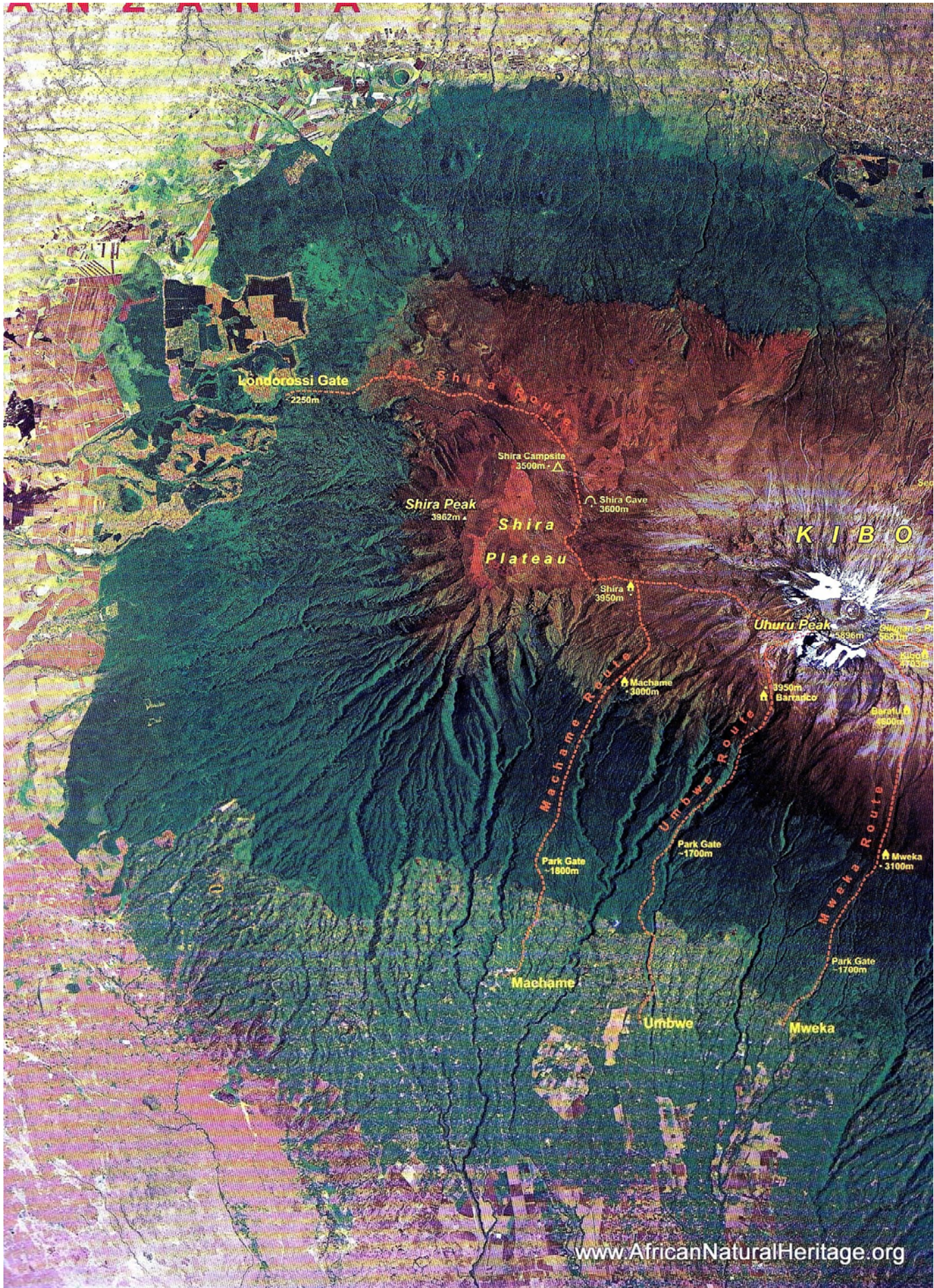
Contour map of the summit area (with trekking routes), showing Kibo crater area (left), Mawenzi peak (right) and the 'Saddle' (an alpine plateau between these two peaks (from Kilimanjaro Map and Guide by Mark Savage)



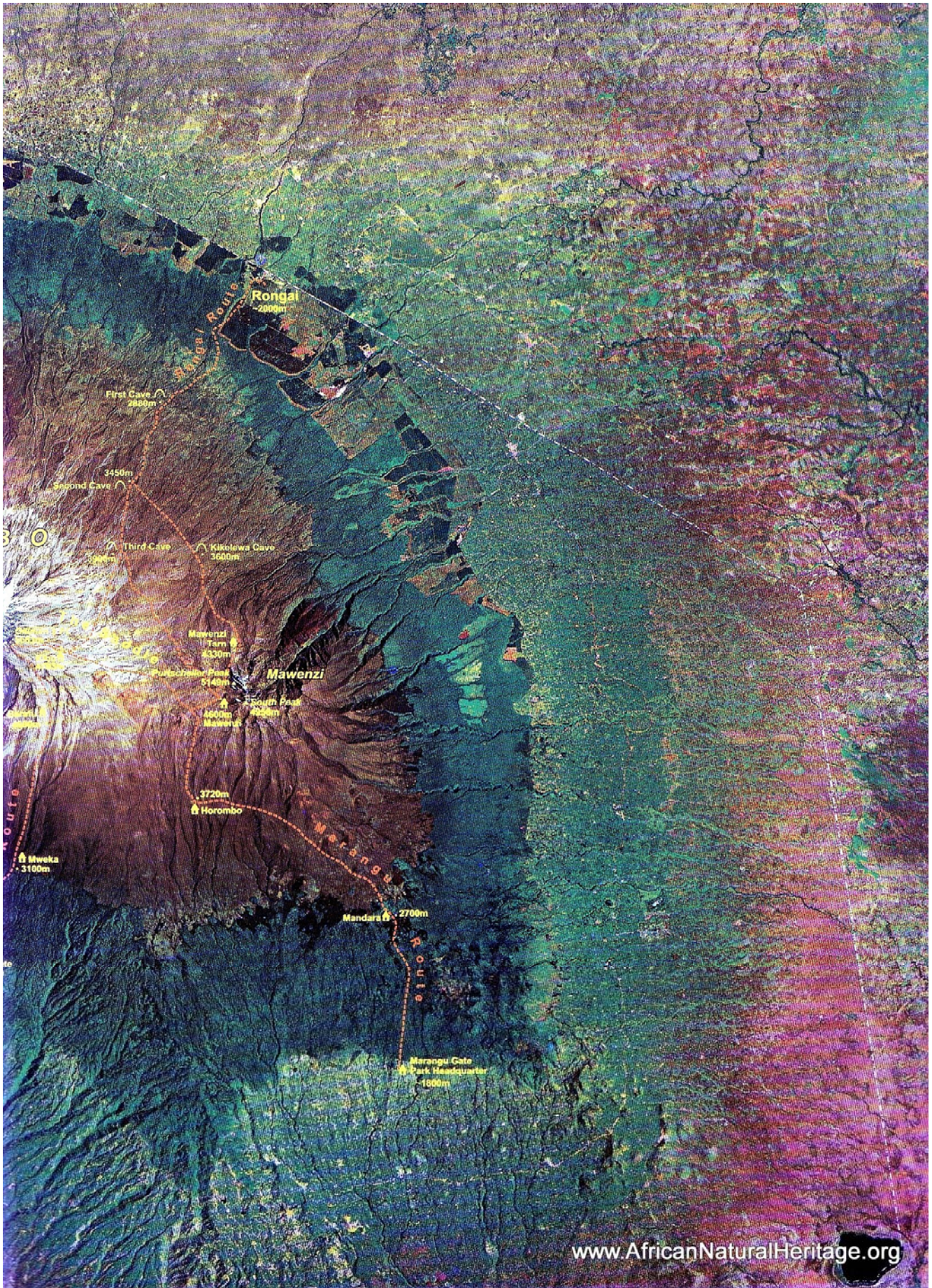
Kibo Crater showing contour detail and hiking routes around the summit area (from Alexander Stewart's Cicerone Guide 'Kilimanjaro, A Complete Trekker's Guide')



Map showing the approximate extent of the World Heritage Site (i.e. the area above the tree line). At the time of nomination only the upper parts of the mountain were designated as National Park, with the forested lower slopes managed by the Forestry Department. (from: Kilimanjaro National Park General Management Plan 1993)



Satellite image of the western part of Mount Kilimanjaro showing the four principal hiking routes (from left to right: Shira, Machame, Umbwe and Mweka Routes)



Satellite image of the eastern part of Mount Kilimanjaro showing the two principal hiking routes (Marangu Route from the south-east and Rongai Route from the north-east)



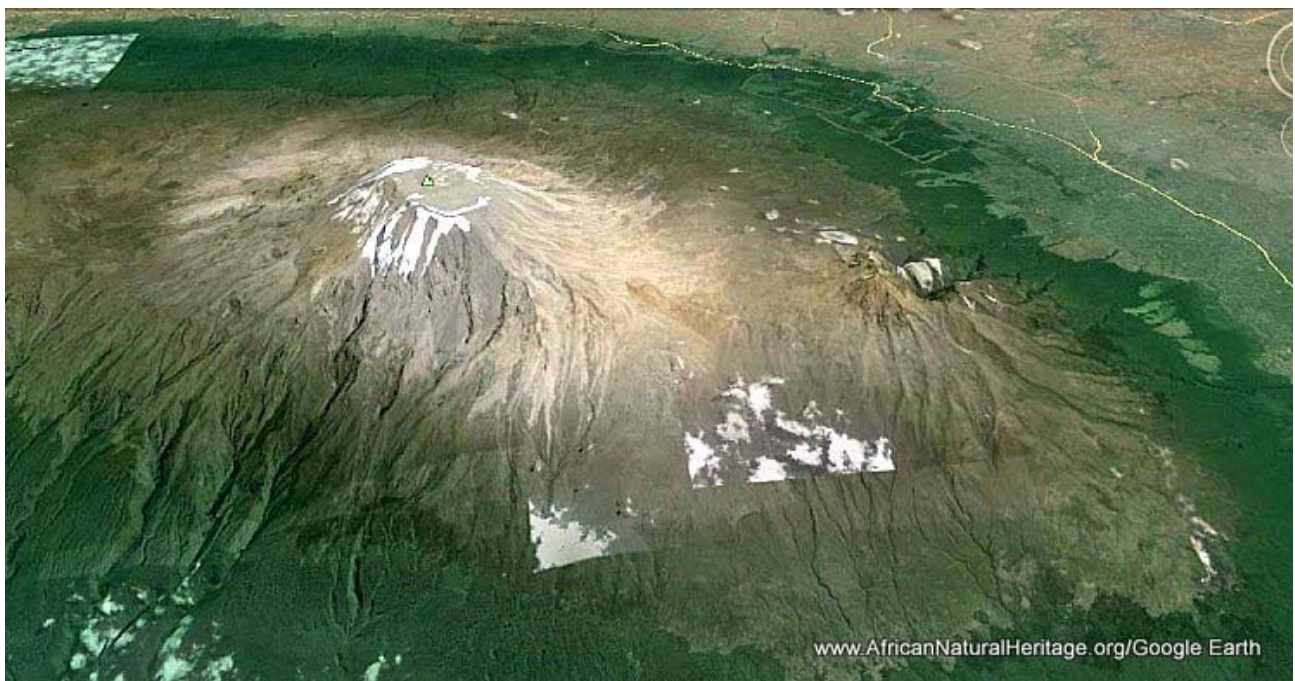
Google Earth satellite image of Mount Kilimanjaro and the adjacent volcanic peaks of Mount Meru (bottom left) and Mount Longido (top left).



Google Earth satellite image of Mount Kilimanjaro from the north-east, showing the three main volcanic peaks, with the (youngest and least eroded) peak of Mawenzi immediately above the treeline to left (with some fluffy white clouds); the prominent glacier-capped Kibo Crater at centre; and the older (collapsed and hardly visible) peak of Shira volcano at top right.



Google Earth satellite image of Mount Kilimanjaro from above (north to top), showing the three main volcanic peaks, with the (youngest and least eroded) peak of Mawenzi immediately above the treeline to right; glacier-capped Kibo Crater at centre; and the older (collapsed and hardly visible) peak of Shira volcano to the left. Note the extensive areas of deforestation around the lower boundary resulting from failed commercial forest plantation establishment around Londolosi (left) and Rongai (top right)



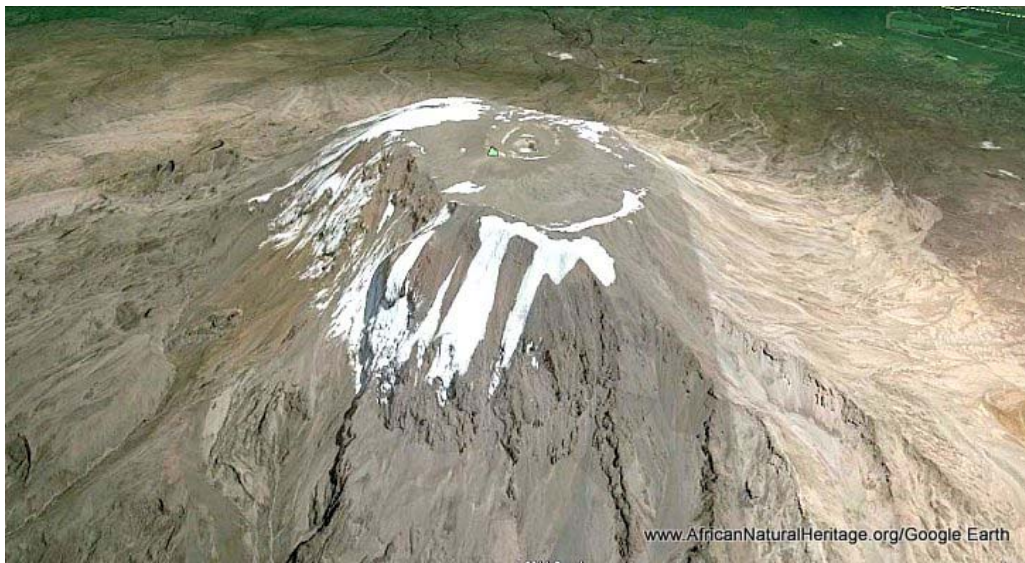
Google Earth satellite image of Mount Kilimanjaro from the south-east, showing the glacier-capped summit of Kibo Crater at centre-left, with the (youngest and least eroded) peak of Mawenzi immediately above the treeline to right; and the wide Shira plateau (the remains of the collapsed 3rd peak) to the left



Satellite image of the western part of Mount Kilimanjaro (right) and the dry-lands and swamps of Kenya's Amboseli National Park (left). The glacier-capped summit of Kibo Crater is seen (top right) as well as the eroded volcanic crater on the Shira Plateau (above the treeline centre-right) and the Londolosi forestry plantations on the lower slopes (bottom centre).



The glacier capped summit of Mount Kilimanjaro (Kibo Crater, to right) and the adjacent collapsed volcanic crater of Shira volcano (to left). One of the main hiking trails (the Shira Trail) approaches the summit from the north-western side of the mountain, crossing the wide Shira Plateau from the top left of this image



Google Earth satellite images of the three main volcanic peaks of Kilimanjaro, the (collapsed and eroded) peak of ancient Shira volcano (top, with hiking trails shown), the 'classic' volcanic cone and crater of the highest glacier-capped Kibo volcano (centre); and the younger jagged peaks of Mawenzi (bottom)



Features of the summit area of Kibo, showing the central ash cone (top); an overview of Kibo Crater and its glaciers (centre) and the trails leading across the high alpine steppe of The Saddle to Kibo Hut (where hikers start the final ascent of Kibo's steep upper slopes to the summit at Uhuru Peak)



Satellite images of the lower slopes of Mount Kilimanjaro, showing the clear demarcation line between the intensively cultivated lower slopes and areas of protected 'forest reserve'. The forest reserve has been managed for decades primarily as 'water catchment' forests but some efforts were made to establish commercial softwood plantations in certain areas, allowing local people to clear and cultivate the land on a 'temporary' basis until trees were planted. Unfortunately the intended tree planting did not keep pace with forest clearance and the top two images show how this policy has resulted in extensive deforestation within the 'protected' forest. The bottom image shows another area where a line of 'marker' trees has been established to successfully delineate the boundary and limit the extent of forest encroachment.