Landslapes of the Cuvelai~Etosha Basin

Major Landscapes in the Basin
Each of the six major landscapes was formed by different processes of erosion and deposition. These processes have had very significant consequences on water drainage, topography, soil fertility and permeability, ways of using land for farming, and on the distribution and settlement patterns of people.

Elevations in the Basin
A deep bowl was formed here some 570 million years ago, and has also been filled and covered by sediments deposited by wind and water. As a result, elevations in the Basin are gentle and the soils are sedimentary. Etosha Pan is the lowest part of the Basin.

Krasnokol: Most of the surface of the Krasnokol consists of soils eroded from limestone and dolomite rocks, many of which remain as hills along the southern edges of the basin. Water has dissolved these rocks to form large underground caverns from which water is used to irrigate crops. Rocks above the hollows have collapsed in some places, such as at Lake Guina and Lake Ohaloko.

Krasnokol hills

Pans and grasslands: High concentrations of salt in Etosha and the surrounding pans and grasslands are due to the evaporation of water that has flowed for millions of years into these southern areas. The margins of many smaller pans are decorated by attractive drainage lines where water flows after heavy rain. This is Ngundela Pan which has provided salt for domestic use and trade for hundreds of years.

Pans and grasslands

The Eastern Kalahari

The Eastern Kalahari consists of tall woodlands on lighter sands which hold little water. However, there are many small pans with claysoils that have poor nutrients and moisture. Most people live clustered around the pans. Some pans, such as this one (left), straddle the border and have fewer residents on the Angolan side. Old sand dunes remain visible in some areas from times when the Basin was extremely arid (below).

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The Western Kalahari

The Western Kalahari is a much drier version of the Eastern Kalahari, both having been formed from wind-blown sands. As a result of lower rainfall, there are fewer pans and suitable soils, water close to the surface is less available, woodland is shorter, and there are fewer people in this western area.

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