



Summary

Final zoning

June 2017

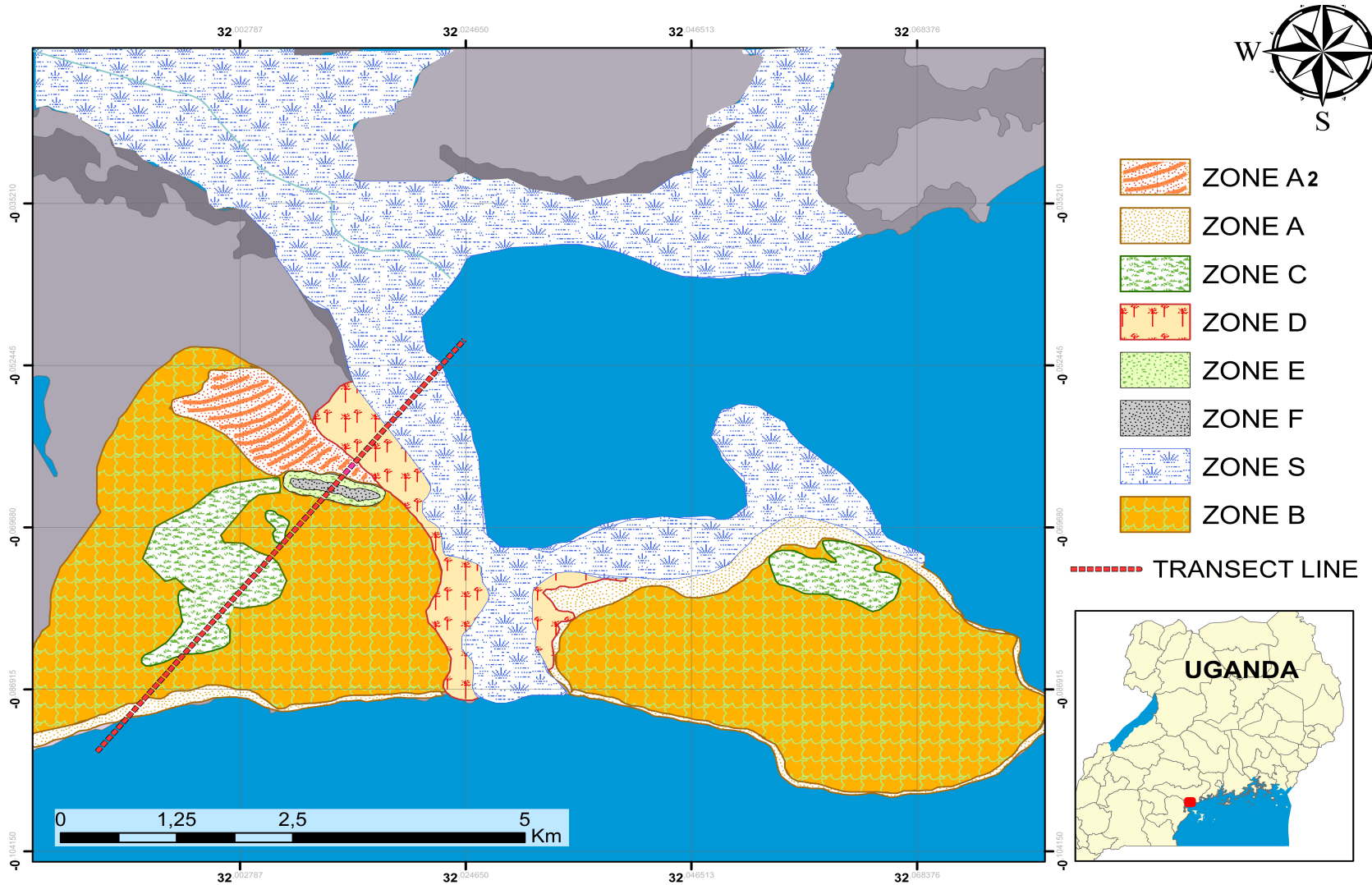
Didier Pillot
(CIRAD, France)



Context

The aggregation of the results of the different groups result in 8 different zones. Each zone is precisely delimited on the map and its specifications is written in the table.

Final map



Final table

Zone	A	A2	B	C	E	F	D	S
Soils	Sandy soils, on alluvial (mixed) materials, bordering the lake. Balanced pH. Water table is very close (<1m)	Sandy soils on quartzites – Acid soils, drying easily. Water table > 10m in dry periods.	Sandy loam	Thin and rocky	On slope 20%. Thin and very rocky.	Thin	Deep loamy soils built on alluvions from the lake (thin deposits, ex swamp when the water level was higher)	Swamps on the border of the lake
Land use	Sweet potatoes, peanuts, vegetables, Maize.	Eucalyptus plantations or grazing land. Water needed reservoirs for the cattle. Some watermelon near pumps.	Home gardens with watermelon, bananas, fruit trees, Passion fruits, coffee, intensive crops (maize, beans, cassava intercropped)	Grazing lands and pastures In the low parts, some plots can be planted (eucalyptus)	Grazing land exclusively		There, large commercial plantations of oil palm trees and coffee were developed in earlier times	Mangrove
Habitat residential	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
Livestock	Chicken, goats	Cattle	Cattle, pigs, goats, local chickens stationed behind the houses	Cattle grazing	Cattle grazing	Cattle grazing	No	Fishes, shells

Final table

Zone	A	A2	B	C	E	F	D	S
Opportunities	Irrigation available (pumping in the lake) Good light soils for vegetables if manured	Little capacities Eucalyptus plantations mainly	Good soils, with positive transfers of fertility due to the concentration of the habitat and the stationary of the cattle.	Land available, little pressure	Land available, little pressure	Limestone from quarries	Deep soils, no water problems	Firewood, fishes
Constraints	Poor sandy soils, unfertile unless high organic fertilisation	Very low water holding capacity Watertable is deep	Land is totally saturated	Thin soils, unfertile and rocky	Thin soils and slope	Accessibility (roads) to transport the stones when extracted	Land tenure reserved to plantations	Open access
Synthesis	In the synthetic zonation, these 2 zones are considered in the same broad category, due to their sandy soils character, while we know that the difference in the access to water makes an important distinction between them		Densely populated area, where most of the crops are located	Pressure is little, still available for grazing	These two zones (land for cattle mostly explored by group 4) correspond to the top and the slope of the hill in the center of the peninsula. Soils are thin, rocky and only used for extensive grazing		This zone corresponds to the best soils in the area, made of alluvions from the lake mixed with the water from the hill (lime basis, so balancing the acid nature of the silts coming from the lake).	Exploited for close fishing (small scale)