

Maps and satellite images of the Victoria Falls/ Mosi-oa-tunya area



Perspective view of the Victoria Falls from the Zimbabwe side, showing the main sections of the falls and the footpaths, trails and viewpoints





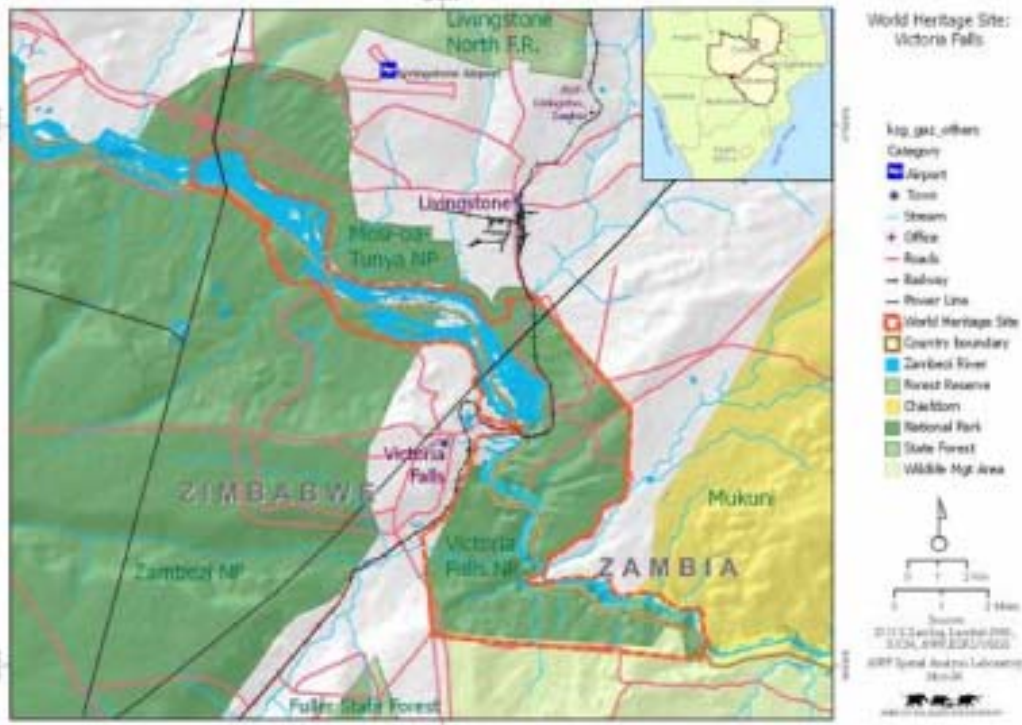
Overview of the Victoria Falls area showing the roads, footpaths and tourism facilities on the Zimbabwean side



Plan of the Victoria Falls, showing the names of the main sections of the falls, tourist attractions and layout of the viewpoints

(Courtesy of the Prime Origins Guide to Exploring Victoria Falls by L.R Berger and B. Hilton-Barber)

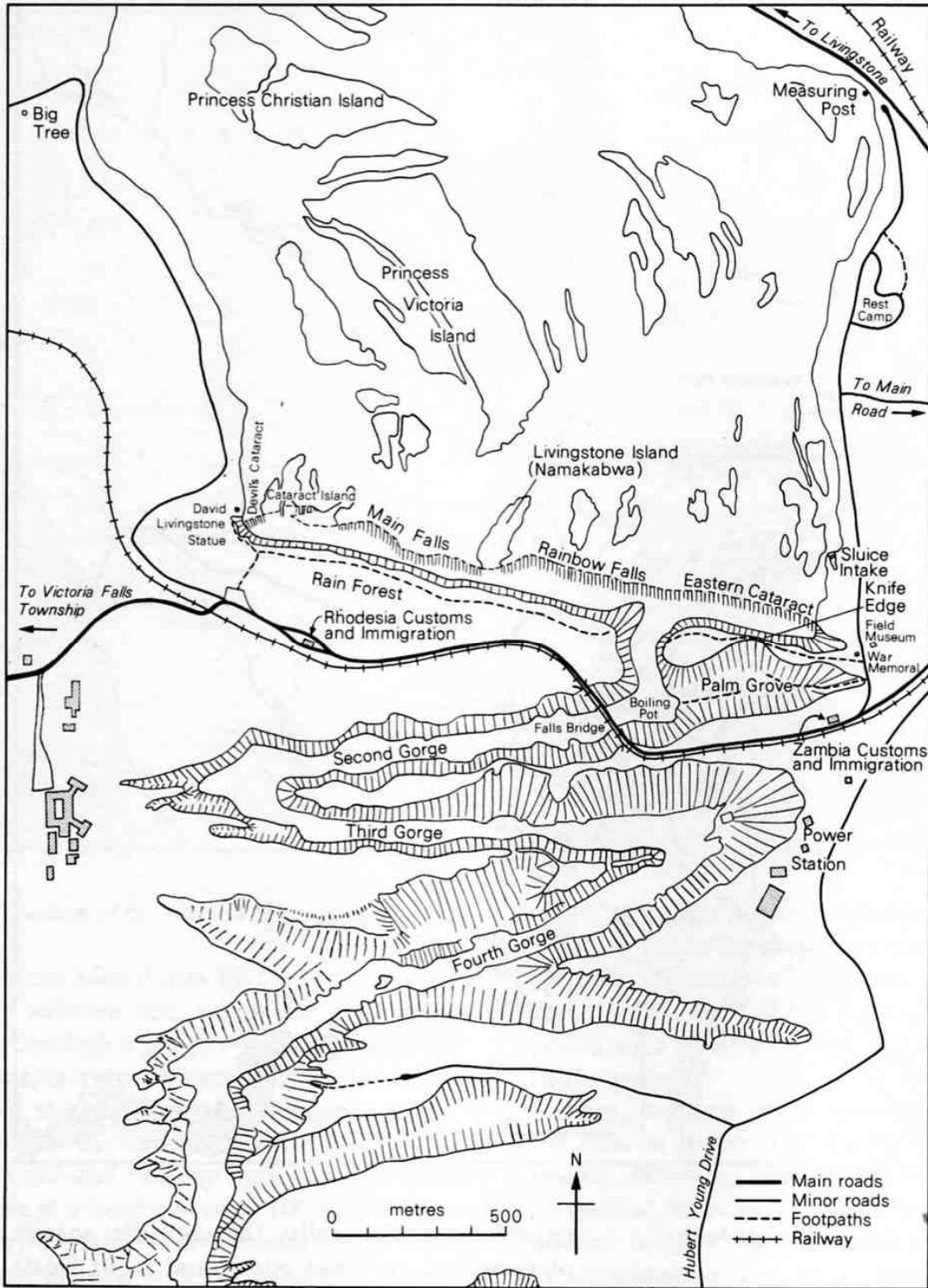




Map of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya area, showing the boundaries of the world heritage site in relation to the National Parks, State Forests and international border



Map of the Mosi-oa-tunya National Park showing the location of tourism facilities, lodges and hotels within the park and adjoining areas.  
 (Courtesy of the Prime Origins Guide to Exploring Victoria Falls by L.R Berger and B. Hilton-Barber)



Map of the Victoria Falls area, showing the main features of the Zambezi River above and below the falls, its islands and gorges.



## The march of time

**200 million years ago (mya)** – desert like conditions in Victoria Falls area – no river at this point; dinosaurs roam the area

**180 mya** – volcanic eruptions lay down the basalt in the Victoria Falls area

**150 mya** – tropical vegetation replaces deserts

**110 mya** – break-up of Gondwanaland leads to giant cracks in the basalt, which will eventually become a sequence of waterfalls when river capture takes place

**15 mya** – gigantic uplift of central Zimbabwe leads to formation of giant lake at Makgadikgadi Pans – upper Zambezi at this point is part of Limpopo River system

**5 mya** – tectonic movements lead to big spill of Makgadikgadi lake causing the upper and lower Zambezi rivers to be linked – formation of first Victoria Falls waterfall around this time

**1,5 mya** – evidence of Stone Age humans in Victoria Falls area

**250 000 years ago – 100 000 years ago** – probable age of existing waterfall at Victoria Falls

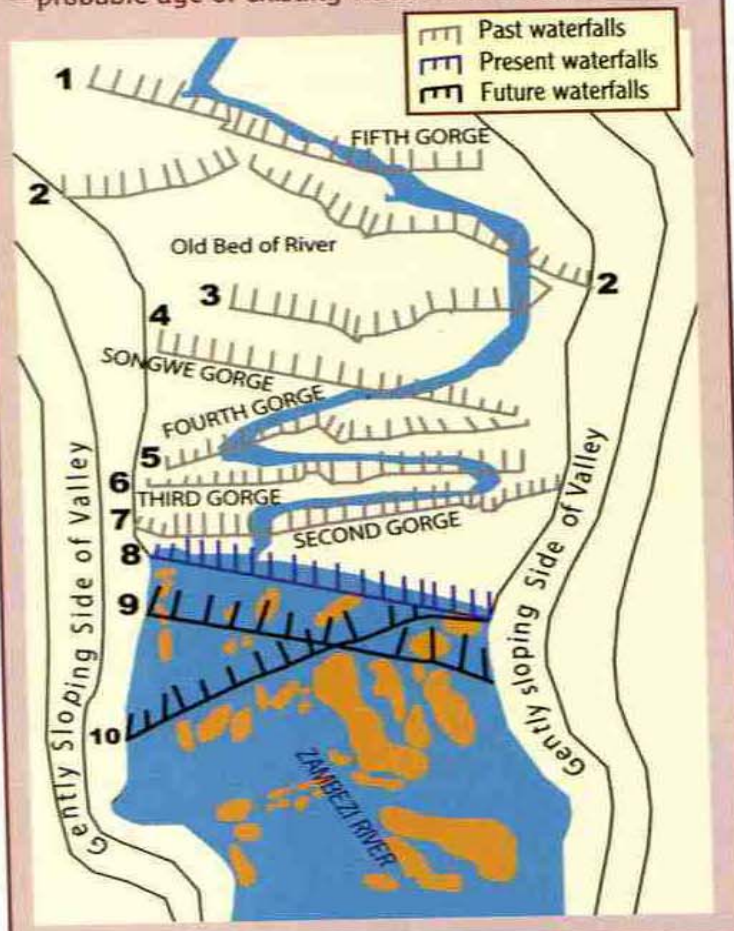
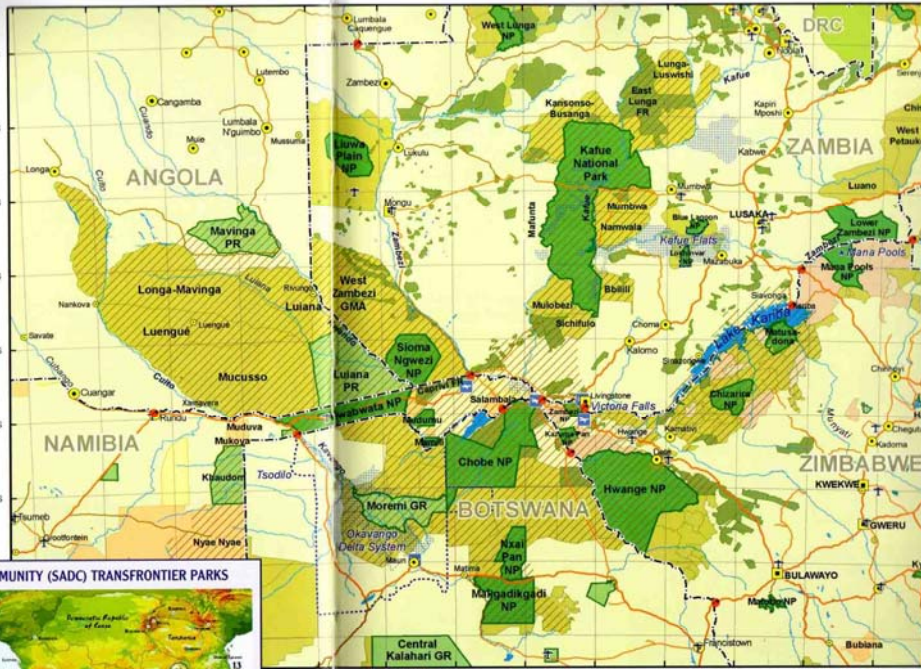


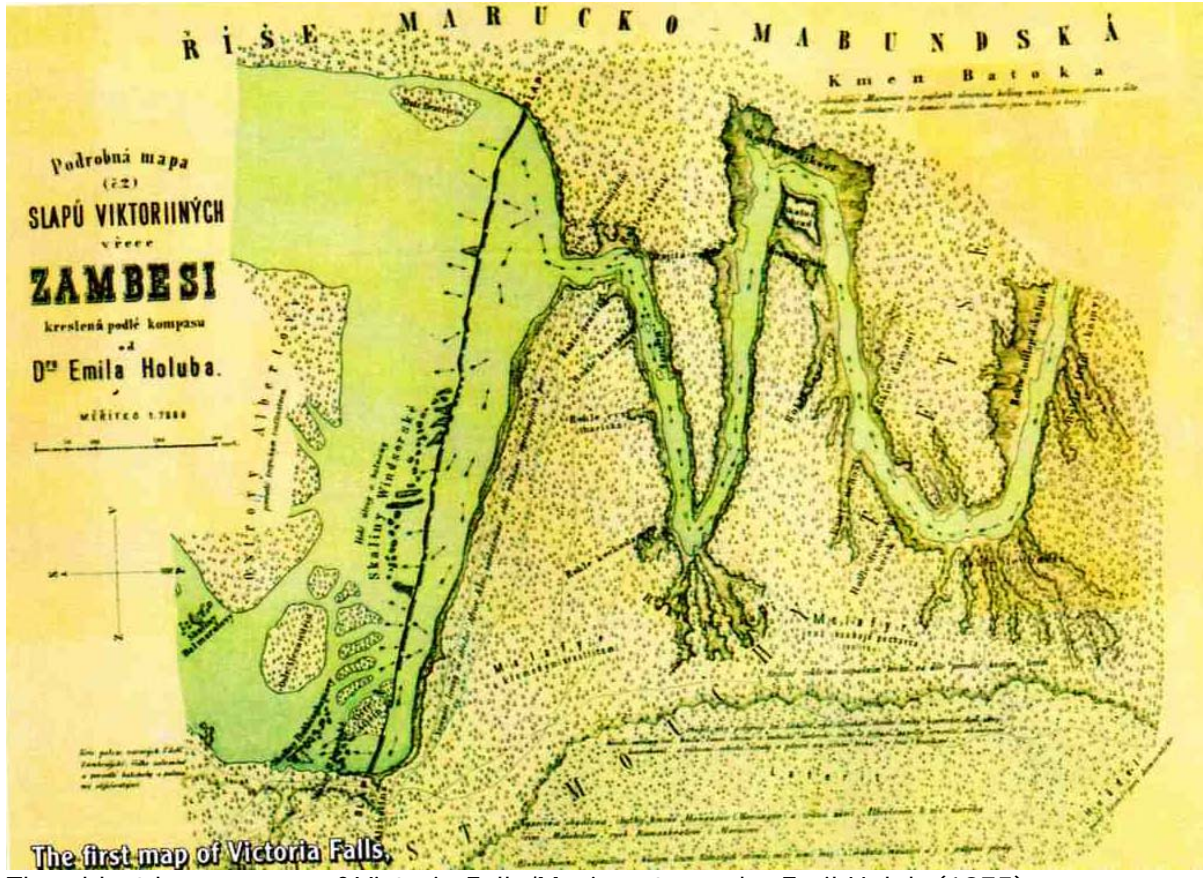
Diagram illustrating the development of successive waterfalls over long geological periods leading to the series of zig-zag gorges which now exist below the present line of Victoria Falls.  
(Courtesy of the Prime Origins Guide to Exploring Victoria Falls by L.R Berger and B. Hilton-Barber)



**big picture**  
 Victoria Falls are a key of what will one day be the largest conservation area in the world, the Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Park, a wildlife area covering 287 132km<sup>2</sup>, involving 5 countries (Zambia, Angola, Namibia and Botswana) and 36 game reserves and other protected areas. The Kaza Transfrontier Park, as it is known, will be the size of Italy, and will be a remarkable reclamation, reversing the trend towards the fragmentation of natural habitats. Pioneered by the Peace Parks Foundation, brainchild of the South African entrepreneur and conservationist, the late Rupert, the Transfrontier Park is a bold attempt to harmonise the conflicting needs of humans and wild animals. Although in its embryonic state, Kaza will stretch from the Okavango Swamps to Mana Pools, incorporate Hwange and Kafue National Parks along with Angola's fledgling Luiana National Park. It will host the biggest concentration of elephants in the world and will be a sanctuary for several endangered species such as the cheetah, the African wild dog and the wattled crane.



Map of the network of conservation areas surrounding the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya National Parks that are destined for incorporation into the visionary Kavango-Zambezi Transfrontier Park (287,132km<sup>2</sup>) that is destined to become the largest conservation area in the world. (Courtesy of the Prime Origins Guide to Exploring Victoria Falls by L.R Berger and B. Hilton-Barber)



The oldest known map of Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya by Emil Holub (1875) (Courtesy of the Prime Origins Guide to Exploring Victoria Falls by L.R Berger and B. Hilton-Barber)





Satellite image of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya area showing the location of the Zambezi River, falls and gorges, as well as the local towns of Livingstone (Zambia) and Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe) (Google Earth)



Satellite image of the immediate vicinity of Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya showing the location of the Zambezi River, the islands, falls and gorges, as well as the local town of Victoria Falls (Zimbabwe) (Google Earth)





Satellite image of the eastern end of Victoria Falls showing the hydro-electric power generation facility which uses about half the dry-season water flow in the Zambezi River, diverting it away from the falls (Photo courtesy of Google Earth)



Overview of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya area, showing the main transport corridor (Photo courtesy of Google Earth)





Satellite image of the eastern portion of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya, showing the Rainbow Falls, Eastern Cataract, Boiling Pot and Knife's Edge trail (Google Earth)



Satellite image of the central portion of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya, showing a part of Livingstone Island (top right), the Armchair Falls, and part of the Main Falls (top left). The rainforest trail and a number of the viewpoints on the opposite cliff (in Zimbabwe's Victoria Falls National Park) can be clearly seen (Google Earth)





Satellite image of the eastern portion of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya from the Main Falls (left) to the Eastern Cataract, with the Boiling Pot and the iconic Falls Bridge (Google Earth)



Close-up satellite image of the eastern portion of the Victoria Falls/Mosi-oa-tunya showing the Boiling Pot at the base of the falls (centre left) and Eastern Cataract (centre right) as well as Zambia's Knife-Edge Trail on the opposite cliff-top (Google Earth)