

PRIMARY SIX S.ST CLASS WORK WEEK 8

GAME PARKS AND RESERVES IN EAST AFRICA

Game parks and reserves are special places or areas gazetted or put aside by the government mainly to protect wild animals.

Protecting wild animals from extinction is called conservation.

Poaching.

Poaching is the illegal hunting of wild animals in a game park or game reserve.

Poachers are the people who carry out illegal hunting.

Limited hunting is allowed in game reserve after one has paid and this is called sport hunting.

Poaching leads to the extinction of wild animals.

Other places for wildlife conservation.

Marine parks

Zoo

Sanctuary

Marine parks are places where water animals like crocodiles, fish, lizards, water birds etc are kept.

The zoo.

A zoo is a place where wild animals, birds and plants are kept in a small scale for public viewing.

Sanctuary is a place where birds are kept eg lake Nakuru for flamingos in Kenya.

Reasons for conservation of wild life.

1. To protect animals for the future generations
2. To stop animal species, birds and plants from extinction.
3. Wild life attracts tourists to the country for foreign exchange.
4. For the creation of employment opportunities.
5. For education purpose

TOURISM

Tourism is the act of moving from one place to another for purpose of leisure, study and curiosity.

Tourism is called an industry .

Tourism is called an industry because it is a source of income.

Tourism is an invisible trade.

Tourism is called an invisible trade because it doesn't involve the exchange of goods or commodities but income is earned.

Tourist attractions of East Africa.

Game parks and game reserve

Climate (tropical climate)

Wild life (game parks and reserves like Tsavo, Serengeti, Bwindi impenetrable, Lake Nakuru for flamingos, Kidepo valley for Ostriches)

People (Masai of Kenya and Tanzania, pygmies, Bates, Karimojongs)

Beautiful beaches (sand beaches at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar es laam)

Historical sites (Fort Jesus, Kasubi tombs, Olduvai Gorge, Nyero rock painting, museums)

Plant life/ Flora (beautiful vegetation like tropical rain forests, Savannah, swamps etc)

Culture of different people like dressing, dances, musical instruments, artifacts, food etc.

Importance of the tourism industry

1. Foreign income is earned from tourists
2. Tourism leads to the protection and conservation of wild life from extinction.
3. Tourism promotes the construction of roads, hotels, power stations
4. Tourism creates employment opportunities to people like game rangers, tours and travel guides etc.
5. It provides market for local goods especially crafts
6. It is a source of education information
7. It promotes friendship between countries.

Problems facing the tourism industry and their possible solutions.

1. Illegal hunting or poaching. This can be solved by employing honest game rangers.
2. Poor transport. This can be solved by construction of good roads
3. Diseases for animals. This can be solved by employing veterinary doctors
4. Encroachment on game parks and game reserve. Game reserves should be fenced and guarded by the army.
5. Poor accommodation. Better hotels, inns, guest houses should be constructed
6. Drought
7. Wild fires. This can be resolved by sensitizing people who live around parks on the dangers of wild fires.
8. Insecurity in some areas of East Africa. East African countries should work together to promote peace and unity.

THE MINERALS OF EAST AFRICA

Minerals are natural substances found in the earth's crust.

A mineral mixed with other rock particles or other materials is called an Ore.

Oil in its natural form is called Crude Oil.

Types of minerals

There are three types of minerals

1. Metallic minerals
2. Non Metallic minerals
3. Energy minerals or mineral fuels

Metallic minerals

These include copper, tin, zinc, gold aluminum, silver, lead, mercury, iron, iron ore etc

Give one use of each mineral above.

Non metallic minerals

These include: Diamond, phosphate, limestone, asbestos, salt, sand, clay, mica etc

Give one use of each mineral above.

Energy minerals or mineral fuels

These are minerals that produce alot of heat when burnt

They include: Crude Oil, coal, natural gas,

MINING

Mining is the extraction of minerals from the Earth's crust.

Mining is also the extraction of solids, liquids minerals from where they exist naturally in order to satisfy man's needs.

How far or deep a mineral is located determines the type of mining.

Some minerals are located near on or near the Earth's surface while others are found deep under the ground.

TYPES OR METHODS OF MINING

1. Traditional type or methods of mining
2. Modern Methods of mining.

Traditional methods of mining.

Traditional mining methods involve the use of simple tools or hands.

It is used when the mineral is found near the Earth's surface

It's used to mine minerals like sand, clay, salt, gold, diamond.

Modern methods of mining.

Modern methods of mining are used to extract minerals on a large scale.

Modern machines are used to dig or drill to reach the mineral ore or crude oil.

Modern methods of mining include:

Opencast mining

Underground or Adit or tunnel method

Drilling method

Opencast mining.

This method is used when the mineral ore is near the surface.

Machines like shovel, hoes, spades and sometimes excavators or explosives are used.

Opencast is used in mining of minerals like limestone, clay, sand etc.

Advantages of opencast method of mining

It is cheap

It is not very risky to the miners

It's not very expensive

Disadvantages of opencast mining

It causes soil erosion

It destroys soil profile

It encourages environmental segregation

Underground or Adit or tunnel method of mining

Underground or Adit or tunnel method of mining is used when the mineral ore is located deep underground.

Horizontal tunnels leading to the mineral ore are constructed shafts are sunk vertically to reach the mineral ore.

This method is very expensive

Accidents are common as miners have been burried by collapsing rocks while in the underground tunnels

Drilling method of mining

Drilling is largely used in the morning of liquids the oil in its natural form is called Crude oil

Crude oil is purified or refined to get different products.

The products from crude oil are called petroleum products.

Examples of petroleum products include:

Diesel

Regular Petrol

Kerosene or paraffin

Oil

Grease

Tar

Mention the use of each product above.

Aviation fuel

Importance of minerals in East Africa.

1. Minerals are a source of income
2. Minerals are a source of revenue to the government
3. Minerals lead to the development of infrastructure like roads, electricity, airports
4. It promotes the development of roads, hotels
5. Mining opens remote areas to development
6. Promotes the development of industries.

LOCATION OF MINERALS IN EAST AFRICA

1. Limestone and phosphates in Tororo, Jim's in Uganda, Tanga in Tanzania, along the coast near Mombasa

Cooper and cobalt in Kasese- Kilembe in South western Uganda.

Diamond at Mwadui in Shinyanga in Tanzania

Salt from lake Katwe in Uganda and Lake Magadi

Oil reserves in lake Albert and Semlik valley

Gold in Karamoja region, kigezi,

PROBLEMS AFFECTING MINING IN EAST AFRICA

1. Lack of enough capital
2. Lack of skilled labor
3. Limited market
5. Poor transport system
6. Exhaustion of minerals
7. Political instability

SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEMS

1. Local investors should be invited to bring capital
2. Training of skilled workers in the mining industry
3. Looking for market for the minerals
4. Construction of transport network
5. Establishing of mineral processing industries
6. Ensuring peace and security and promoting peace

Water resources

The rivers in Uganda include

R. Nile, R. Achwa, R. Katonga, R.Kagera, R. Kafu, R. Mpologoma, R. Mayanja, R.Semliki.

River Nile has its source in L.Victoria. It was at first called Kiira.

It was named R. Mike by John Hannington Speke

The river flows from the south to the north because the south is at a higher altitude than the north.

The Nile has a floating vegetation called Sudds.

R. Nile has different names at different points.

Rivers in Kenya include: River Tana, R. Athi,

In Tanzania, the rivers include: R. Rufigi, R. Ruvuma.

R. Ruvuma is important because it forms the boundary between Tanzania and Mozambique.

The lakes of East Africa.