

Plate 1 The miombo woodland within the Kataba Forest near Mongu, Zambia where the mean annual precipitation is 879 mm. At this site, the vegetation canopy height is approximately 12 m and the average tree cover is 65%. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 2 View of the Kataba Forest looking west towards the Zambezi floodplain from atop a 30 m micrometeorological tower. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 3 A typical mopane woodland near Maun, Botswana, which receives an average of 460 mm of precipitation each year. This site is characterized by the almost complete dominance of the single species, *Colophospermum mopane*. Here, the mopane canopy averages 7.6 m in height. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 4 The mopane woodland viewed from the Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre's micrometeorological research tower. Average canopy coverage in this woodland is approximately 36%. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)

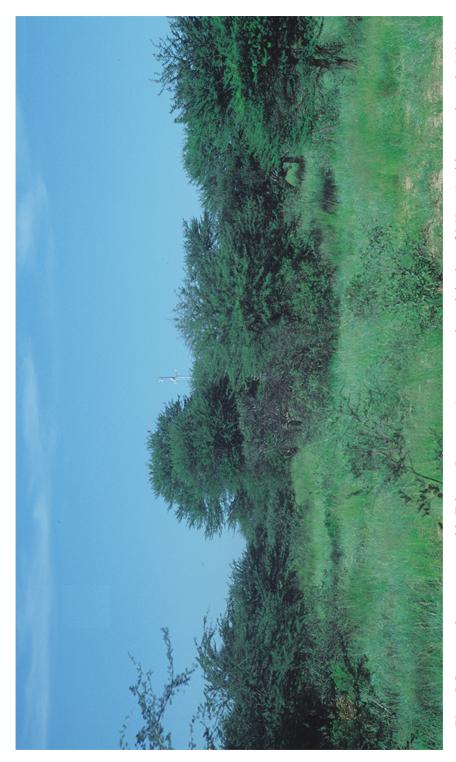


Plate 5 Open acacia savanna outside Tshane, Botswana (mean annual precipitation of 365 mm) with approximately 14% canopy cover and average canopy height of 7 m. The top of a micrometeorological flux tower used to monitor the canopy exchange of heat, water, and carbon dioxide can be seen in the background. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 6 At the southern end of the Kalahari transect, open shrublands that rarely exceed 2 m in height are common. This site, at the Naval Weapons Range outside Vastrap, South Africa, receives an average of just 216 mm of rainfall each year and has shrub coverage of only 6%. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor; photo by Pete Dowty.)



Plate 7 Savanna in South Africa. (Courtesy of John Albertson.)



Plate 8 Savanna in South Africa. (Courtesy of John Albertson.)



Plate 9 After a thunderstorm in the savanna (South Africa). (Courtesy of John Albertson.)



Plate 10 In the afternoon a large summer thunderstorm grows over the grassland plains near the Makgadikgadi pans in central Botswana. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 11 A summer storm in an open acacia woodland near Ghanzi, Botswana. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 12 A characteristically clumped grouping of *Terminalia sericea* at the Sandveld Agricultural Research Station near Gobabis, Namibia. (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 13 Open shrubland at the southern end of the Kalahari transect (Naval Weapons Range outside Vastrap, South Africa). (Courtesy of Kelly Caylor.)



Plate 14 View of the California blue oak savanna during the summer dry season. (Courtesy of Dennis Baldocchi.)



Plate 15 View of the California blue oak savanna during the winter wet season. (Courtesy of Dennis Baldocchi.)



Plate 16 Colorado shortgrass steppe: Bouteloua gracilis.



Plate 17 Savanna of La Copita, Texas. Trees are *Prosopis glandulosa* (Honey mesquite) and grasses are mostly *Paspalum setaceum*. (Courtesy of Steve Archer.)



Plate 18 *Prosopis glandulosa* (Honey mesquite) is the dominant tree of La Copita, Texas. (Courtesy of Steve Archer.)



Plate 19 Grassland at La Sevilleta (New Mexico). (Courtesy of Eric Small.)



Plate 20 Shrubland at La Sevilleta (New Mexico). Vast regions of the southwestern USA have recently witnessed a grassland to shrubland conversion (see also Plate 19). (Courtesy of Eric Small.)