Tropical/ subtropical savanna

TANZANIA

Vegetation

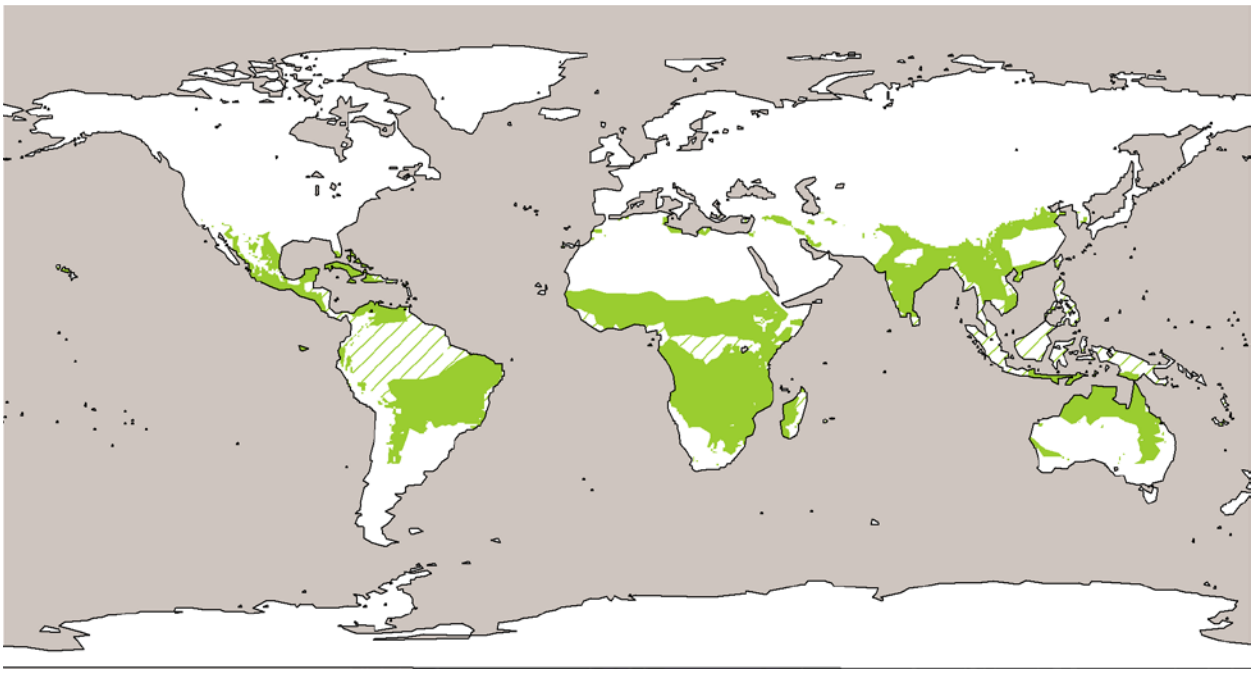
Tropical/ subtropical savannas are dominated by a mix of grasses and shrubs or trees (any leaf type or phenology).

Climate

Tropical/ subtropical savannas are most common in relatively dry tropical and subtropical climates, often with a pronounced dry season.

Potential Distribution

This distribution map illustrates the climate zones in which this ecosystem type occurs, with stippled areas indicating climate zones where it is rare. It is not present in all parts of its climatic range.



Examples

National Parks, Conservation Areas, or UNESCO Natural World Heritage Sites

NOEL KEMPFF MERCADO NATIONAL PARK, BOLIVIA

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK, INDIA

Climate regulation value

The average greenhouse gas value for ecosystems of this type is 490 metric tons CO_2-equivalents per hectare over a 50 year time frame (t CO_2-eq ha^{-1} 50 yrs^{-1}). This includes 349 t CO_2-eq ha^{-1} 50 yrs^{-1} from storage of organic matter that would result in greenhouse gas release if cleared and 141 t CO_2-eq ha^{-1} 50 yrs^{-1} from ongoing greenhouse gas exchange between the ecosystem and the environment.

When biophysical effects are taken into account, the average climate regulation value for ecosystems of this type is 319 metric tons CO_2-equivalents per hectare (t CO_2-eq ha^{-1} 50 yrs^{-1}). This is a 35% decrease relative to the value based on greenhouse gas regulation alone.

Considering an average car, emitting 1.1 lb CO_2 per mile driven, clearing 100 square feet (9.3 m^2) of this ecosystem type would, on average, be equivalent to driving 912 miles/ 1,468 km (counting greenhouse gasses only). Counting biophysical effects, clearing the vegetation would be equivalent to driving 593 miles /955 km.