**Readme file for:** rivers\_main\_KAZA\_dig.shp

Digitized by R. Naidoo, 2021-08-13

Steps:

1. First included all main rivers who have majority of stretches with discharge >= 400 m3/s, based on data from Andreadis et al. (2013), available at: <http://gaia.geosci.unc.edu/rivers/>.
2. Removed minor tributaries to these main stems that had discharge levels as per above.
3. Included several branches of the Okavango that had discharge <= 400 m3/s, to align with maps of 'main rivers' in the Delta (e.g., Bean 2018).
4. Also included rivers of the Chobe-Linyanti system, including the Selinda Spillway and Savuti River. The latter two are currently filled, and the Chobe-Linyanti system operates as a boundary for some of our GPS-collared elephants, as well as acting as the border between Namibia and Botswana.
5. Some primary digitizing of certain rivers, including stretches of the Kavango, Kwando, Linyanti, and Chobe was also done; this replaced the data from Andreadis et al. where present.

Andreadis, K. A., Schumann, G. J.-P., and Pavelsky, T. 2013. A simple global river bankfull width and depth database, Water Resour. Res., 49, 7164– 7168, doi:10.1002/wrcr.20440.

Bean, R. 2018. Hydro-geomorphic Dynamics in the Makgadikgadi Okavango Zambezi Basin, Northern Botswana. PhD Dissertation, University of Texas (Austin).