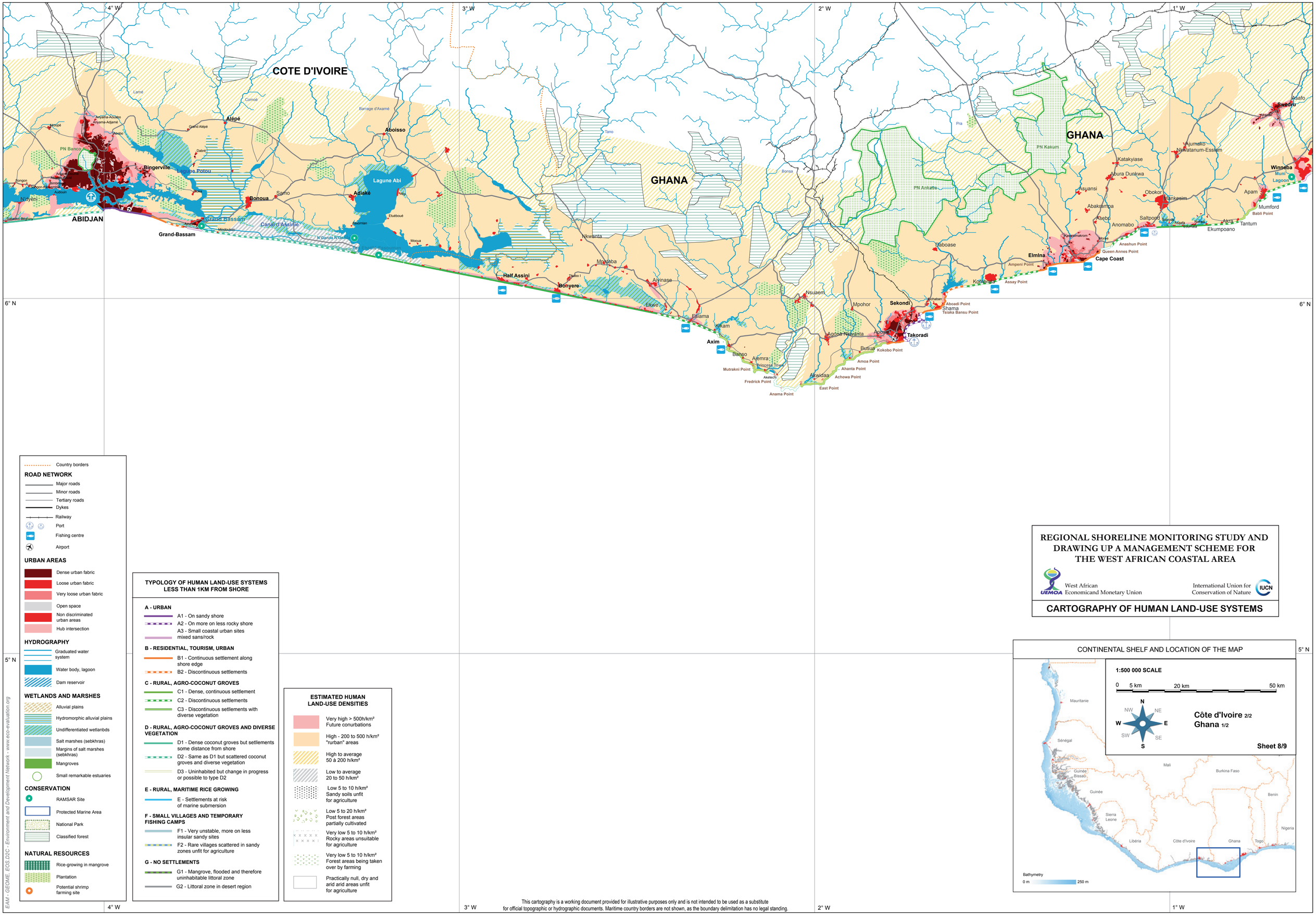
4° W
3° W
2° W
1° W
6° N
5° N
COTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
GHANA
ABIDJAN
Grand-Bassam
Bingerville
Alépé
Aboisso
Bonoua
Sanho
Adiaké
Lagune Abi
Lagune Potou
Canal d'Assinie
Half Assini
Bonyere
Axim
Takoradi
Sekondi
Elmina
Cape Coast
Winneba
Swedru
Asafo
PN Banco
PN Kakum
PN Ankasa
Nkwanta
Mpohor
Nsuaem
Aiyinase
Ekwe
Essiama
Kikam
Banso
Ajemra
Agona Nkwanta
Busua
Akwidaa
Aboso
Shama
Komenda
Baboase
Katakyiase
Abura Dunkwa
Asuansi
Abakrampa
Obokor
Mankesim
Anomabo
Saltpond
Apam
Mumford
Tantum
Ekumpoano
Akra
Ajumako
Nkwatanum-Essiam
Ampeni Point
Assay Point
Anashun Point
Queen Annes Point
Aboadi Point
Tsiaka Bansu Point
Kokobo Point
Amoa Point
Ahanta Point
Achowa Point
East Point
Anama Point
Fredrick Point
Mutrakni Point
Princess Town
Akatechi
Babli Point
Muni
Lagoon
Country borders
ROAD NETWORK
Major roads
Minor roads
Tertiary roads
Dykes
Railway
Port
Fishing centre
Airport
URBAN AREAS
Dense urban fabric
Loose urban fabric
Very loose urban fabric
Open space
Non discriminated urban areas
Hub intersection
HYDROGRAPHY
Graduated water system
Water body, lagoon
Dam reservoir
WETLANDS AND MARSHES
Alluvial plains
Hydromorphic alluvial plains
Undifferentiated wetlanbds
Salt marshes (sebkhras)
Margins of salt marshes (sebkhras)
Mangroves
Small remarkable estuaries
CONSERVATION
RAMSAR Site
Protected Marine Area
National Park
Classified forest
NATURAL RESOURCES
Rice-growing in mangrove
Plantation
Potential shrimp farming site
TYPOLOGY OF HUMAN LAND-USE SYSTEMS LESS THAN 1KM FROM SHORE
A - URBAN
A1 - On sandy shore
A2 - On more on less rocky shore
A3 - Small coastal urban sites mixed sans/rock
B - RESIDENTIAL, TOURISM, URBAN
B1 - Continuous settlement along shore edge
B2 - Discontinuous settlements
C - RURAL, AGRO-COCONUT GROVES
C1 - Dense, continuous settlement
C2 - Discontinuous settlements
C3 - Discontinuous settlements with diverse vegetation
D - RURAL, AGRO-COCONUT GROVES AND DIVERSE VEGETATION
D1 - Dense coconut groves but setllements some distance from shore
D2 - Same as D1 but scattered coconut groves and diverse vegetation
D3 - Uninhabited but change in progress or possible to type D2
E - RURAL, MARITIME RICE GROWING
E - Settlements at risk of marine submersion
F - SMALL VILLAGES AND TEMPORARY FISHING CAMPS
F1 - Very unstable, more on less insular sandy sites
F2 - Rare villages scattered in sandy zones unfit for agriculture
G - NO SETTLEMENTS
G1 - Mangrove, flooded and therefore uninhabitable littoral zone
G2 - Littoral zone in desert region
ESTIMATED HUMAN LAND-USE DENSITIES
Very high > 500h/km² Future conurbations
High - 200 to 500 h/km² "rurban" areas
High to average 50 à 200 h/km²
Low to average 20 to 50 h/km²
Low 5 to 10 h/km² Sandy soils unfit for agriculture
Low 5 to 20 h/km² Post forest areas partially cultivated
Very low 5 to 10 h/km² Rocky areas unsuitable for agriculture
Very low 5 to 10 h/km² Forest areas being taken over by farming
Practically null, dry and arid arid areas unfit for agriculture
REGIONAL SHORELINE MONITORING STUDY AND DRAWING UP A MANAGEMENT SCHEME FOR THE WEST AFRICAN COASTAL AREA
West African Economicand Monetary Union
International Union for Conservation of Nature
CARTOGRAPHY OF HUMAN LAND-USE SYSTEMS
CONTINENTAL SHELF AND LOCATION OF THE MAP
1:500 000 SCALE
0 5 km 20 km 50 km
Côte d'Ivoire 2/2
Ghana 1/2
Sheet 8/9
Mauritanie
Sénégal
Guinée Bissau
Guinée
Mali
Burkina Faso
Benin
Nigeria
Sierra Leone
Libéria
Côte d'Ivoire
Ghana
Togo
Bathymetry
0 m
250 m
This cartography is a working document provided for illustrative purposes only and is not intended to be used as a substitute for official topographic or hydrographic documents. Maritime country borders are not shown, as the boundary delimitation has no legal standing.
EAM - GEOME, ECS D2C - Environment and Development Network - www.eco-evaluation.org