

AFRICA'S TREES OF LIFE

Episode 1

SAUSAGE TREE

LOCATION: (SOUTH LUANGWA, ZAMBIA)

TIMECODED SCRIPT

February 2015

TIME CODE	SHOT DESCRIPTION	SCRIPT
	TL sausage tree at sunrise.	
	3 x Dolly shots of elephant throwing sand on its back.	
10:00:21	2 x shots of leopard jumping over other leopard. Pull focus between three lionesses.	The icons of Africa.
10:00:24	Wide lionesses lying together, cub yawning between them.	Ambassadors of an impressive wilderness.... <i>* Scripted to picture</i>
10:00:27	TL pan over drying Luangwa River. shaped by the continent's elements. <i>* Scripted to picture</i>
	Crocodiles feeding on dead hippo.	
10:00:36	Hippo fight. Crocodile swallowing meat.	Creatures dependent on nature's most basic offerings... ... food and water. <i>* Scripted to picture</i>
10:00:42	2 x shots, Queleas swarming over river.	Two staples that she provides with abundance or rations down to a fraction. <i>* Scripted to picture</i>
	Aerial over river. 2 x Aerials of buffalos walking on dry ground. 2 x shots, sun streaming through sausage tree leaves.	
10:00:56	Jib shot through branches of sausage tree with flowers.	But there is something that defies nature's rhythms. <i>* Scripted to picture</i>
10:01:00	Tilt down stem of flowers. 2 x shots CU of flowers.	A beautiful tree with an unexpected story never before seen so intimately and so vividly. <i>* Scripted to picture</i>
10:01:10	2 x Vervet monkey drinking nectar. Squirrel feeding on sausage. 2 x Bushbuck eating flower.	A fortune of fruits and flowers that sustain the animals most affected by the yearly drought. <i>• Mduma et al describes" the tree is evergreen where rainfall occurs throughout the year, but deciduous where there is a long dry season". • Mduma et al notes</i>

	Love bird on flower.	that by, “comparing species, the peak in flowering occurred at different times in relation to rainfall, with several non- <i>Acacia</i> species (<i>Commiphora</i> , <i>Balanites</i> , <i>Terminalia</i> and <i>Kigelia</i>) flowering in the dry season 4 or 5 months ahead of the rain” •Mduma, A.R et Al. (2007) <i>The role of rainfall and predators in determining synchrony in reproduction of savanna trees in Serengeti National Park, Tanzania</i> . <i>Journal of Ecology</i> V.95 , 184–196.
10:01:21	Aerial moving up tree to reveal river in the back.	A miracle tree that provides a feast at a time when nature is most unforgiving. * Scripted to picture
10:01:29	TITLE – AFRICA'S TREES OF LIFE SAUSAGE TREE	The Sausage Tree. * Scripted to picture
10:01:49	2 X shots, Southern Carmine Bee eaters on dead branch. Pull focus from bee eaters on branch to elephants in heat haze.	Carmine bee-eaters arrive in the heart of Zambia when the dry season saps the land of moisture. • After spending the winter in the savannas of Angola, southern Democratic Republic of Congo, western Tanzania and Malawi, between July and September they fly south and, ahead of the breeding season, congregate at sites along rivers in a belt that stretches across the sub - continent from southern Angola and Zambia through north-eastern Namibia and Botswana to Zimbabwe (Jackson, 2013) Jackson, J. (2013) Southern’s Breeding spectacle. <i>Africa Geographic</i> pp. 56 – 59 Febuary 2013 • Hoare stated that, “here the first migrant bee – eaters arrive in July each year, but the main influx of birds takes place in August” • Hoare, B (2009). <i>Animal Migration: Remarkable journeys in the wild</i> . 3rd ed. London: Marshalls Editions. 148.
10:01:57	Eles in heat haze at edge of river.	They come here to breed and dig their nests into the shear river banks. * Scripted to picture
10:02:04	Wide of dry river course.	The Luangwa River that floods the Luangwa Valley in Eastern Zambia in the rainy season, is now almost dry. • After spending the winter in the savannas of Angola, southern Democratic Republic of Congo, western Tanzania and Malawi, between July and September they fly south and, ahead of the breeding season, congregate at sites along rivers in a belt that stretches across the sub - continent from southern Angola and Zambia through north-eastern Namibia and Botswana to Zimbabwe (Jackson, 2013) • Jackson, J. (2013) Southern’s Breeding spectacle. <i>Africa Geographic</i> pp. 56 – 59 Febuary 2013

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hoare stated that, “here the first migrant bee – eaters arrive in July each year, but the main influx of birds takes place in August” • Hoare, B (2009). <i>Animal Migration: Remarkable journeys in the wild</i>. 3rd ed. London: Marshalls Editions. 148.
	Lion drinking.	
10:02:17	Hippo chases lion from pool.	<p>Hippos defend every pool. * Scripted to picture</p>
10:02:27	Dolly wide of sausage tree with yellow leaves and few sausage fruits.	<p>Even the sausage tree looks bleak and unproductive. Last year's crop of fruits are old and brown. * Scripted to picture</p>
10:02:38	4 X shots, yellow leaves falling to the ground.	<p>Tattered leaves suddenly yellow and litter the ground. * Scripted to picture</p>
10:02:49	2 x shots Baboons and pukus in shade.	<p>Shade is scarce. * Scripted to picture</p>
10:02:54	Wide and Medium and Kudus under sausage tree in heat haze.	<p>The sausage tree's thinning canopy provides little cover at this time of year. * Scripted to picture</p>
10:03:02	4 x Hippo walking.	<p>Desperate for food, hippos spend more time on land, covering larger areas to find suitable grasses to graze. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The common hippopotamus spends the day in water but emerges at night in order to graze on land, often several kilometres from water (Eltringham 1999) • Eltringham, K. (n.d) <i>The Common Hippopotamus, Hippopotamus amphibius</i>. </p>
10:03:14	3 x Baboons in fig tree eating figs.	<p>The animals that can climb, crowd fig trees that bare the only crop of fresh fruit in the area. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In southern Africa, flowering and fruiting occur throughout the year, with a peak from July to December. • Moraceae, L. 2009. <i>Ficus Sycomorus. Agroforestry Database 4.0 (Online)</i> Available: http://www.worldagroforestry.org/treedb/AFTPDFS/Ficus_sycomorus.pdf [14 January 2015] </p>
10:03:22	Baboon drops fig. CU fig hits the ground.	<p>Below them the grazers and browsers depend on the generosity of the primates. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits are eaten by livestock, wild animals, and birds. The leaves are fairly high in nutritive value with about 9% crude protein dry matter (don Maydell 1986). • Indigenous multipurpose trees of Tanzania: Uses and economic benefits for people - FICUS SYCOMORUS. (Online) Available: http://www.fao.org/docrep/X5327e/x5327e13.htm [14 January 2015] • Flowering and fruiting occur year round, peaking from July to December, the bark is green- yellow to orange and its papery strips reveal the yellow inner </p>

		<p>bark like all other fig, it contains a latex (Daniel, 2000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okoronkwo, C.U. , Ogwo, P.A. Udensi, E.A., And Agu, R.O. 2014. Nutritional and Phytochemical Composition of Utu (Icacina Senegalensis) and Sycamore (Ficus Sycomorus). Seeds. <i>IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology. Volume 8, Issue 7 Ver. III, PP 49-53</i>
10:03:28	2 x shots, CU impala picking up fig from the ground. 3x shots, ele and impala feet and legs walking over figs on the ground.	<p>Impalas make a entire meal of the small fruits.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fruits are eaten by livestock, wild animals, and birds. The leaves are fairly high in nutritive value with about 9% crude protein dry matter (don Maydell 1986). • Indigenous multipurpose trees of Tanzania: Uses and economic benefits for people - FICUS SYCOMORUS. (Online) Available: http://www.fao.org/docrep/X5327e/x5327e13.htm [14 January 2015]
10:03:35	CU ele trunk.	<p>For the elephants this is just a small portion.</p> <p>* Scripted to picture</p>
10:03:40	Eles and impalas eating figs.	<p>The little unripened fruits contain no flesh or seeds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Okoronkwo et al (2014) noted that, “the fruit is a large edible fig, 2-2cm in diameter, ripening from buff green to yellow or red, they are borne in thick clusters on long branchlets” • Okoronkwo, C.U. , Ogwo, P.A. Udensi, E.A., And Agu, R.O. 2014. Nutritional and Phytochemical Composition of Utu (Icacina Senegalensis) and Sycamore (Ficus Sycomorus). Seeds. <i>IOSR Journal of Environmental Science, Toxicology and Food Technology. Volume 8, Issue 7 Ver. III, PP 49-53</i>
10:03:45	Wide baboons running on branches in fig tree. Baboons eating figs at top of tree.	<p>Each one is actually a bouquet of tiny white flowers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gail & Eisikowitch states that, “F. sycomorus is monoecious and both male and female flowers develop in the same syconium. Syconium is the type of inflorescence borne by figs (genus Ficus), formed by an enlarged, fleshy, hollow receptacle with multiple ovaries on the inside surface.[1] In essence, it is really a fleshy stem with a number of flowers, so it is considered both amultiple and accessory fruit. Each flower consists of three to four perianth lobes and a central pistil with one style and a rounded stigma. Male Syconium is short styled flowers that bare wasps instead of seeds. Female syconium is long styled flowers that bare seeds instead of wasps” • Galil & Eisikowitch states that, “The inflorescences (= syconia) develop in great numbers in short panicles situated on the trunk and the main branches” • Galil, J. & Eisikowitch, D. 1968. Flowering cycles and fruit types of Ficus Sycomourus in Israel. <i>Department of Botany, Tel Aviv Univerisity, Tel Aviv,</i>

		<i>Israel. V 67: 745 – 758</i>
10:03:49	Young baboon eating figs. 2 x shots, Impala eating fig on the ground.	<p>Hundreds of them wrapped in a green skin – a little parcel of concentrated energy for the animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As noted by Anon (2015) “Fruits are round, from 2.5 to 5 cm in diameter, with a conspicuous opening with many bracts at one end, and of various colours” • Indigenous multipurpose trees of Tanzania: Uses and economic benefits for people - FICUS SYCOMORUS. (Online) Available: http://www.fao.org/docrep/X5327e/x5327e13.htm [14 January 2015] • The fruits are nature’s gift to mankind. These wild fruits are chief source of vitamins, minerals and proteins (Rathod & Valvi, 2011) • V.S. Rathod, V.S. and Valvi, S.R. 2011. Antinutritional factors of some wild edible fruits from Kolhapur District. <i>Recent Science: Recent Research in Science and Technology 2011, 3(5): 68-7</i>
10:04:00	2 x shots, Leopard peering out of ditch.	<p>The local female leopard has found the perfect spot for an ambush a network of eroded ditches in one of the last remaining fields of grass.</p> <p>* Scripted to picture</p>
10:04:13	Puku looking at leopard in ditch and alarm calling.	<p>Pukus and impalas have grazed the grassland down to the roots.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pe´riquet, A. L et al (2012) states that, “Whereas zebras are grazers and usually stay in grassland areas, impalas are mixed feeders utilizing grassland and bushland habitats” • Pe´riquet, A. L et al. (2012) Influence of immediate predation risk by lions on the vigilance of prey of different body size. <i>Behavioral Ecology</i> doi:10.1093/beheco/ars060. (Online) Available: http://beheco.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2012/04/25/beheco.ars060.full.pdf+html • Isaacs (n.d) states, “ In African savannahs, dense woodland habitats are preferred by obligate browsers such as greater kudu <i>Tragelaphus strepsiceros</i> and giraffe <i>Giraffa camelopardalis</i>, while mixed foragers such as impala <i>Aepyceros melampus</i> favor open woodland and grazers such as Burchell’s zebra <i>Equus burchelli</i> and blue wildebeest <i>Connochaetes taurinus</i> prefer open grassland habitats” • Isaacs, L et al. (n.d) <i>Effects of prescribed burning and mechanical bush clearing on ungulate space use in an African savannah</i>. <i>Restoration Ecology</i>, 21: 260-266 • Puku are obligate grazers, occupying grasslands near permanent water within the savanna woodlands and floodplains of south-central Africa. Although associated with wet areas and swamp vegetation, Puku avoid deep standing water, and in that sense are ecologically distinct from Lechwe (Jenkins in press). The high population growth rate of Puku has been suggested to explain

		<p>the rapid recovery of some populations following cessation of unsustainable poaching levels (Goldspink <i>et al.</i> 1998).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat and ecology from IUCN – Encyclopedia of life Online (Online) <p>Available: http://eol.org/data_objects/31105493</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anon (n.d) states, “The Puku is predominantly a grazing specie” <p>Puku (Online) Available: http://www.krugerpark.co.za/africa_puku.html</p>
10:04:19	2 x shots, Leopard moving along bottom of ditch.	It's difficult for the leopard to go unnoticed.
10:04:23		But the ditch's network spreads far. * Scripted to picture*
	Young puku standing at top of ditch.	
10:04:29	Leopard in ditch.	The odds seem to play in her favour. * Scripted to picture*
	Leopard lunges out of ditch and chases young puku, and disappear into ditch. Impalas running away. Puku and impala alarm calls.	
10:04:52	Leopard in ditch walking and looking around.	But this time it's a miss. * Scripted to picture*
10:04:57	2 x Zebra looking down at leopard in ditch.	Everyone knows she's here. * Scripted to picture*