
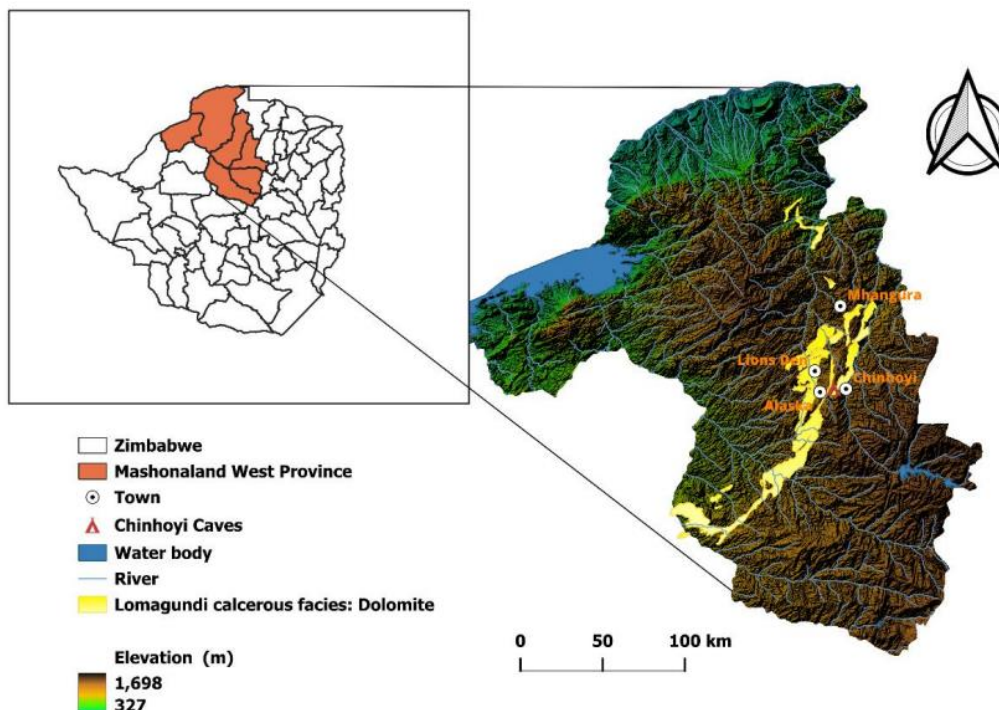


Country	MIKAS springs	Coordinates / Nearby City	Spring discharge (Q in l/s,min/av/max) / tapped or not	Criteria* in order / Main justification */ H-historic, A-aesthetic, S-scientific, E-Economic, Ec-ecologic	Data collected by
Zimbabwe 	1. Baguta	17° 17' 43.85" S 30° 12' 15.89" E Z = 1193 m asl Chinhoyi, Mashonaland West Province	9.5 / 24.5 / 35 Not tapped, flows into a reservoir before being pumped for irrigation	<p><i>E, A, S, Ec</i></p> <p><i>The karstified Lomagundi dolomite aquifer occurs within the Middle Precambrian Mcheka formation which is the lower unit of the Lomagundi dolomites (part of Magondi supergroup). The spring is in the same aquifer system with Chinhoyi caves (Chirorodziva cave) about 11 km away. It is possible that "sleeping" pool seen in the main Chinhoyi cave (Wonder Hole) could be a part of a much larger common active karst groundwater system. The caves are a tourist attraction, managed by the Zimbabwe National Parks and are classified as a Ramsar Site. Sinkholes and smaller caves can be observed in various locations within the areas that outcrops the dolomites. Subsequent flow of Baguta karst spring into the Manyame River signifies that it plays a substantial role in sustaining flows for riverine biodiversity especially in low flow seasons.</i></p>	Moses Souta, Bilton M. Simango, Kudakwashe Shelton Muzenda

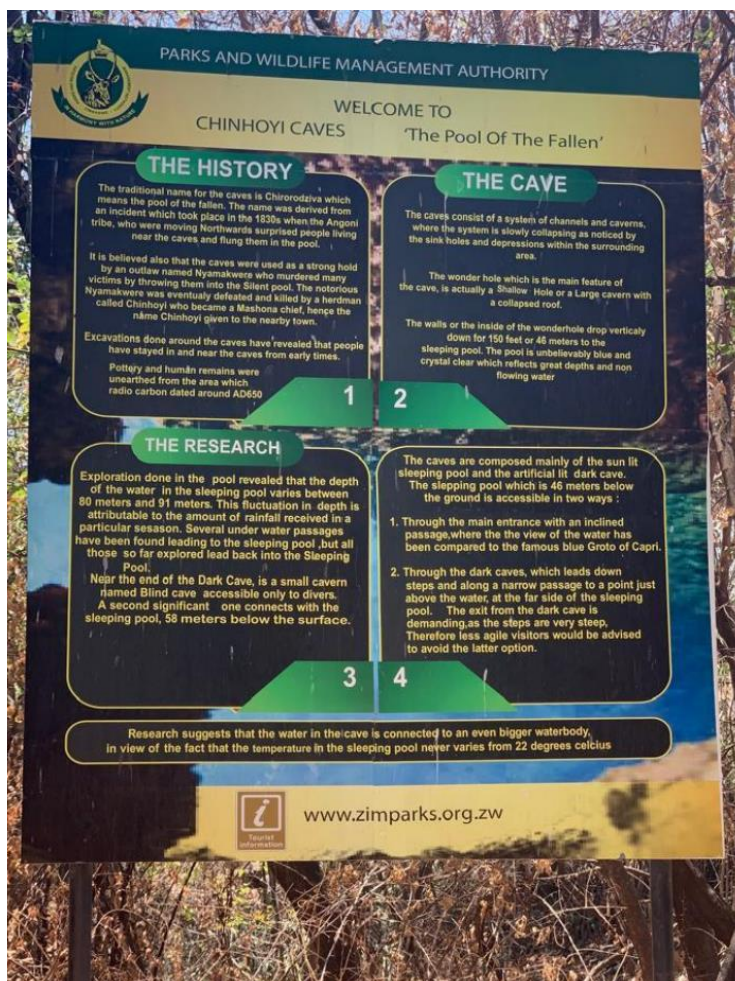
MIKAS – Baguta spring



Location map of Baguta and Chinhoyi caves



Stream that is formed by the spring as it flows along a channel (Photo Credit: Kudakwashe Shelton Muzenda)



The informative plate illustrating a historic overview of the Chinkhoyi caves (Photo Credit: Moses Souta)



The “sleeping” pool at the Chinhoyi Caves which is characterised by cobalt blue clear water (Photo Credit: Moses Souta)



One of the entrances into the cave showing the dolomitic limestone rock outcrop and typical karst cavern (Photo Credit: Moses Souta)