

APPENDIX A

Figure 1

Yearly Coefficient of Variation in Rainfall and Yearly Livestock-Related Deaths for all Parties when Turkana are Attackers, 1998–2009

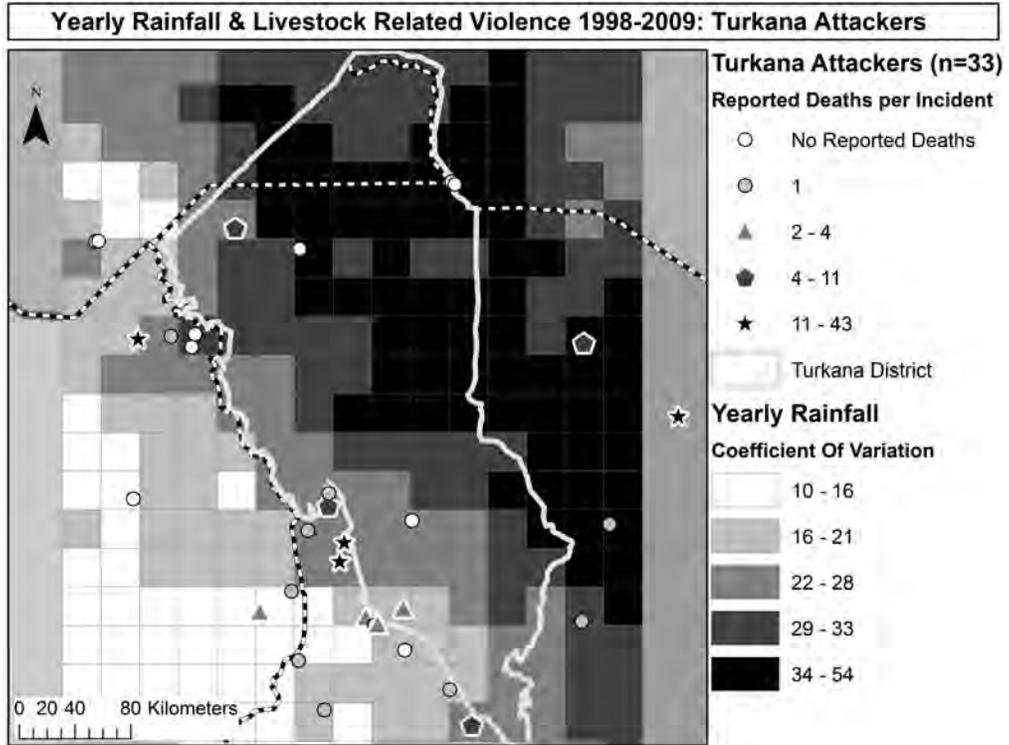


Figure 2

Yearly Coefficient of Variation in Rainfall and Yearly Livestock-Related Deaths for All Parties when Turkana are Attacked, 1998–2009

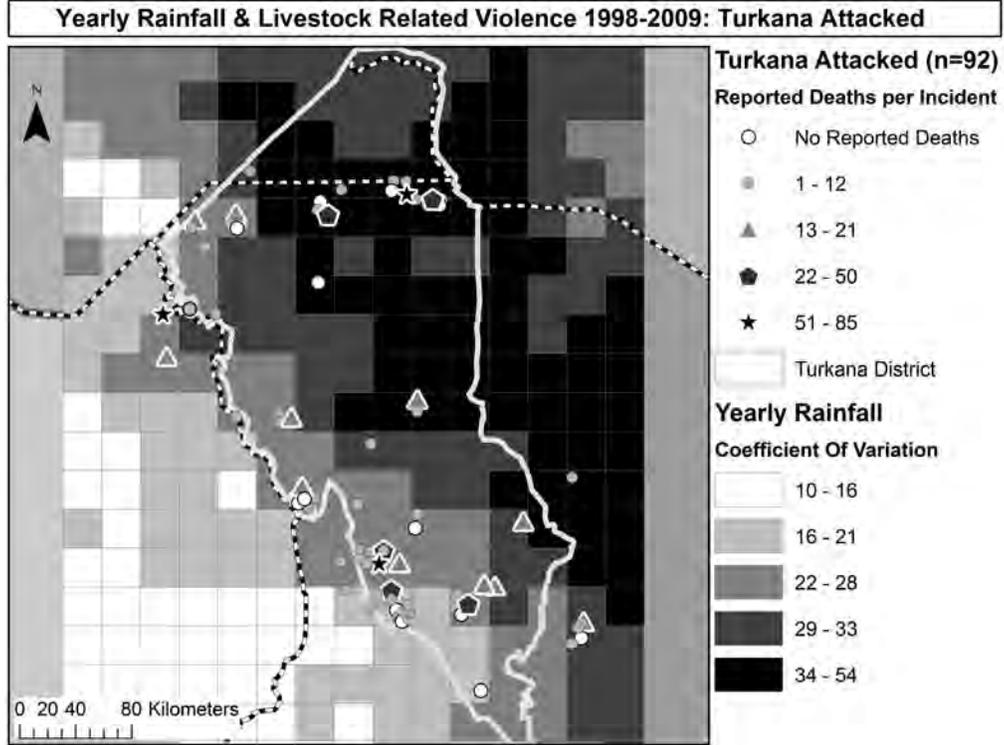


Figure 3

Digital Elevation Model for Turkana and Deaths of All Parties for Each Livestock-Related Attack by the Turkana, 1998–2009

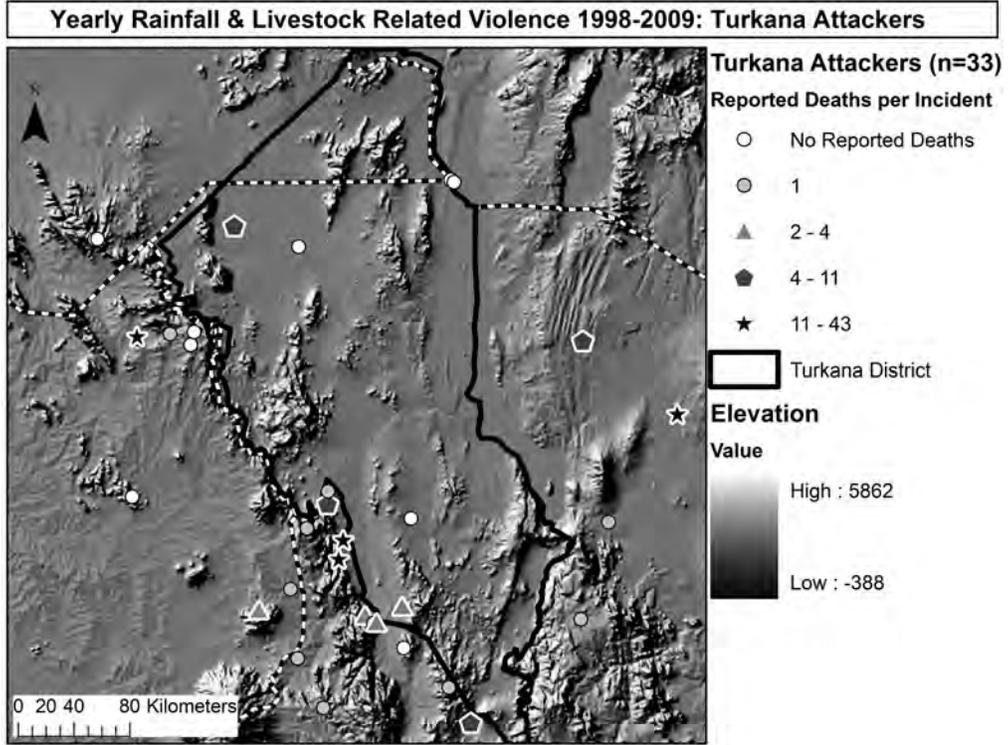


Figure 4

Digital Elevation model for Turkana and Deaths of All Parties for Each Livestock-Related Attack on the Turkana

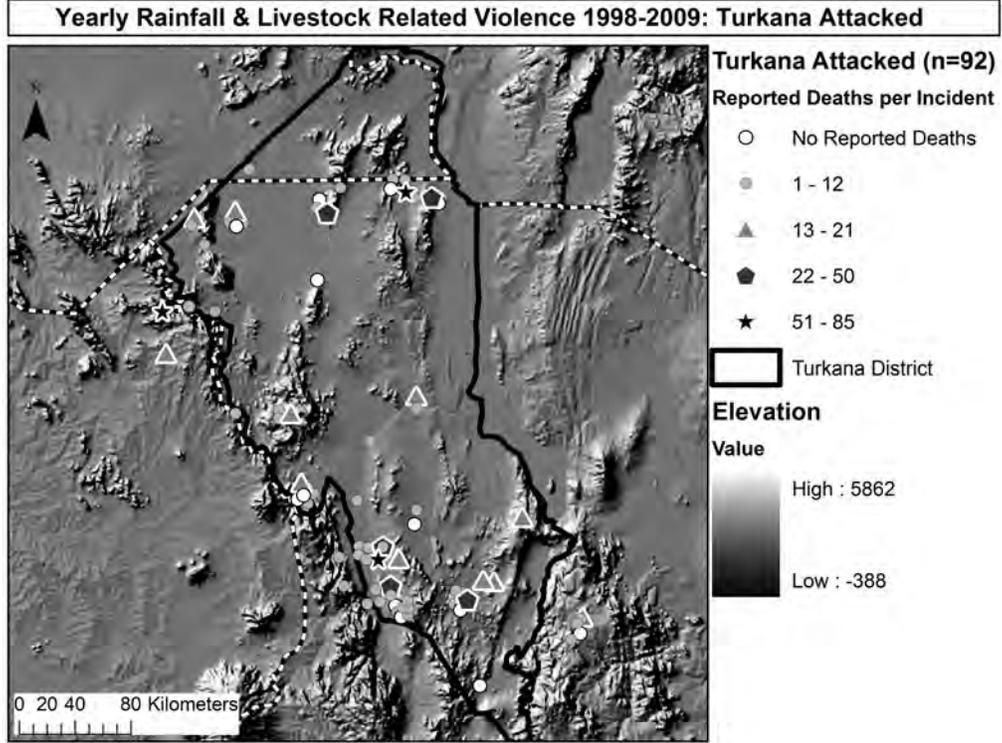


Figure 5

Deaths of All Parties for Each Livestock-Related Attack *by the Turkana*, 1998-2009, as Related to Nearby Bodies of Water

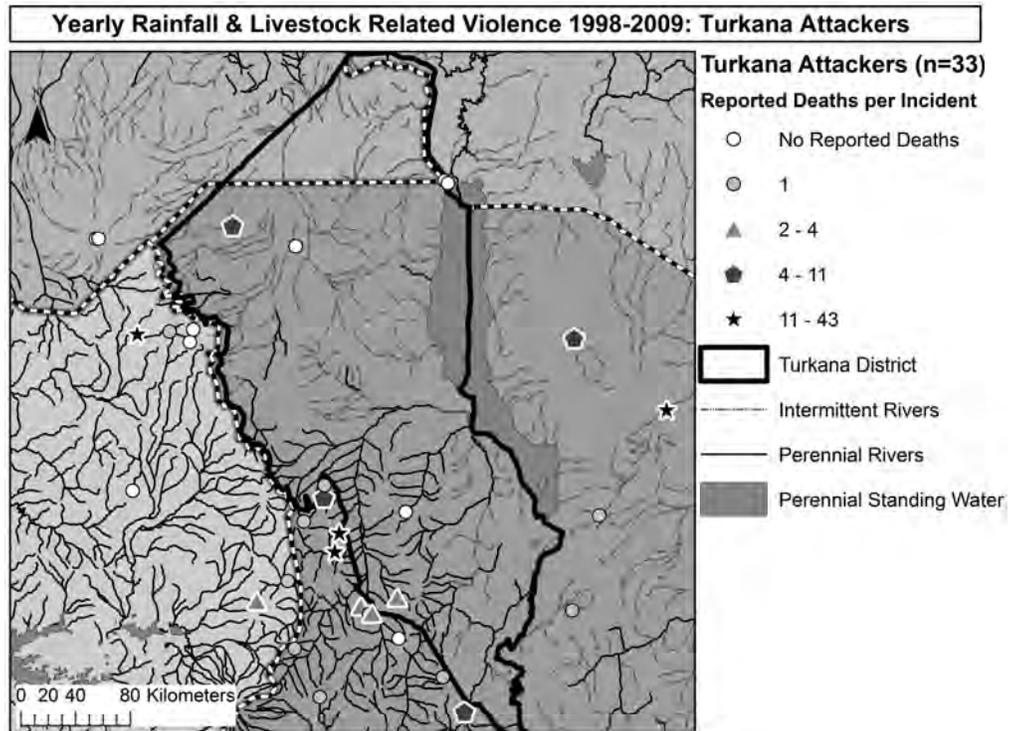
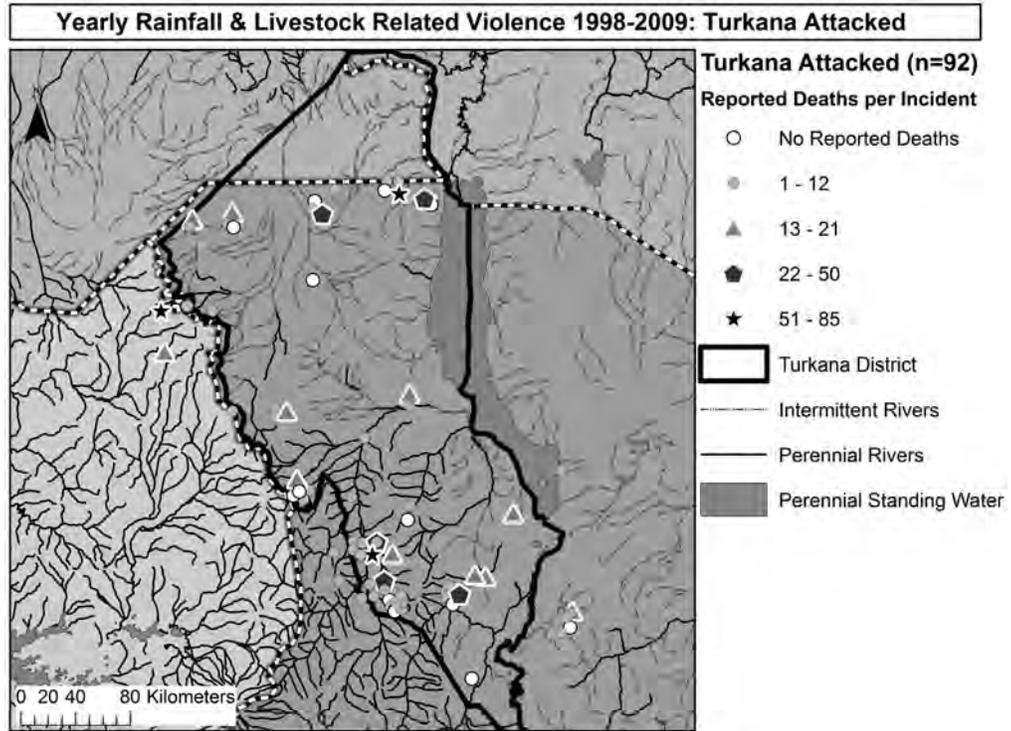


Figure 6

Deaths of All Parties for Each Livestock-Related Attack on the Turkana, 1998–2009, as Related to Nearby Bodies of Water



APPENDIX B

Landforms and Water Features

VARIABLE	GeoNames Features Included in Variable
Mesa Plat	Mesa(s)—flat-topped, isolated elevation with steep slopes on all sides; less extensive than a plateau Plateau—elevated plain with steep slopes on one or more sides, and often with incised streams
Desert	Desert—large area with little or no vegetation due to extreme environmental conditions
Valley Gorge	Gorge(s)—short, narrow, steep-sided section of a stream valley; a break in a mountain range or other high obstruction, used for transportation from one side to the other Saddle—broad, open pass crossing a ridge or between hills or mountains Valley—elongated depression usually traversed by a stream
Mountain Features	Mountain(s)—elevation standing high above the surrounding area with small summit area, steep slopes and local relief of 300 meters or more Peak—pointed elevation atop a mountain, ridge, or other hypsographic feature Ridge(s)—long narrow elevation with steep sides and a more or less continuous crest Escarpment—long line of cliffs or steep slopes separating level surfaces above and below
Hill Cliff	Cliff(s)—high, steep-to-perpendicular slope overlooking a waterbody or lower area Hill(s)—rounded elevation of limited extent rising above the surrounding land with local relief of less than 300 meters Rock(s)—conspicuous, isolated rocky mass
Wildlife Reserve	Wildlife reserve—tract of public land reserved for the preservation of wildlife
Plains	Plain(s)—extensive area of comparatively level to gently undulating land, lacking surface irregularities, and usually adjacent to a higher area

(continued)

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Forest	Forest—area dominated by tree vegetation. Forest reserve—forested area set aside for preservation or controlled use
Intermittent Standing Water	Mud Flat(s)—relatively level area of mud either between high- and low-tide lines or subject to flooding Lake Bed(s)—dried up or drained area of a former lake; intermittent lake Salt Area—shallow basin or flat where salt accumulates after periodic inundation; intermittent wetland
Standing Water	Lake Channel—the part of a lake having water deep enough for navigation between islands, shoals, etc. Lake(s)—large inland body of standing water; crater lake; wetland dominated by grass-like vegetation Pond(s)—small standing waterbody Pool(s)—small and comparatively still, deep part of a larger body of water, such as a stream or harbor, or a small body of standing water. Reservoir—artificial pond or lake Swamp—wetland dominated by tree vegetation Well(s)—cylindrical hole, pit, or tunnel drilled or dug down to a depth from which water, oil, or gas can be pumped or brought to the surface Waterhole—natural hole, hollow, or small depression containing water, used by humans and animals, especially in arid areas

VARIABLE	HydroSHEDS Features Included in Variables
Perennial Flowing Water	Water flows that are relatively constant throughout the calendar year
Intermittent Flowing Water	Water flows that are seasonal or irregular