Provisional edition

WESTERN HEMISPHERE
DISTRIBUTION OF ARID HOMOCLIMATES

(Prepared for UNESCO by Peveril Meigs)

See also UN Map No. 392 - Eastern Hemisphere: Distribution of Arid Homoclimates.

MOISTURE

The extremely arid classification is based on rainfall records which show at least one year without rain. The arid and semiarid classifications are based on the deficit of precipitation in relation to potential evapotranspiration using the index described by Thornthwaite in 1948. See "World Distribution of Arid and Semi-Arid Homoclimates" by Peveril Meigs, UNESCO/NS/AZ/37, Paris, 21 August 1951.

E Extremely arid — A Arid — S Semiarid

SEASON OF PRECIPITATION

a No distinct season — b Summer precipitation — c Winter precipitation

TEMPERATURE

In the climatic classification symbol used on the map, e.g. Sb24, the first digit represents the coldest month and the second digit the warmest month based on mean monthly temperatures as follows: 0 - below 0°C, 1 - 0° to 10°, 2 - 10° to 20°, 3 - 20° to 30° and 4 - above 30°.

Hot (24,33,34) — Mild (22,23) — Cool winter (12,13,14) — Cold winter (02,03,04)

MILES 0 500 1000 2000 3000

KILOMETRES 0 500 1000 2000 3000

Goode's Homolosine Equal-Area projection. True distances on mid-meridians and parallels 0° to 40°.

The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

MAP NO. 393
APRIL 1952
UNITED NATIONS