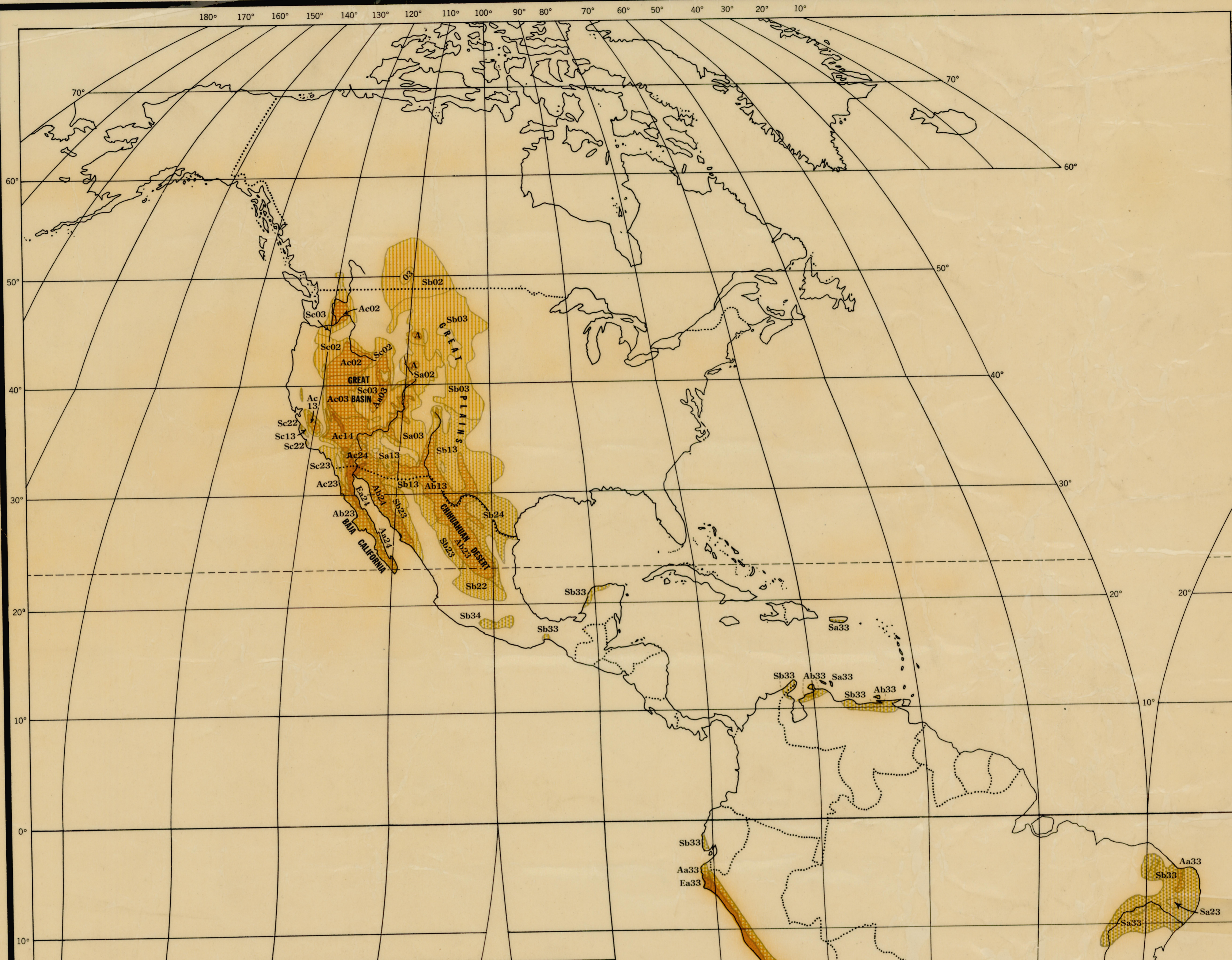


Provisional edition



WESTERN HEMISPHERE DISTRIBUTION OF ARID HOMOCлимATES

(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

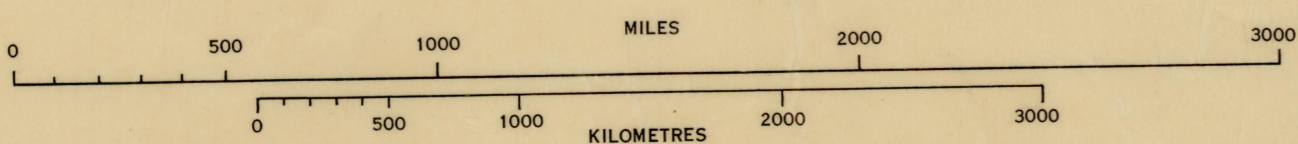
SEASON OF PRECIPITATION

a No distinct season b Summer precipitation c Winter precipitation

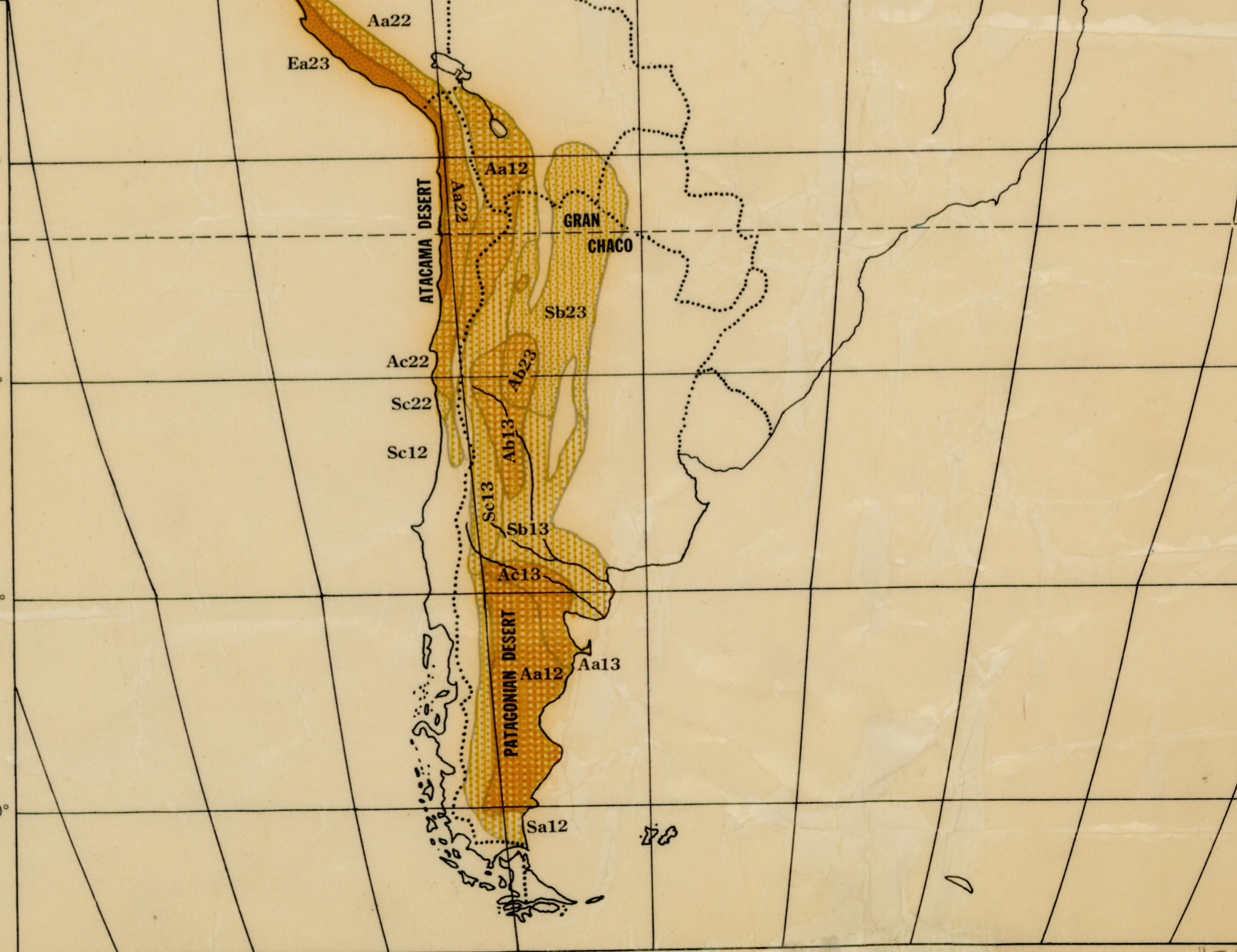
TEMPERATURE

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)



Goode's Homolosine Equal-Area projection. True distances on mid-meridians and parallels 0° to 40°.
 Based on Goode Base Map No. 401HC. Copyright by the University of Chicago. Used by permission of the University of Chicago Press.
 The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



A 000-4-52