

FLOW CHART FOR KÖPPEN'S CLIMATE CLASSIFICATION

FIRST LETTER SYMBOL

- A **TROPICAL CLIMATES**
Monthly temperatures all greater than or equal to 18°C.
- B **DRY CLIMATES**
Potential evapotranspiration exceeds precipitation.
- C **WET TEMPERATE (MARITIME) CLIMATES**
Average temperature of coldest month is at least -3°C but less than 18°C; warmest month at least 10°C.
- D **COOL TEMPERATE (CONTINENTAL) CLIMATES**
Coldest month less than -3°C; warmest month at least 10°C.
- E **POLAR CLIMATES**
Monthly temperatures all less than 10°C.

SECOND LETTER SYMBOL

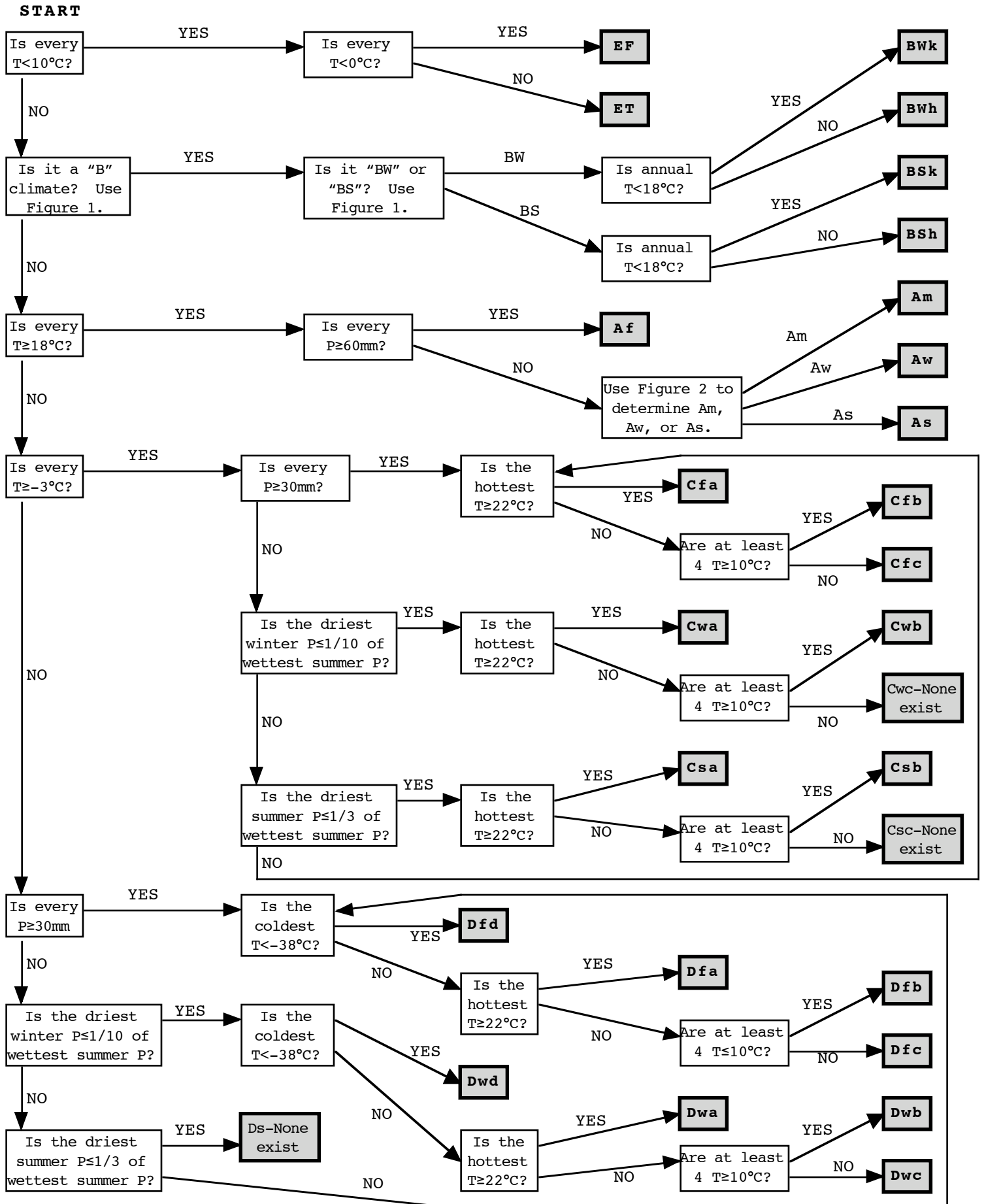
- F **FROST/ICE**
All months less than 0°C.
- S **STEPPE**
See Figure 1.
- T **TUNDRA**
Warmest month at least 0°C.
- W **DESERT**
See Figure 1.
- f **WET ALL YEAR**
See Figure 2; or, every month receives at least 30 mm of precipitation for C and D climates.
- m **MONSOON**
Short dry season.
- s **SUMMER DRY**
See Figure 2; or, driest summer month less than or equal to 1/3 of precipitation of wettest winter month.
- w **WINTER DRY**
See Figure 2; or, driest winter month less than or equal to 1/10 of precipitation of wettest summer month.

THIRD LETTER SYMBOL

- a **HOT SUMMER**
Warmest month greater than or equal to 22°C.
- b **WARM LONG SUMMER**
At least 4 months have temperatures of 10°C or above but under 22°C.
- c **SHORT SUMMER**
1 to 3 months have temperatures of 10°C or above but under 22°C.
- d **SEVERE WINTER**
Coldest month less than -38°C.
- h **HOT**
Annual temperature is 18°C or greater.
- k **COOL**
Annual temperature is less than 18°C.

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T and P refer to normal monthly values of Temperature and Precipitation



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FIGURE 1

Figure 1: First, divide the year into two six-month seasons: April-September and October-March, representing Summer or Winter in their respective hemispheres. If 70% or more of the annual precipitation total falls into one of these two seasons, then that season is considered to have a precipitation concentration. If not, then precipitation is considered to fall evenly throughout the year.

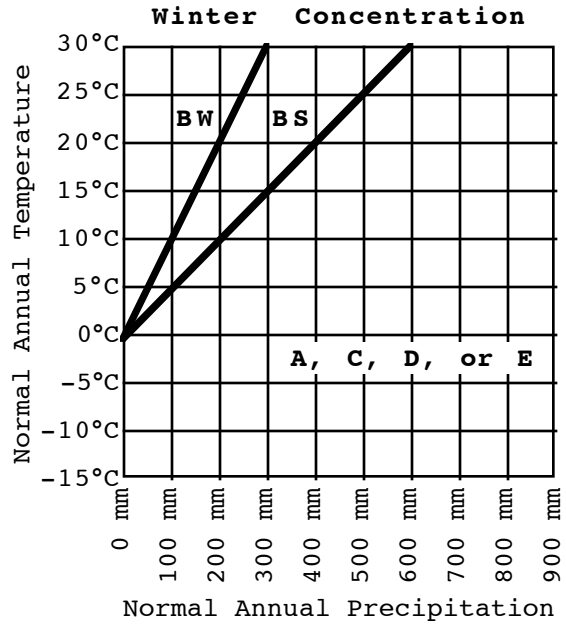
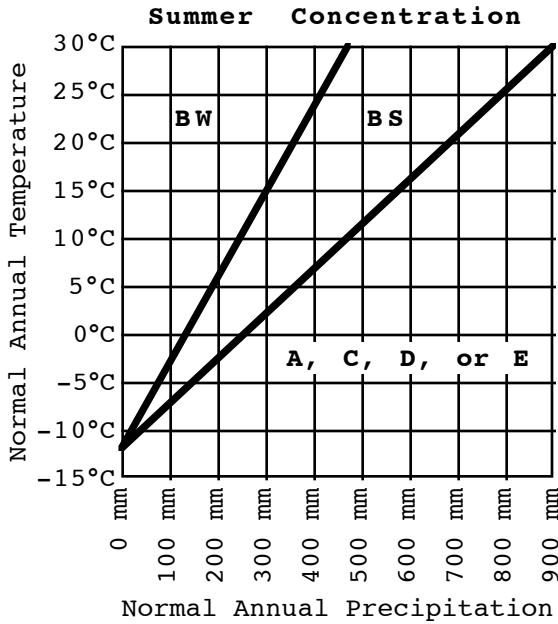
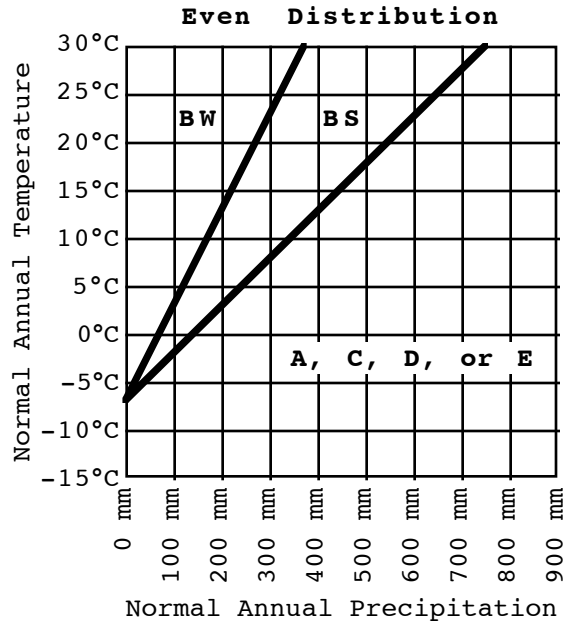


FIGURE 2

Figure 2: First, divide the year into two six-month seasons: April-September and October-March, representing Summer or Winter in their respective hemispheres. If 70% or more of the annual precipitation total falls into one of these two seasons, then that season is considered to have a precipitation concentration. If not, then precipitation is considered to fall evenly throughout the year.

