



Köppen-Geiger Climate Classification

The highly referenced climate classification map of Wladimir Köppen was published for the first time in 1900 and updated in its latest version by Rudolf Geiger in 1961.

Climate classification is applied to a broad range of topics in climate and climate change research as well as in physical geography, hydrology, agriculture, biology and educational aspects.

Based on recent data from the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia and the Global Precipitation Climatology Centre (GPCC) at the German Weather Service, this map presents a new digital Köppen-Geiger world map on climate classification for the second half of the 20th century.

Main climates

A: equatorial
B: arid
C: warm temperate
D: snow
E: polar

Precipitation

W: desert
S: steppe
f: fully humid
s: summer dry
w: winter dry
m: monsoonal

Temperature

a: hot summer
b: warm summer
c: cool summer
d: extremely continental
h: hot arid
k: cold arid
F: polar frost
T: polar tundra



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