

Fig. 65–70. Large-scale ecological classification (after WALTER et al. 1975). Roman numerals I–IX indicate the zonobiome (ZB). White spaces between shaded areas are zonoecotones. Mountains are shown in black. Further distinctions within the individual zonobiomes are indicated as follows: a: relatively arid for that particular ZB; h: relatively humid for that particular ZB; oc: climate with oceanic or maritime tendency in extratropical regions; co: climate with continental tendency; fr: frequent frost in tropical regions, for example IIfr at higher altitudes; wr: prevailing winter rain, in ZB in which this is anomalous, for example Vwr, but also IIIwr; sr: prevailing summer rain, for example IIIsr; swr: two rainy seasons, for example IIIswr (or occasional rain at any season); ep: episodic rain, in extreme deserts; nm: non-measurable precipitation from dew or fog in the deserts; (rII): rain as sparse as in ZB III, e.g. I(rII) equatorial desert; (tl): temperature curve as in I, for example II(tl) = diurnal climate

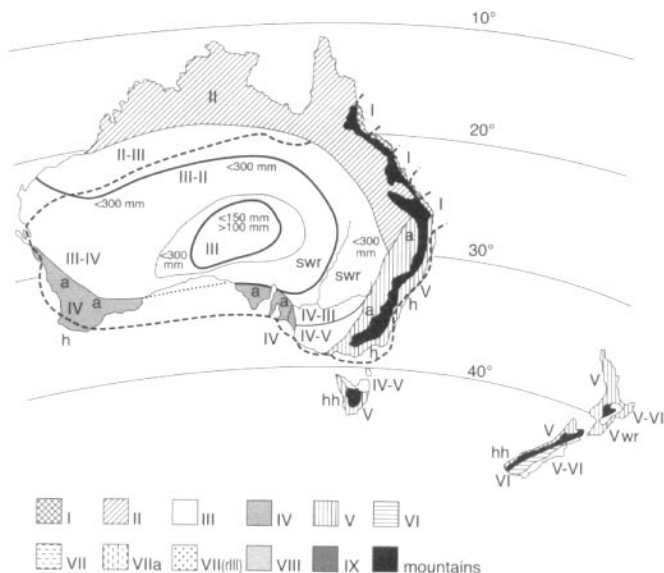


Fig. 65. Australia and New Zealand with zonobiomes I–VI