**CSA: Precipitation**

The title of this map is “Central and Southern Asia: Precipitation.” The data for this map is from 2020. The scale of this map is 1 to 25,000,000. The scale bar represents 500 kilometers and can be found above the top left corner of the map frame.

This map shows the average annual rainfall level in the Central and Southern Asia region in 2020. The region is outlined by a solid line and the areas with different levels of rainfall are distinguished by a distinct color and texture fill. The spacing between the lines of the textures used in this map serves to distinguish varying levels of precipitation intensity. Widely spaced lines indicate areas with lower average annual rainfall, while closely spaced lines signify areas with higher rainfall intensity. Areas filled with dots represent minimal rainfall. The corresponding colors and textures representing each precipitation level in this map can be found in the accompanying precipitation legend.

Overall, the northern part of the Central and Southern Asia region generally experiences less rainfall compared to the southern part. The northernmost section receives low average annual rainfall, while the western portion encounters minimal precipitation. Much of the southern part region, including the island of Sri Lanka, situated off of the southeastern coast of the Indian peninsula, experiences low levels of annual precipitation. However, the southernmost and eastern parts of the region, comprising Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and parts of India, receive moderate to high annual rainfall, with certain areas within Nepal and Bhutan experiencing particularly high levels of precipitation.