**ESEA: Precipitation**

The title of this map is “Eastern and South-Eastern Asia: Precipitation.” The data for this map is from 2020. The scale of this map is 1 to 50,000,000. The scale bar represents 1,000 kilometers and can be found above the top left corner of the map frame.

This map shows the average annual rainfall level in the Eastern and South-Eastern 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.

Across much of the mainland of the Eastern and South-Eastern region, there is minimal average annual rainfall, contrasting with the higher levels experienced in the southern islands. The northwestern portion of the region receives the least rainfall, characterized by minimal levels of average annual precipitation. Moving towards the eastern part of the region, rainfall levels remain relatively low, while the southern areas and many of the islands experience moderate to high levels of annual rainfall. The map includes, from north to south, the islands of Japan, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Indonesia. Due to their small size, some smaller islands have been omitted, with a focus on generalizing the larger islands for clarity and usability.