**OC: Precipitation**

This is OC map 1. The title of this map is “Oceania: Precipitation.” The data for this map is from 2020. The scale of this map is 1 to 30,000,000. The scale bar represents 600 kilometers and can be found above the top left corner of the map frame.

This map shows the average annual rainfall level in the Oceania 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 regions 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.

The following map focuses on the three largest countries in the Oceania region, which is composed of a total of fourteen countries. Australia, positioned centrally on the map, receives relatively low average annual rainfall, with most areas experiencing minimal precipitation. Only the southeastern part of the country receives low levels of rainfall. Tasmania, located south of Australia and forming a detached state, also encounters low levels of annual rainfall. To the southwest of Australia lies New Zealand, depicted in two parts, both of which experience low levels of annual rainfall. Papua New Guinea, situated north of Australia, receives the highest level of annual rainfall among the depicted countries, characterized by a moderate level of precipitation.