**LAC: Precipitation**

This is audio track number two of the Latin America and Caribbean section to accompany LAC map 1. The title of this map is “Latin America and the Caribbean: 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 Latin America and Caribbean 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.

Most of the region experiences a low level of average annual rainfall, including the islands of Haiti, the Dominican Republic, and most of Cuba in the northeastern sections of the map. Additionally, there are small sections in the northernmost and southwestern parts of the region where minimal rainfall occurs. The central part of the region boasts the highest average annual rainfall, including the southern portion of North America around Mexico and Guatemala, as well as the northern part of South America covering Colombia, which receive medium levels of average annual rainfall. The area between these two continents, spanning Costa Rica and Panama, receives high levels of average annual rainfall.