



ELEVATION MAP
SOUTH AMERICA

Meters Above Sea Level	Feet Above Sea Level
Over 6000	Over 20,000
3000 to 6000	10,000 to 20,000
1500 to 3000	5,000 to 10,000
600 to 1500	2,000 to 5,000
300 to 600	1,000 to 2,000
150 to 300	500 to 1,000
0 to 150	0 to 500

Scale
1:37,400,000

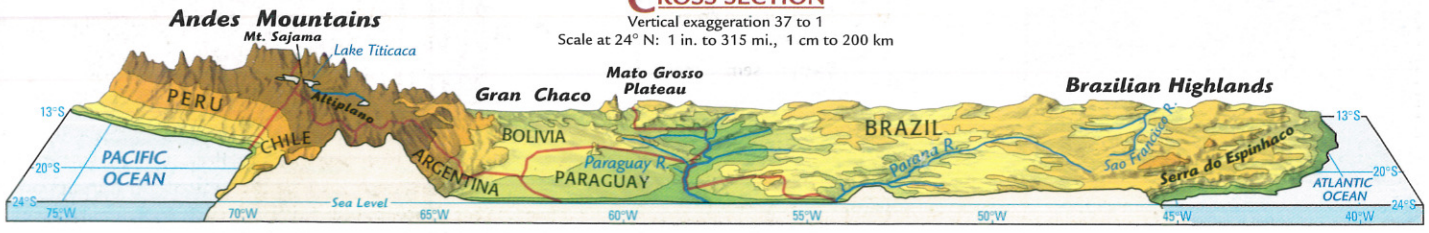
0 250 500 750 1000 miles
0 250 500 750 1000 kilometers
1 in. to 589 mi.
1 cm to 374 km

Detailed legend on page 6 Lambert Equal Area Projection

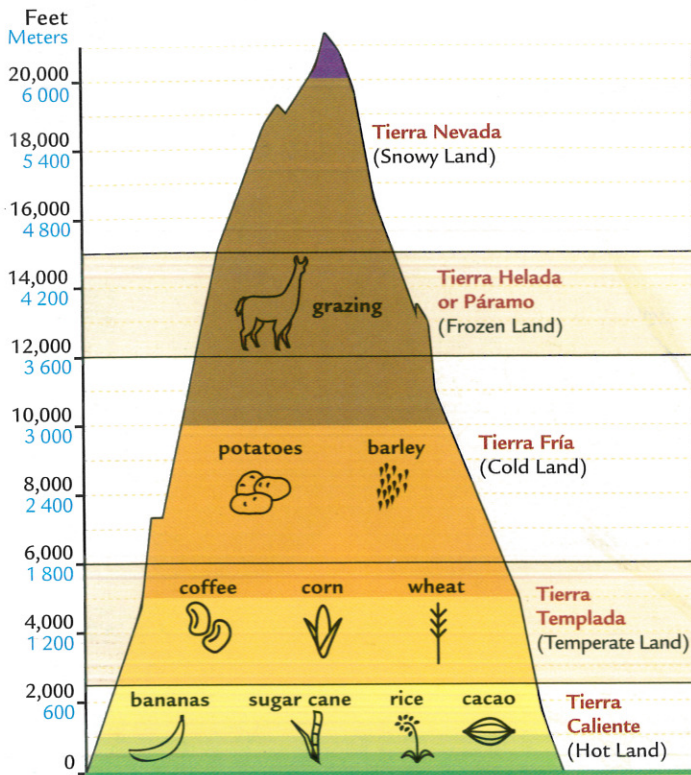


CROSS SECTION

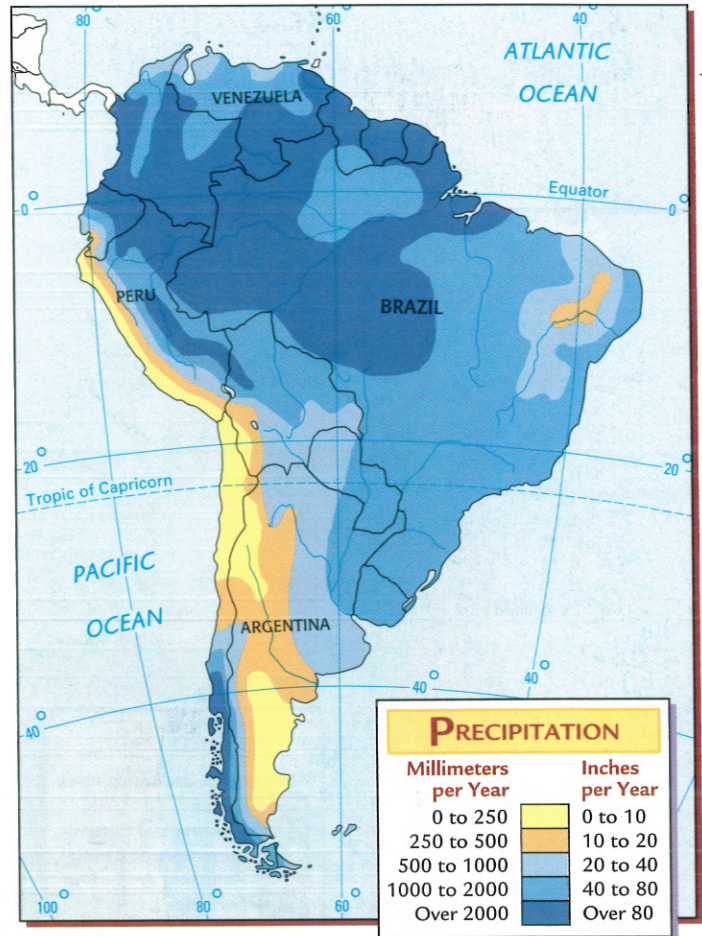
Vertical exaggeration 37 to 1
Scale at 24° N: 1 in. to 315 mi., 1 cm to 200 km



ALTITUDE ZONES IN THE ANDES



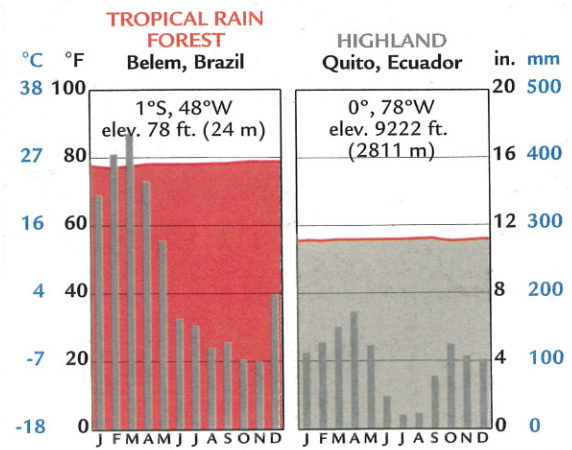
As altitude in the Andes increases, the climate gets colder and drier. For centuries, indigenous people in the region have cultivated crops that grow well at each elevation zone and climate.



Desert by the sea

The Atacama Desert along coastal Peru and Chile is among the driest places on Earth. Its dry conditions are caused by the cold Peru Current, which flows north along the western coast of the continent. This surface current cools the air, preventing it from holding much moisture, so very little rain falls in this region.

CLIMOGRAPHS



Both Quito and Belem are near the Equator. The difference in their elevations explains why Quito is colder and drier. Air temperature drops about 3.5°F for each rise of 1000 feet (6.5°C for each 1000 meters).