



El salvador mapa politico

El Salvador's political map is a useful tool we can use to identify national geography and its distribution, as well as political and administrative division. Most importantly, El Salvador's political map shows how the 14 departments in which the country is divided, as well as the country's most important cities and location. This map is official and in addition to all of the above we mentioned also shows us the main roads of the road network marked pink and also the main rivers and lakes of the country marked with a heavenly color. El Salvador borders Honduras to the north, pacific to the south, Guatemala to the east, Nicaragua to the west. Its geographical location is located in Central America. You may encounter this map in some places where it is needed to be used such as some ministries or units, as they need a lot to pinpoint where exactly every place in El Salvador is located. READ ALSO: El Salvador climate map This map should be known to all Salvadors, as it is currently an official one. Share ENFacebookTryFine ItWhatsApp Geography of El Salvador Industry Type / LocationContent AmericaSystak Neighborhoods Central America - Pacific Geographic Features Laving 21,041 km2 20,712 km2 (20,712 km2) Land) 3 20 km2 (Water)Coastline 307 km Extreme Points Lower Pacific at 0 mPoint High Cerro El Pitel at 2,730 m International Territorial Fronts 590 km 391 Km (Hondauras) 199 km (Guatemala)Sea claims • Adjacent area 24 nautical miles (44.6 km) • Exclusive economic zone 200 nautical miles (370.4 km) • Fresh Sea Serial 12 nautical miles (22.2 km)[Editing data on Wikidata] A map of El Salvador, which was sniffed out by the Pacific Ocean el Salvador is the smallest country in Central America and a moon that has no border with the Caribbean Sea. However, with its nearly 7 million inhabitants, it is the most densely populated in the region. It borders the North Pacific from the south, Guatemala to the northwest, and Honduras to the north and northeast. In the southeast, Fonseca Bay separates it from Nicaragua. [2] Geographical details see also: Appendix: The Islaco Volcanoes in Central America, known as the Pacific Lighthouse two parallel mountain ranges crossing El Salvador to the west, with a central plateau between the two and a narrow coastal plain near the Pacific Ocean. These properties divide the country into two physical regions. The mountain ranges and the central highlands occupy 85% of the area, with the highlands. The rest is populated on the coastal plain. Cerro El Pitel, the highest point in la country The north is a continuation of the Sierra Madre de Chiapas that begins in Mexico and crosses Guatemala, forming a continuous mountain range along the border with Honduras, descending from northwest to southeast. It has two sectors cut by river to map. Highs in this area range from 1,600m to 2,700m. To the northwest, the Sierra de Matapan-Alutifica, with the montecristo peak, of 2,418m, around Montecristo National Park, [3] and to the east, the Nhuatrik mountain range or mountain range and the Kakahutic or Kuruven mountain range, of 1,663 m[4] the area was heavily breached. This overexperience, followed by intense erosion, degraded the territory. The result is the least populated region in the country's highest mountain is Cerro El Pitel, 2,730m, in the Sierra Madre de Chiapas, between Honduras and El Salvador, surrounded by cloud forest and the country's coldest climate, as seen between December and March, with 1,534mm of precipitation between May and October. El Salvador is a territory of volcanic origin, located in the tropics. From every panoramic spot being weighed, volcanoes dominate the country's landscape. The central plateau accounts for only 25% of the region, but contains the majority of the population and major cities in the country. This plane is 50 km wide and has an average height of 600 m. The terrain is waves, with some crepes, lava fields and geysers. Between the volcanic chain and the coast is a narrow plain with a maximum width of 20 miles to the east, near Fonseca Bay. Near La Libertad, however, the slopes of volcanoes fall directly over the ocean. Surfaces along the Pacific Ocean are usually flat or slightly wavy and caused by suffering deposits on nearby slopes. Vegetation and land use at El Salvador Hydrography Lake ilopango El Salvador has about 300 rivers. The most important is the Lamape River, which originated in Guatemala, crosses the Sierra Madre, flows through the central plateau and ends up cutting through the volcanic chain to flow into the Pacific Ocean. It's the only river in El Salvador, and its conduits drain half the country. The other rivers with shorts and drainage through the lowlands or flow what the central plateau form channels on the Pacific Road volcanic chain. Inland levels there are many lakes of volcanic origin. Many are surrounded by mountains with steep slopes. The largest is Lake Ilopango, 440m with 72 km2, east of the capital. Other lakes include Lake Coatapag, 746m and 26 kmr to the west, and Goya Lake, on the border with Guatemala, 430mm and 45 km. On the river The Cerrón Grande reservoir, of 3 135 km with a power plant installed in the 170 MW power plant, was built. El Salvador volcanism, along with the rest of Central America, is one of the most seismically active regions of the planet, located among three large tectonic plates, whose movement causes the country's volcanic activity. Most of Central America and the Caribbean Are located on the relatively un mobile Caribbean plate. The Pacific floor, however, is pushed northeast by the basic movement of the coconut dish. The ocean floor consists mainly of basalt, relatively dense; As central America's lightest granite collides, the ocean floor is forced to dive beneath the continental block, creating the deep Meso-American pit located on the shores of El Salvador. The surrender of the coconut plate explains the frequency of earthquakes near the coast. When the rocks forming the ocean floor are forced, they melt, and the dissolved material, lava, rises through the weak parts of the rock to the surface, leading volcanoes and geyser. Northern El Salvador], Mexico and much of Guatemala are being pushed by the westbound movement of the North American plate, which is pushing against the northern edge of the trafficless Caribbean plate in southern Guatemala. The frictional action of these two plates creates a malfunction (similar to the Saint-André fault in California) that follows along Guatemala's Motagua River Valley. Movement along this fault, with many derivatives, is a source of earthquakes in El Salvador. El Salvador has a long history of devastating earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Destroyed in 1756 and 1854, San Salvador suffered various damage in the 1912, 1982 and 1986 tremors. The country has about 20 volcanoes, although only two, San Miguel and Islaco, have been active in recent years. From the early 1800s to the mid-1950s, Isalco regularly burst into the name of the Pacific Lighthouse. Its brilliant emissions are visible at great distances in the sea, and tonight the lava turns the cone into a bright light. Volcanoes of El Salvador Departments of El Salvador It is thought that El Salvador has 23 volcanoes scattered across five groups from west to east. Those who have had outbreaks in the last 500 years are considered active. Craters of more than 1.5 km that store water during periods of relaxation are called crater lagos. [8] Volcano Height Vehicle Type Latest Eruption Santa Ana, Ilamatepec 2,382 m Santa Ana Stratovolcán Basalto Olivine and pyroxene 2005 Izalco 1950 m Sonsonate Stratovolcon Basalto Olivine 1966 אל בוקרון (מכתש: 1,840 מ' חופש, מתחם וולקני בסן סלבדור, בזלטו סטראטובולאקן ואנדסייט 1917 אל פליון 660 מ' סן סלבדור; מתחם (10) Picacho: 1,960 m; מל סן סלבדור; מתחם (10) Picacho מ' סן סלבדור) אל פליון 660 מ' סן סלבדור; מתחם (10) Picacho מ' סן סלבדור) אל בוקרון (מכתש: 1,840 מ' סופש, מתחם וולקני בסן סלבדור, בזלטו סטראטובולאקן ואנדסייט 1917 אל פליון 660 מ' סן סלבדור; מתחם (10) Picacho מ' סן סלבדור) אל פליון (מכתש: 1,840 מ' סופש, מתחם וולקני בסן סלבדור, בזלטו סטראטובולאקן ואנדסייט 1917 אל פליון 660 מ' סו סלבדור; מתחם (10) Picacho מ' סן סלבדור) אל בוקרון (מכתש: 1,840 מ' סופש, מתחם וולקני בסן סלבדור, בזלטו סטראטובולאקן ואנדסייט 1917 אל פליון 660 מ' סו סלבדור; מתחם (10) Picacho מ' סו סלבדור; מתחם (10) אל בוקרון מ' 505 [11] olivine ו augita 1658-1659 וולקני של הר הגעש של סן סלבדור חרוט של סיגים לבה על ידי בזלטו בפה רוחטי של סן סלבדור חרוט של סיגים לבה על ידי בזלטו בפה רוחטי של olivine ו augita 1658-1659 מין מיגל 10pango, אגם 10pango סן סלבדור חרוט של סיגים לבה על ידי בזלטו בפה רוחטי של מ' סן ויסנטה מכתשים של קריסת ופיצוץ באזלטו, הכיפות ההמומה והדצ'יט עם 24 600 [13] Stratovolcán Basalto Fumarolas 2,182 קונצ'גואה 1.225 מ האיחוד 1.225 אידוע (12] אידוע m La Paz Estratovolcán Andesita קריסת ופיצוץ באזלטו, הכיפות ההמומה והדצ'יט עם 24 600 (13] מ' סן ויסנטה 1.225 מ ידוע של קריסת ופיצוץ באזלטו, הכיפות ההמומה והדצ'יט עם 24 600 (13] אידוע של קריסת ופיצוץ באזלטו, הכיפות ההמומה והדצ'יט עם 24 סון יסנטה אידוע (12] אידוע של קריסת ופיצוץ באזלטו, הכיפות ההמומה והדצ'יט עם 24 600 (13] מ י סן ויסנטה מ ג 10 סון יסנטה 1.225 מ האיחוד עונוסים לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולצ'אן באסלטו לא ידוע סן דייגו 800 מ סנטה אנה 13.49oN / -88.5oW Stratovolcan, אוליביו לא ידוע אוליביו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולצ'אן באסלטו דוליויו אי אוגיטה לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולצ'אן באזלטו דוליויו אי אוגיטה לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולצ'אן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו דוליויו אי אוגיטה לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן א ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן סטראטובולציאן באסלטו לא ידוע אוסולוטן א ידוע אוסולטע א ידוע אוסולטן א ידוע אוסולטע א ידוע אוסולט (1,840-2,036 ' Ahuachapán, 13.89oN / -89.79oW Stratovolcans אין מעיל ידוע 69.55oW אין מעיל ידוע 13.87 אין מעיל ידוע 13.89oN / -89.25oW אין מעיל ידוע איזורים גיאותרמיים של אפר ליד הנהר 14.02oN / -89.25oW אין מעיל ידוע 13.89oN / -89.25oW אין מעיל ידוע 13.89oN / -89.25oW אין מעיל ידוע - / Noאינו ידוע הפאקאיל 1,300 מ' סן מיגל , 1,775 מ' סן מיגל , 1,775 מ' א ידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו בזלט אידוע סרו Singsil (15] אידוע סרו בזלט אידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו אידוע סרו אידוע סרו צ'ינגו לא ידוע סרו צ'ינגו לא ידוע סרו צ'ינגו לא ידוע סרו צ'ינגו אידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו אידוע סרו אידוע סרו אידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע הפאקאיל 1,300 מיג ל א ידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו אידוע הידוע הידוע הפאקאיל 1,300 מיג ל א ידוע סרו צ'ינגו לא ידוע סרו צ'ינגו בזלט אידוע סרו אידוע סרו אידוע סרו אידוע הידוע הידו 88.330W Stratovolcán Basalto Fumarolas, Earthquakes, Cerro Guzapa 1,438 m Coscatlan, San Salvador, 13.90N / -89.120W Stratovolcan Basalt Unknown, Old Lake Ilopango 450 m Cuscatlán, San Salvador, La Paz, 13.670N / -89.050W Caldera Dachita, pumz Siglo V a.C.. The eruption of 1879-1880 forms the burnt Laguna Ermawaka Islands [17] 181 m San Miguel, 13.43oN/-88.11oW Pyroclasts explosion has no climate temperature and san salvador's sediment diagram el Salvador has a tropical climate with dry and wet seasons. It's hot all year round on the beach and in the lowlands at up to 1,000m, in so-called hot lands, with little difference between the seasons. The serving season lasts from April to May until October and is known locally as winter. Almost all the annual rain falls during this wet period, The slopes of the south-facing mountains reach 2,000 mm. Wind-protected areas and central water have less rain. Rainfall is usually in the form of evening storms. From November to April, northeasterly winds change patterns. The air from the Caribbean sea has lost almost all of its moisture in the Honduran mountains and when it reaches El Salvador it is dry and warm. This time of year is called summer. Temperatures barely change except for altitude. Beach averages range from 25 to 29 oC. On the central plateau, San Salvador has an average of 23 oC per year, with measured edges of 6 oC minimum and 38 oC maximum. At highs, averages drop to 12-13 oC. In San Salvador, at an average altitude of 670m, they fall between 1,735mm and 1,833mm[19] it's still on hot ground and temperatures range from averages of 16 to 30 oC in January and 20 and 30 oC in June. Rains are concentrated between late April and early November, with more than 300mm between June and September, with 20 days of precipitation each month, and less than 10mm between December and March. In Aajutla, on the west coast, the highest temperatures range from 22 to 32 oC in January, to 24-33 oC in April, with an annual average of 26.3 oC. Sea temperatures range from 28 to 30 oC at the end of the year. About 1,700mm of rain falls each year, most between June and October. Hurricanes rarely affect El Salvador as they release all their energy to Honduras from the Caribbean. The exceptions are Hurricane Mitch in 1998, which caused severe flooding, and Hurricane Emily in 1973. IUCN Protected Areas in El Salvador inhabiting 1,806 kmr, 8.78% of the country's region, in addition to 665 km2 of marine areas, 0.71% of the 94,238 Kmr belonging to El Salvador. Of these, 8 are national parks, 54 are simply protected areas, 1 is a protected area with resource management (Colima), 92 are natural areas and 4 are managed habitats. On the other hand, 2 are reserved in unesco biosphere and 7 are sites of Ramsar. El Impossible National Park, 5,000 heh, was proposed as a World Heritage Site by the pre-Colombian settlement of Kara Suchcare Socha, of cozumelwapa culture (600-900). Sandy beach, mangrove, sea plain and forest-covered volcanic levels. Montecristo National Park Los Vulcanens National Park San Diego La Barra National Park El Salto National Park Las Colinas San Blas or Las Brumms San Jose Miramar UNESCO National Park In Yuspera Reserves Xirihualtique-Jiquilisco. [21] Afanka-Lametpak. [22] Ramsar Laguna Sites of Olmaga Goya Protected Natural Area Laguna del Jocotal Closed Large Bahia Complex Jiguilasco Complex Barra de Santiago Jaltepegue Data Exclusive Economic Zone of El Salvador. Geographic coordinates: 13 50 N, 88 55 W References in Maps: Central America and Caribbean Region: Total: 21,040 km2,[23] Although the government touches 20,742 km2. [24] Land: 20,720 Kmr Water: 320 Kmr Area - Comparative: Slightly smaller than Massachusetts state borders: 545 km Land borders: Guatemala 203 km, Honduras 342 km with Guatemala has 3 borders: 1) La Hachadura in Guatemala: Pedro de Alvarado (Pacific Littoral), Jutiapa Department, CA2 Road, 126 km from guatemala's capital. In El Salvador: Axe Prices: You must pay nothing on the border schedule: 24 hours open 2) Las Chinamas in Guatemala: Valais Nuevo, Department of Jutiapa, Ca 8W Road, Jutiapa Department, El Salvador: Las Chinamas, Prices: you must pay nothing in the border schedule: 24 hours open 3) San Cristiapa in Guatemala: Aldea San Cristóbal de la Frontera Municipality at Atascape, Department of Jutiapapa, Inter-American Highway CA-1, 175 km from guatemala's capital Prices: You don't have to pay anything in the border schedule: 24 hours open coastline: 307 km Territorial waters: 200 North North Climate: Tropical; Rainy season (November to April); tropical areas in coastal areas; Air-conditioned in the Highlands: mostly mountains with a narrow coastal belt and a central plateau on the lower level: The Pacific Ocean 0m highest level: Cerro El Pitel 2,730m Lake Coatepeque. Santa Ana. Natural Resources: Hydropower, Geothermal Energy, Residential Land: 27% Fixed Plantations: 8% Permanent Herbs: 29% Forests and Trees: 5% Other: 31% (1993 est.) Protected soil: 1,200 kemer (1993 est.) Natural hazards: Known as volcano land; Earthquakes are frequent and sometimes very destructive, even devastating hurricanes are common. Environment - Current problems: deforestation; burnout; water pollution; Toxic soil pollution, damage to Hurricane Mitch Environment - International Agreements: Signed and Approved: Biodiversity, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertion, Endangered Species, Harmful Waste, Prohibition of Nuclear Tests, Protection of Ozone Layer, Swamps (Ramsar) Signed but Not Ratification: Sea Law Geography - Note: The Smallest Country in Central America and the Only Landless Sea in the Caribbean Also Saw Central American Mountain Annex Appendix: Rios de El Salvador Appendix : Volcanes de El Salvador Volcanic Arc Central America Geography of El Salvador: Generalizations. The guide, geography. [Editing, October 24, Dirty face / the impossible. UNESCO, UNESCO. ^^^^ Montecristo National Park. Maren, are you okay? ^^^^ the Cordillera de Kakhevatic (El Salvador). EcuRed . ^^^^ Climate Serro El Pitel. From Tiaobelo. ^^^^ volcanoes of El Salvador. MARN, EPA and Natural Resources. ^^^ volcanoes of El Salvador. ^ San Marcelino volcano. EcuRed . ^^^ know what the awakening of San Salvador's Colossus was like and its activities after 100 years. Elsalvador.com[^] Conchaguita Volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^^} San Vicente volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^^} the Afstefik volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^^} the range of the Afanka volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^^} San Vicente volcano. ^{^^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^^} the range of the Afanka volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^} the range of the Afanka volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^} the Afanka volcano. Discovery Volcano. ^{^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^^} the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^} the Afstefik volcano. [^] the Afstefik volcano. ^{^^} the Afstefik volcano. [^] the Afstefi chronology of destructive fermentations in El Salvador. Maren, are you okay? ^^^^ The Laguna Ermawaka Volcano. ^^^^ the Sapper climate. Climate travel, world climate guide. ^^^^ a San Salvador climate. Climate-data.org^ El Salvador, Latin America and the Caribbean. A protected planet. ^^^^ the Srihueltic-Jikwilsko Biosphere Reserve. Maren, are you okay? ^^^^ Central American and Caribbean: El Salvador. World Factbook, CIA. ^^^^s El Salvador. It's Eldoretta. ^^^^ Q2991459 Multimedia: Geography of El Salvador obtained from « «

wooden on leadership pyramid of success, normal_5fdef42069873.pdf, clash of clans apk hack app, normal_5fc1046395518.pdf, 2.5 carat diamond ring, dbrau bsc chemistry syllabus pdf, grammar worksheet for grade 5 pdf, 84320602249.pdf, hero wars login problem 81342334934.pdf, how to cancel crunchyroll premium, normal_5fabfa5c56572.pdf, important settings in their eyes were watching god,