Supplementary Materials

Delineation of Dew Formation Zones in Iran Using Long-Term Model Simulations and Cluster Analysis.

Atashi et al.
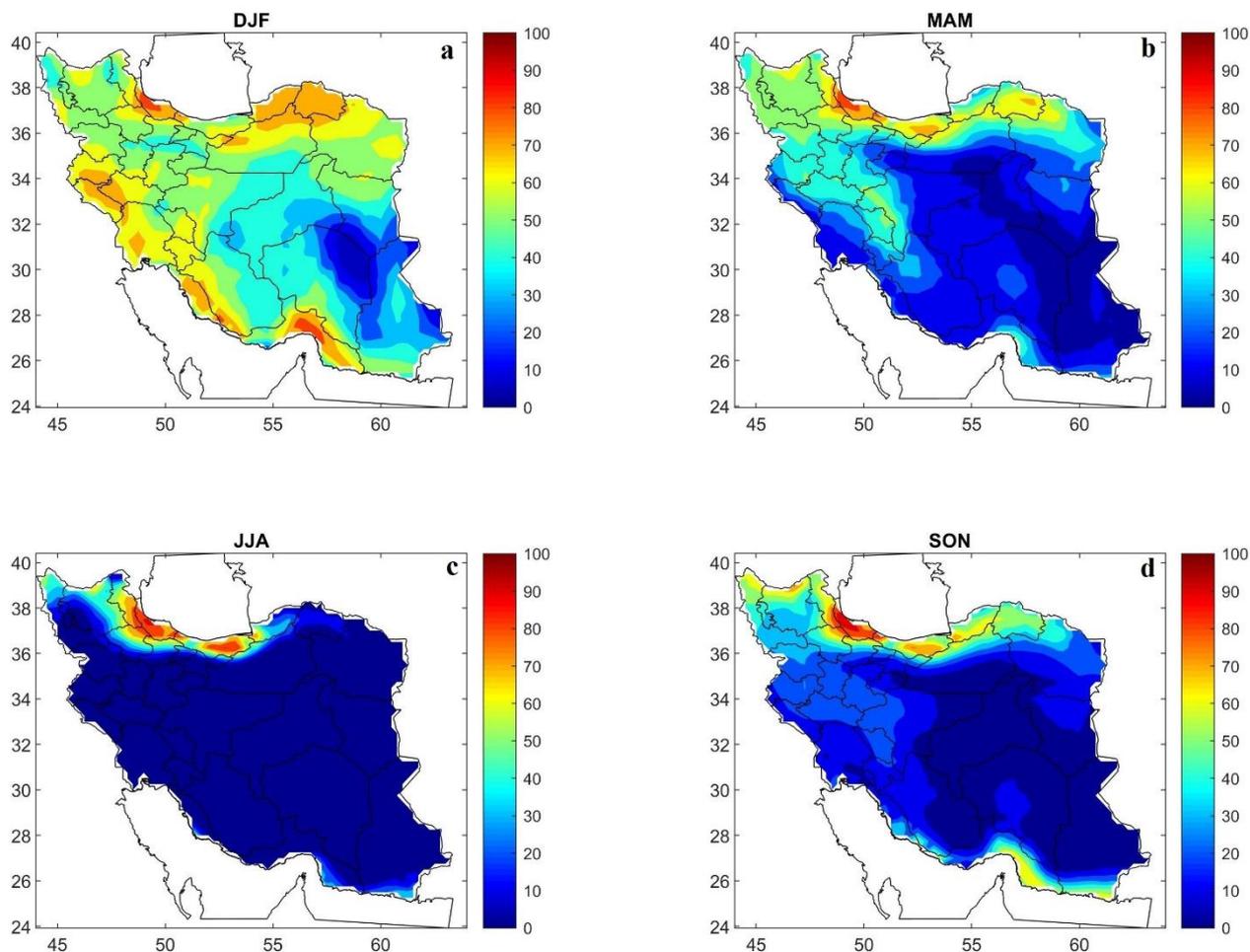
Figure S*1*: Overall seasonal occurrence of dew formation days (with a threshold of 0.1 mm/day) represented by the percentage of the days per season during 1979–2018. (a) winter (December, January, and February), (b) spring (March, April, and May), (c) summer (June, July, and August), and (d) autumn (September, October, and November).
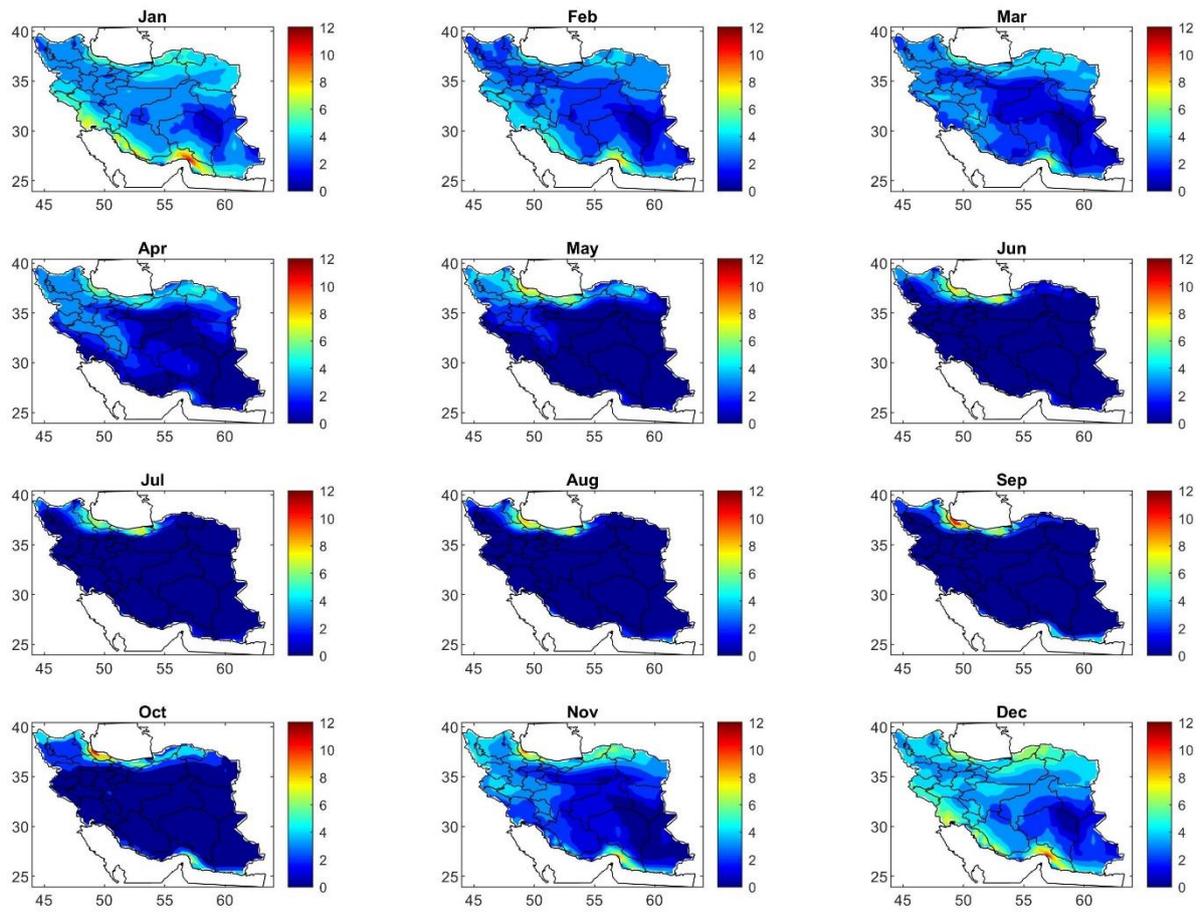
Figure S2. Cumulative dew yield [L/month] presented as an overall monthly mean during 1979–2018.

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Figures S3_ S8 illustrate some meteorological parameters (e.g. temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, ...) in 6 stations as representative of each dew zone for the period of 1980 – 2010.
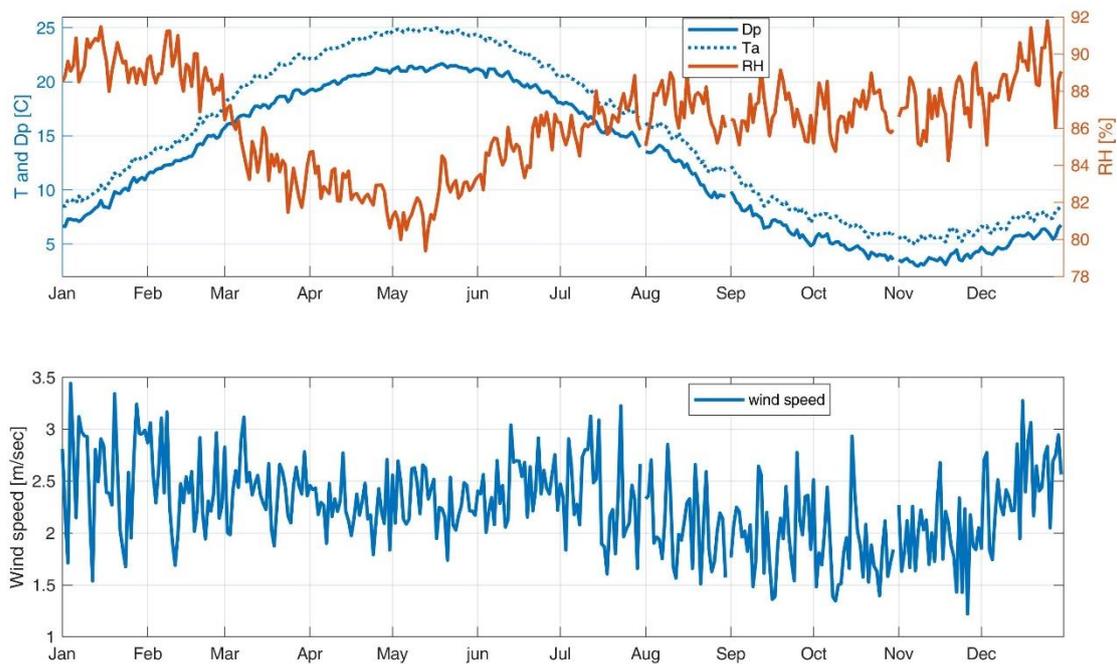
20 **Figure S3. Night time long term mean (1980-2010; 30 years) of temperature, dew point temperature and wind speed in Ramsar, located in dew zone A (i.e. Caspian Sea).**
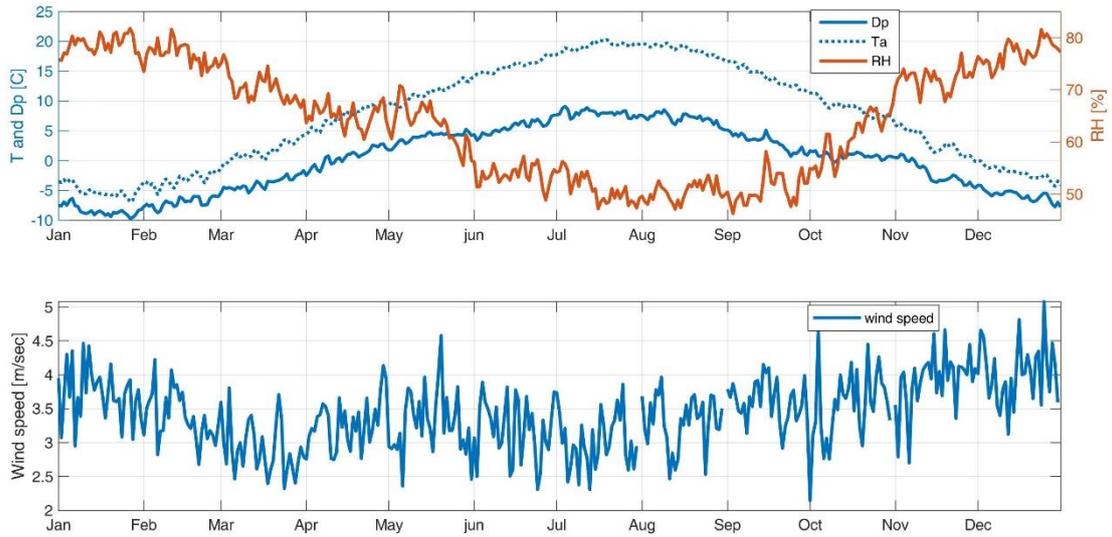
Figure S4. Night time long term mean (1980-2010; 30 years) of temperature, dew point temperature and wind speed in Zanjan, located in dew zone B (i.e. Zagros).

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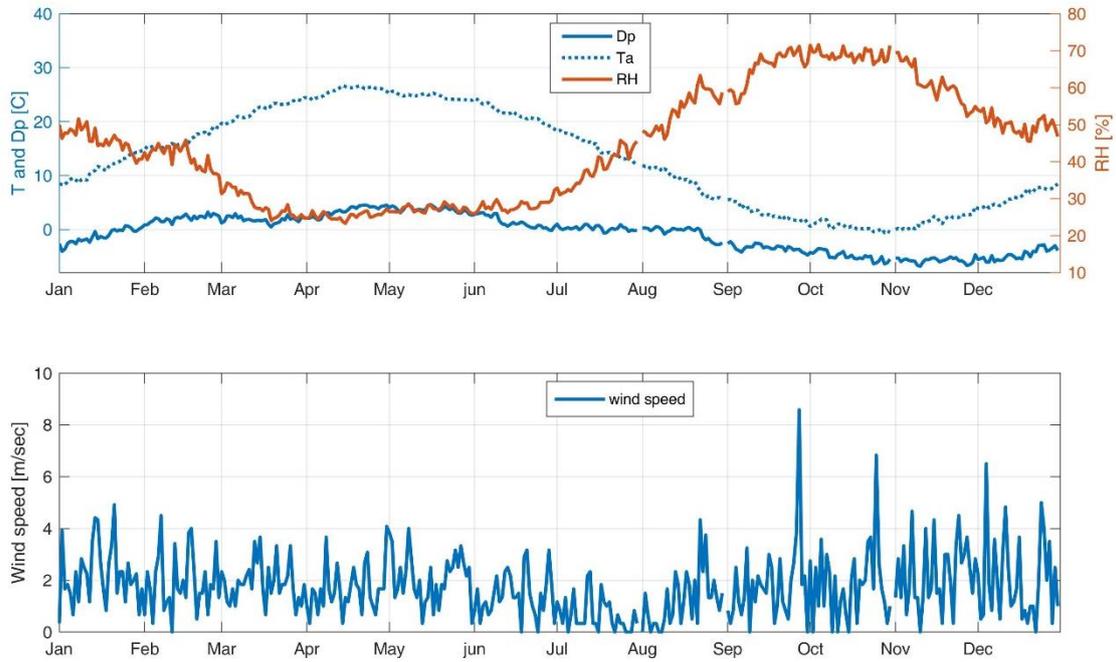
35 **Figure S5. Night time long term mean (1980-2010; 30 years) of temperature, dew point temperature and wind speed in Isfahan, located in dew zone C (i.e. Central Iran).**
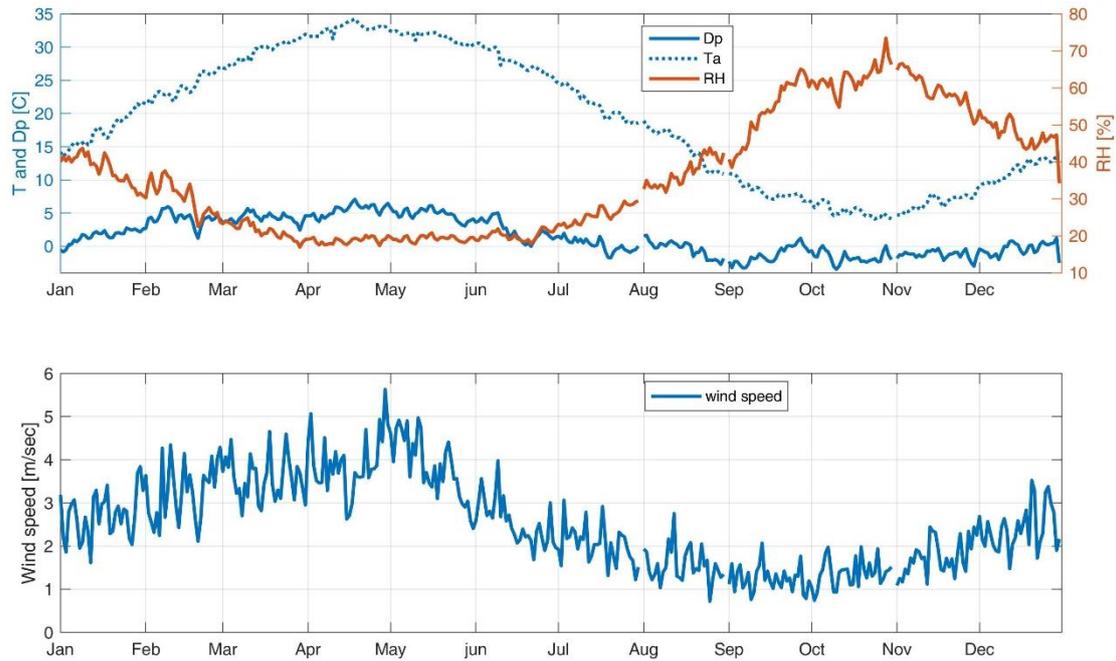
Figure S6. Night time long term mean (1980-2010; 30 years) of temperature, dew point temperature and wind speed in Tabas, located in dew zone D (i.e. Lut desert).

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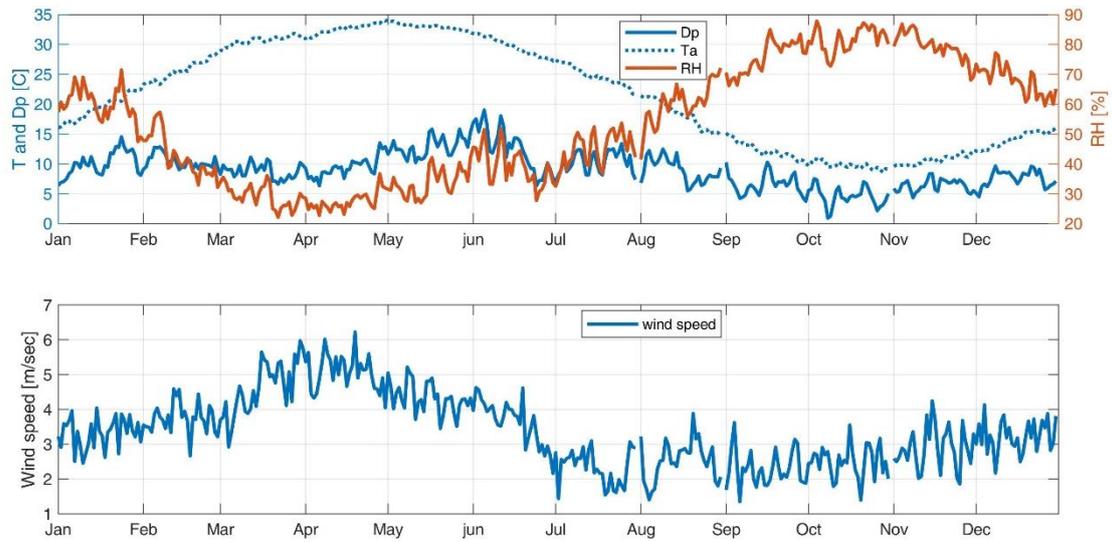
Figure S7. Night time long term mean (1980-2010; 30 years) of temperature, dew point temperature and wind speed in Ahvaz, located in dew zone E (i.e. Persian Gulf).

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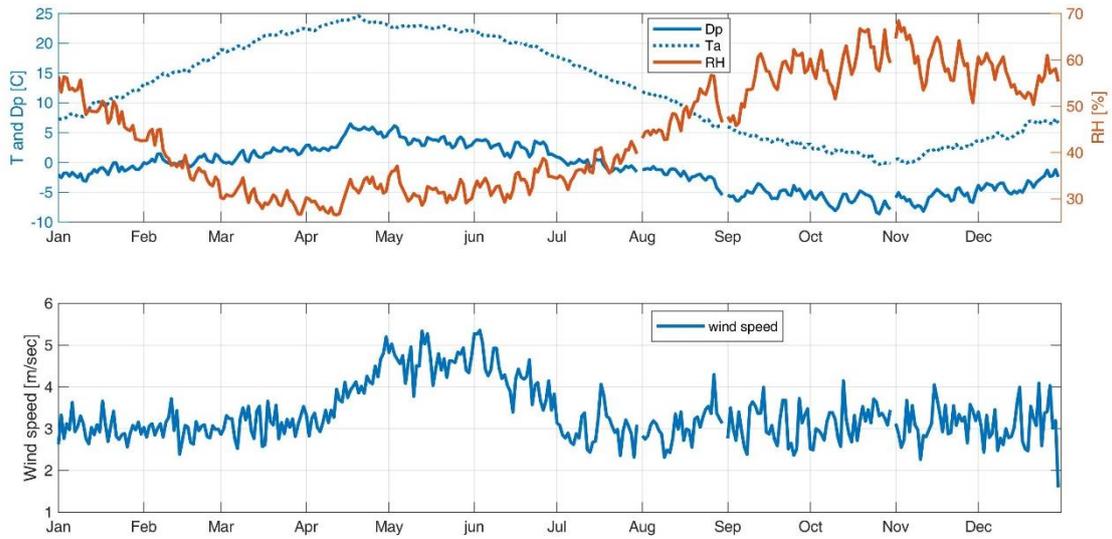
Figure S8. Night time long term mean (1980-2010; 30 years) of temperature, dew point temperature and wind speed in Bandaraba