



Wind exposure is calculated from the digital elevation model (DEM) of a given area using "directional relief modelling". This is a relative measure of the degree to which a site is located above or below its surroundings.

Output is areas of relative wind exposure. Level of relative exposure is a continuous scale between +20 and -30, with -30 the most exposed. The camp areas were divided into three classes of wind exposure (high, medium, low) of which areas of high exposure are displayed. Smart Quantile classification was applied, a scheme where class breaks are based on intervals that have a common geometrical series. This classification scheme ensures that each class range has approximately the same number of values and that the change between intervals is fairly consistent. The Smart Quantile algorithm was designed to accommodate continuous data, minimizing variance within classes.

Note: This analysis does not take into account meteorological data. Additional data and further groundtruthing are required for more comprehensive modeling.