

Bsh

Hot semi-arid climate

Location Examples:

- Monterrey, Mexico
- Fort Stockton, Texas
- Rockhampton City, Australia
- Barão de São João, Portugal

study
By Yinghua Hua

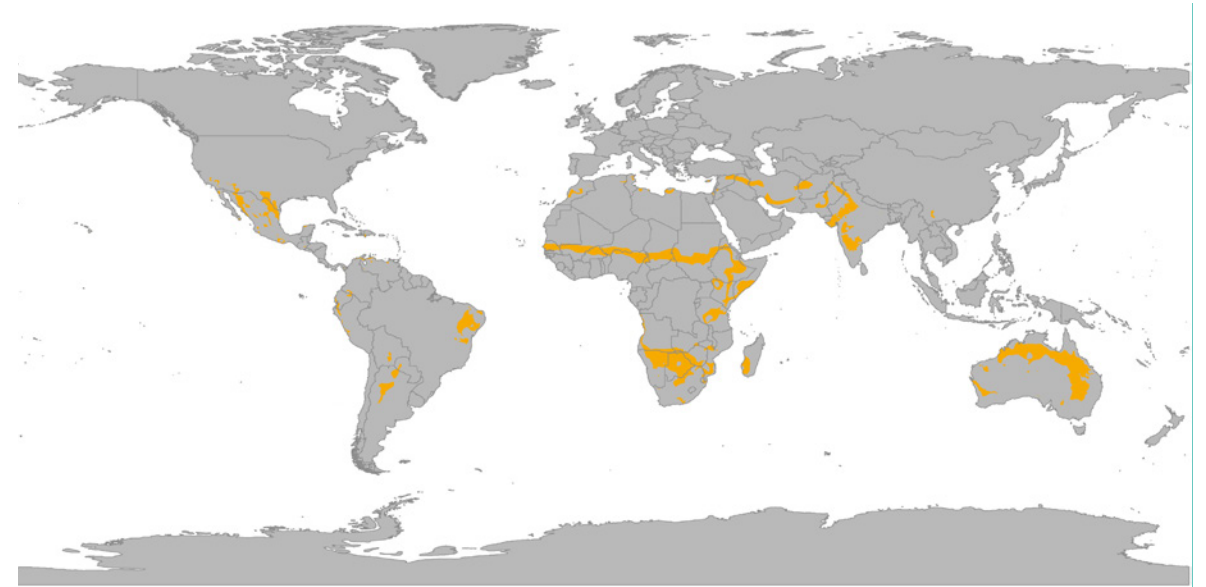
Hot semi-arid climates (type “BSh”) tend to be located in the 20s and 30s latitudes of the (tropics and subtropics), typically in proximity to regions with a tropical savanna or a humid subtropical climate.

These climates tend to have hot, sometimes extremely hot, summers and warm to cool winters, with some to minimal precipitation. Snow rarely falls in these regions, and tend to support short or scrubby vegetation.

In hot arid or semi-arid regions, in specific, materials of buildings should create natural ventilation and help cooling indoor. Light color material is better because it can reflect light easily.

Sources:

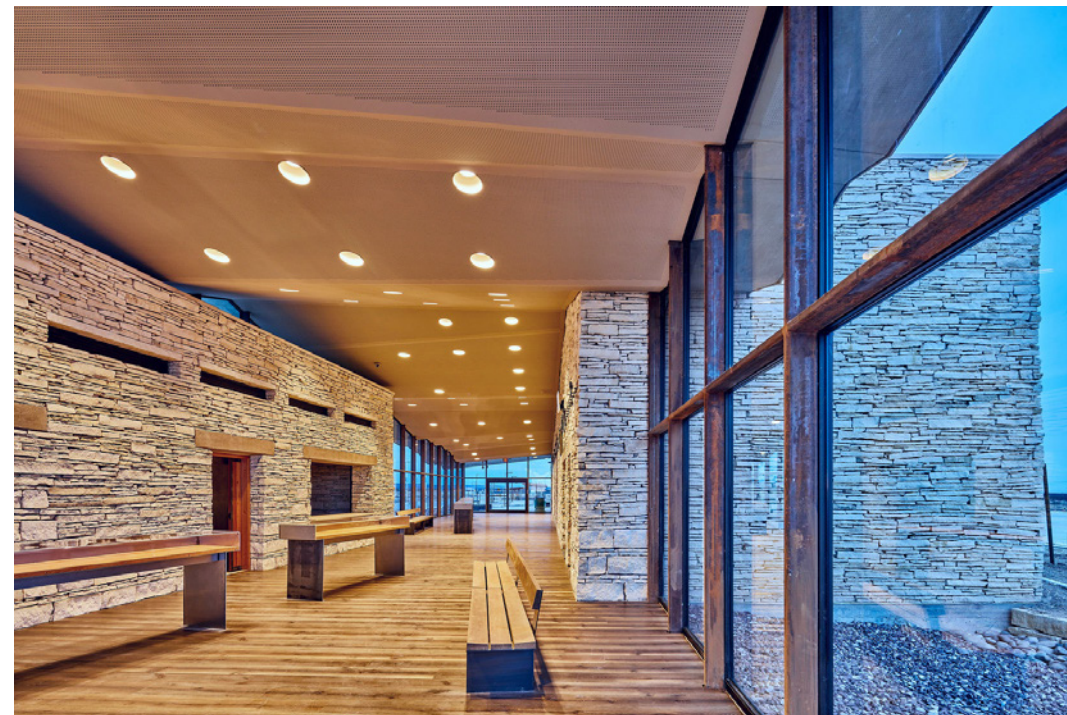
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Semi-arid_climate#Hot_semi-arid_climates



Pecos County Safety Rest Area

case study
By Patrick Murray

Location: Fort Stockton, Texas



Architect: Richter Architects

Owner: N/A

Year of completion: 2018

Climate: BSh Dry, Semi-arid

Material of interest: Stone

Application: Interior and Exterior Walls

Properties of material: Used to accentuate the limestone that is present in various locations along the highway on which the building is situated

Sources:

Architect Website: <https://www.richterarchitects.com/west-pecos-country-safety-rest-area>

<https://www.archdaily.com/898672/pecos-county-safety-rest-area-richter-architects>

Rockhampton Riverside Precinct

case study
By Hua Yinghua

Rockhampton City, Australia



Architect: Woods Bagot

Owner: N/A

Year of completion: 2018

Climate: Mid-Latitude Steppe and Desert Climate

Material of interest: Glass

Application: exterior

Properties of material: The natural materials palette of stone, timber, metal, and glass allowed local craftsmen to assemble elements by hand using traditional methods. Coloured architectural glass is a great way to make a statement and can offer a striking look when combined with other building materials like stainless steel or timber.

Sources:

<https://www.archdaily.com/898804/rockhampton-river-side-precinct-woods-bagot>

The Capela do Monte

case study
By Ruizhu Han

Location: Barão de São João, Portugal



Architect: Álvaro Siza

Owner: N/A

Year of completion: 2018

Climate: Tropical Savanna Climate

Material of interest: Stone

Application: Exterior

Properties of material: The building is designed to naturally heat and cool itself passively, thanks to the use of carefully selected materials. Its thick walls are made from perforated bricks, which are coated both internally and externally in a limestone render.

Sources:

<https://www.archdaily.com/897618/the-capela-do-monte-through-the-lens-of-joao-morgado>

<https://www.dezeen.com/2018/07/02/alvaro-siza-capela-do-monte-chapel-minimalist-architecture-algarve/>