

## Read This To Know About The Biggest Desert In The World

Deserts are generally viewed as hot, dry areas with vast stretches of sand and dry earth. While this is certainly the situation for certain regions, all don't fit this depiction.

Precipitation, not sand, and intensity, determine what areas are deserts. Deserts are found on all continents of the world yet the nature and size of these deserts shift extraordinarily.

Since deserts are related to troublesome living circumstances, they are many times a portion of the world's most sparsely populated regions.

In this article, you will know about the [biggest desert in the world](#).

### 1. Antarctic Desert - 14.2 Million Sq. Km

The Antarctic is delegated a polar desert. Measuring 5.5 million square miles (14.2 million sq. km), it is the **biggest desert in the world**. In contrast to most global deserts, the Antarctic covers the whole continent.

An astonishing 98 percent is forever covered by a sheet of ice. It is viewed as a desert since it rains on normal just 10 mm consistently.

A few specialists even accept that certain parts found away from the coast have not had rain in the beyond 14 million years.

### 2. Arctic Desert - 13.9 Million Sq. Km

The Arctic tundra is the main polar desert in the world. It traverses various northern nations, including Canada, Greenland, and Russia.

It is second just to the Antarctic, measuring a whopping 5.4 million square miles (13.9 million sq. km).

It is likewise viewed as a desert because of the lack of precipitation; the frigid air is too cold to hold moisture. While it gets more rain than the Antarctic, it still just gets roughly six to ten inches a year.

### 3. Sahara Desert - 9.0 Million Sq. Km

The **biggest desert in the world** Sahara is the largest subtropical desert in the world, clocking in at 3.5 million square miles (9 million sq. km).

Spanning eleven nations, it covers almost a whole third of Africa. It is generally known for its scorching sweltering environment and mountainous dunes that reach as high as 183 meters.

Despite these brutal circumstances, it is home to various desert animals, including camels, lizards, and scorpions.

Water sources are uncommon, yet the Sahara has two rivers and twenty seasonal lakes.

#### 4. Arabian Desert - 2.6 Million Sq. Km

The Arabian is the world's second-largest subtropical desert. Spanning the greater part of the Arabian Peninsula in Asia, it estimates around 1.0 million square miles (2.6 million sq. km).

It is a fruitless and sandy scene, however, is surprisingly wealthy in normal resources, like oil and sulfur.

Summer temperatures can go as high as fifty degrees Celsius during the day, however, drop around evening time. Insects and waste bugs are local to this dreary district.

#### 5. Gobi Desert - 1.3 Million Sq. Km

The Gobi Desert is the fifth **biggest desert in the world**. Spanning parts of Mongolia and China, it estimates 0.5 million square miles (1.3 million sq. km).

Its terrain is for the most part shaken and hard-stuffed earth, which made it a significant shipping lane since the beginning of time.

Like all conventional semiarid deserts, the Gobi encounters incredibly high temperatures during the mid-year and frigid temperatures during the winter.

It is likewise viewed as a rain shadow desert because the Himalayas shut out all rainy weather.

#### 6. Patagonian Desert - 0.67 Million Sq. Km

Situated in Argentina, the Patagonian Desert — otherwise called the Patagonian Steppe — is the 6th **biggest desert in the world**.

It measures generally 0.26 million square miles (0.67 million sq. km). To the west lie the Andes, the world's longest mountain range, and to the east, the Atlantic Sea.

As a semiarid desert, it has comparable qualities to the Gobi desert. Frost covers the ground during the winter season, yet snow is unusual due to the dryness of the area.